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GENERAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN:



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 21.

IN ASSEMBLY

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF THE MANAGERS,
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL,
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., *December, 1892.* }

HON.

Speaker of the Assembly :

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE HALL,

President.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

MANAGERS:

GEORGE HALL,	- - - - -	Ogdensburg.
WILBUR F. PORTER,	- - - - -	Watertown.
JOHN HANNAN,	- - - - -	Ogdensburg.
GEORGE F. DARROW,	- - - - -	Ogdensburg.
FRED. C. SCHRAUB,	- - - - -	Lowville.
WILLIAM L. PROCTOR,	- - - - -	Ogdensburg.
OSCAR M. WOOD,	- - - - -	Dexter.
JAMES D. TRACY,	- - - - -	Canton.
THOMAS RYAN,	- - - - -	Syracuse.
BEMAN BROCKWAY,	- - - - -	Watertown.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

HON. GEORGE HALL, Ogdensburg,	- -	PRESIDENT.
GEORGE F. DARROW, Ogdensburg,	-	SECRETARY.
JAMES M. WELLS, Ogdensburg,		CLERK AND TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HON. GEORGE HALL,	HON. W. F. PORTER.
GEORGE F. DARROW,	HON. JOHN HANNAN,
OSCAR M. WOOD.	

ISAAC G. PERRY, . - - - - Albany. N. Y.
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM J. AKIN, - - - - - Ogdensburg.
ASSISTANT BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:

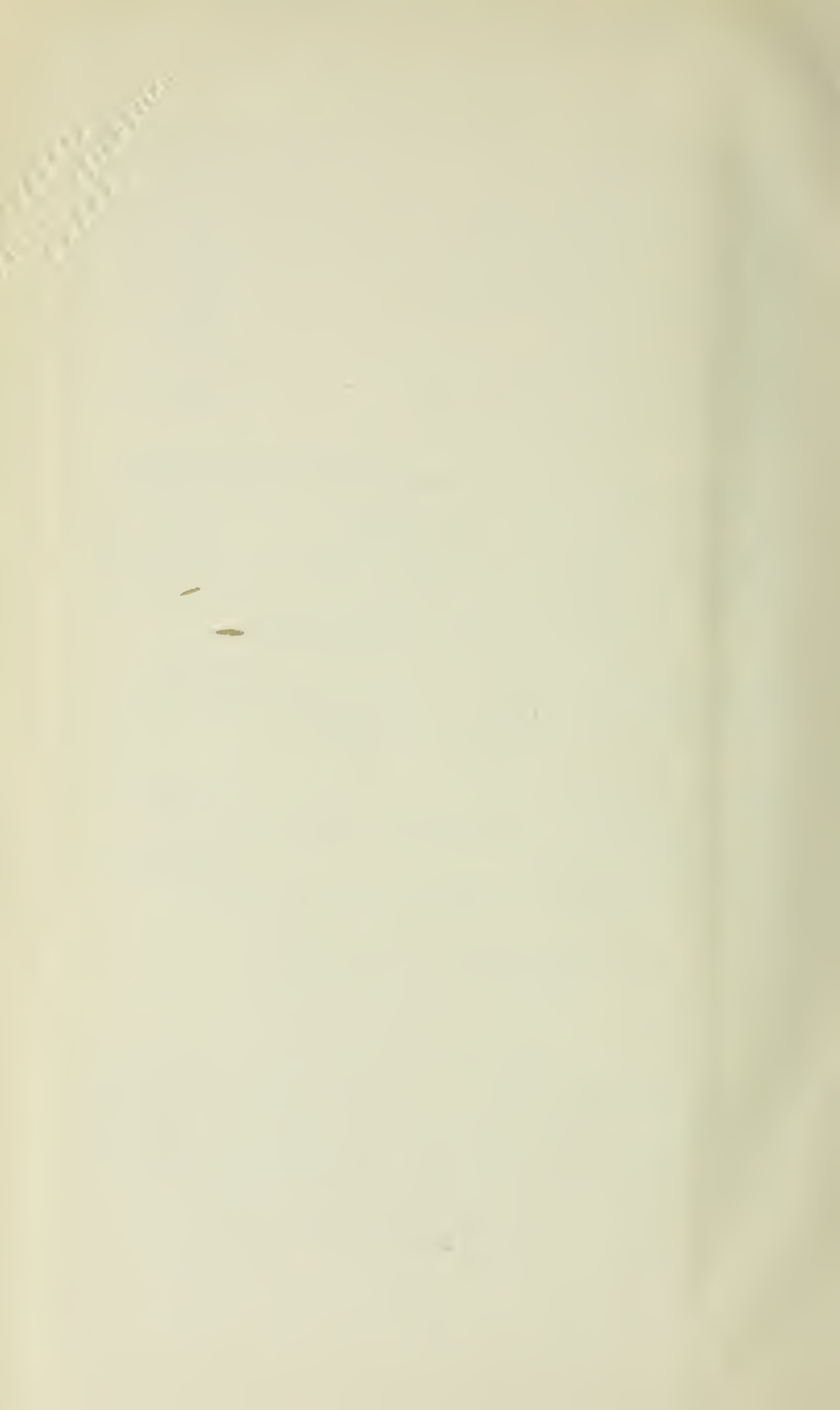
P. M. WISE, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS:

J. M. MOSHER, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
ROBERT G. COOK, M. D., SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
J. A. BARNETTE, M. D., FOURTH ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
CAROLINE L. BRISTOL, M. D., WOMAN ASST. PHYSICIAN.

STEWARD:

WILLIAM C. HALL.



REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital respectfully present this, their sixth annual report to your honorable body, in which they have incorporated the annual reports of the medical superintendent and treasurer.

We refer to the accompanying report of the medical superintendent for all detailed statistics relating to the movement of the population, character of admissions and results of treatment, and to the suggestions therein contained relative to the future requirements of the hospital, with which we fully concur.

At the close of the hospital year there were 595 patients remaining in the hospital. At the date of this report there are 616 patients remaining, and this proportionate increase fairly represents the ratio of accretion from this district. If the same proportionate growth is maintained until the earliest day that we can reasonably expect further accommodation available for patients in this institution, there will be an excess of 200 patients over the number it was originally designed the buildings now in use should provide for. From our inspection and inquiry we are assured that this excess does not reduce the standard of care or treatment, but it is obvious that crowding must hamper the treatment of the acute insane, and we therefore regret the necessity of thus embarrassing the medical service.

We are gratified in being able to report that all the work provided for by the last legislature is well progressed; that all contingencies in connection with the construction of this hospital up to the present time have been settled, and that the unexpended appropriation fully covers all the liabilities created under its provisions. Contingencies in the progress of any great work of this nature are inevitable and it is our belief that estimates should provide for them, and that budgets should anticipate them; but whether they do or do not, it is

the settled policy of this board that the conditional limitation of the work of construction is created by the appropriations for that purpose.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The contract for enclosing the east convalescent cottage of the central hospital group was awarded early in the season, and at this date it is nearly completed. The appropriation provides only for enclosing this building. It is built of Potsdam red sandstone, and is plain in its exterior design. It presents the same characteristics of the other members of the group—dignity and simplicity. It is two stories in height and is designed to care for sixty-eight patients of the acute class of insane in the quieter stages of the disease, as its title indicates.

The contracts for finishing, heating, plumbing and wiring for electric light, of group number three, were awarded as early in the season as practicable after the appropriation was made. From the progress already made we have no reason to doubt that these contracts will be completed within their time limitations. If so, this group of buildings will be ready for furniture and equipment by February of the ensuing year. Our previous experience leads us to believe that two months are absolutely necessary for furnishing and equipping these buildings ready for the reception of patients, and as the furniture is made to order it is only within safe limits to estimate that these buildings will be ready for patients in July, 1893, provided your honorable body appropriate sufficiently early the amount necessary for their equipment. The full estimated capacity of this group of buildings is 400 patients with accommodations for the requisite medical officers, sixty attendants and employes.

It is with especial pride that we point to group three as a witness of our capability to provide extended construction for the insane of a superior character, at a minimum cost. The outside walls of these buildings are constructed of broken ashler native blue limestone with brick linings; the partition walls are brick, and the windows are double sashed throughout; the plastering is Portland cement; the ceilings are chiefly of steel; floors of lavatories, baths, kitchens, etc., are of tile on brick

arches; steam heating is by the indirect method, and this together with the plumbing, electric wiring, sewerage and other sanitary appliances is of the most substantial and approved character.

Under the special appropriation for that purpose, the two observation cottages were finished, and in May were occupied by transfers of patients from the Willard, Binghamton and Utica State Hospitals, chargeable to St. Lawrence County, under the order of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The work of building roads, grading and draining has been progressed to the limit of the very small estimate for that purpose upon which the appropriation was based. The medical superintendent's residence has been completed and is now occupied by that officer. The wagon and horse barn have been finished and are now ready for occupancy. Several of the old and dilapidated farm barns have been slightly repaired and necessary although temporary extensions have been made to them to meet existing needs. During the year the better one of the remaining farm houses has been repaired and put in condition to receive a few patients temporarily who are employed at the barns, as well as to provide for a few employes.

A notable improvement of the season was the construction of a stone arch culvert in the place of a bridge upon the highway, destroyed by the high water. The trunk sewer has also been extended into the river in a permanent manner; the water mains have been extended to and connected with group three and the horse barn, and branches have been run to the several buildings. A stone conduit has been constructed from group three to the boiler house through which the steam mains, return pipes and electric cables are run.

It is certain that the best interests of the State can be subserved in no better way, as far as provision for the insane is concerned, than to push the work at this hospital now so notably progressed, to completion at an early day. All the conditions are ripe for continuing the work of construction under the most favorable terms, and in our opinion its interruption at this time would be a serious mistake. We therefore urge upon the Legislature a careful consideration of the following recommendations.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION.

The hospital has thus far been constructed in substantial harmony with the designs filed with the comptroller in 1889, in accordance with the provision of the statute relating to the hospital. There has been no departure from the plans adopted at that time, as they were matured after deliberate study of the requirements by the architect, after consultation with those expert in the treatment of the insane. It was then conceded that the part of the institution needed first, in order to render the operations of the hospital effective in its great design was the central hospital group. This was the vital part of the plan, all others being auxiliary to it. It was the heart and brain of the institution. Unfortunately, perhaps, for the course of construction, a need of the State service seemed to demand that the largest number should be provided for at the earliest day, and the primary intent was diverted to the erection of group three. This building is now in course of construction and its finishing wholly provided for, and in a few months will be in active operation, and we now ask your honorable body to approve of the return to the original plan of work—the completion of the central hospital group.

The design for the central hospital group comprises fourteen separate structures, exclusive of the one story connecting corridors that contain day rooms and work rooms, and of the underground connections. Of these buildings eight are already constructed and in use, and one is enclosed ready for the interior finishing. The five remaining buildings of this group are absolutely necessary for the proper classification and treatment of patients. The architect has furnished plans and estimates for the construction of the five remaining buildings. A building should be erected and finished the coming year for the accomodation of one hundred employes and nurses. The accommodation for patients has reached the magnitude requiring the building for this purpose absolutely necessary.

In order to light and warm the buildings now erected, it will be necessary to have additions to our steam heating and electric light plants. We propose to use our present power boilers for steam heating alone, and add the boilers necessary for power purposes. The building at present in use as the electric light station is of sufficient size for all future needs, the wiring

is done to this station from group three and the steam pipes from the boiler house to the electric station are of ample capacity. The only addition it is necessary to make is for engines, dynamos, switch board and connections.

We have been operating our water plant under the direct pressure system with only one pump, and the time has come when it is necessary, as a matter of safety to the property, that there should be an auxiliary pump. We recommend a pump of sufficient size for all future requirements, retaining our present pump for fire purposes and emergencies.

We also need more room for the employment of patients at trades, and for artisan's shops. Also a fire department for the storing of fire apparatus. By the completion of the building containing the boilers and electric station, this would be amply furnished and we recommend its completion.

We endorse the recommendation of the medical superintendent relating to a cold storage warehouse and root storehouse. It is evident that these buildings are needed. They are required as a matter of economy. It would also seem desirable and expedient to construct the farm cottage the coming year. This building will accommodate fifty patients, and can be constructed at a low per capita cost. It will enhance the value of patients' labor on account of its location. In view of the needs we have here reviewed as briefly as possible, and that seem to us, with the responsibilities that attach to the management of this vast property, important, if not imperative, we have determined to continue another year in the use of the old and temporary barns upon the place for farm purposes, and not ask for permanent farm structures at the present time. For the same reason we have heretofore refrained from pressing for a considerable appropriation for roads and walks, but the exactions of administrative service, and the embarrassment arising from lack of roads and walks between the several buildings are so great, that we feel it cannot longer be delayed and we ask the Legislature to appropriate \$25,000.00 for these purposes.

An appropriation for the equipment and furnishing of group number three and convalescent cottage east, which will provide for 460 patients, should be made as early in the session as possible to permit us to occupy these buildings. It is neces-

sary to have for this purpose, which will include kitchen equipment and window screens \$32,500.00.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

The maintenance of the hospital has not exceeded the anticipated cost, although there were some embarrassments in the delayed occupancy of the new buildings that enhanced the cost. For details in connection with the operations of the department we refer to the appended report of the medical superintendent.

Until such time that the new buildings in course of construction will add their quota of patients to the average population, the per capita cost will exceed the fixed income for maintenance. We estimate this excess in cost for the period mentioned will approximate \$30,000, and ask that this sum be appropriated for purposes of maintenance. With group number three and convalescent cottage east occupied and in operation, and no untoward conditions prevailing, we have every reasonable assurance that the hospital will be maintained upon the income derived from fixed charges. The preparation and organization of this group, and the many expenses attending the occupation of a new structure of this kind, naturally falls upon the maintenance fund and for which there is no return.

The resident official staff has remained unchanged since the previous report of the board. In order to organize the new group of buildings it will be necessary to have an additional assistant physician. It is also desirable that the salary of the Clerk and Treasurer should hereafter be paid from salaries appropriated for officers instead of from manager's expenses, as heretofore, and for these several purposes we ask that the appropriation for this hospital for officers' salaries be changed to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00).

The organization of the board has undergone a change during the year by the retirement of the treasurer of the hospital and of the clerk of the board of managers. The board combined the official duties of these two officers and appointed Mr. James M. Wells, of Ogdensburg, as clerk and treasurer, with the salary accorded the former clerk. At this time we desire to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Mr. Arnold E. Smith, during his period of service as clerk of the board.

Mr. W. L. Proctor resigned the presidency of the board and Mr. George Hall was elected to fill the vacancy. It was with regret that we, the colleagues of Mr. Proctor, accepted his resignation, as he has been at all times and at all seasons constant and faithful to his trust, and during the critical period of the hospital's growth he has been unwearying in his efforts to obtain results that would meet the approval of your honorable body, and that would redound to the advantage of the afflicted class for which the institution was created.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HALL,
WILBUR F. PORTER,
JOHN HANNAN,
GEORGE F. DARROW,
FRED. C. SCHRAUB,
WILLIAM L. PROCTOR,
OSCAR M. WOOD,
JAMES D. TRACY,
THOMAS RYAN,
BEMAN BROCKWAY,

Managers St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Dated at OGDENSBURG, N.Y., December 15th, 1892.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.)

BUILDING FUND.

Balance report Dec. 10th, 1891.....	\$ 18,349 36
Balance in Comptroller's hands Dec. 10th, 1891, for Manager's expenses.....	486.50
Stock and utensils.....	189.77
Appropriations in 1892.....	326,000.00
Interest on deposits.....	53.67
	<hr/>
	\$345,079.30
Audited claims from Dec. 10th, 1891, to Dec. 12th, 1892... ..	254,879.27
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Comptroller.....	\$ 90,200.03

LIABILITIES.

Contracts unpaid and liabilities created under the provisions of Chapter 356, Laws 1892.....	82,841.74
	<hr/>
Balance in fund over liabilities.....	\$ 7,358.29

FURNITURE FUND.

Balance in fund Dec. 10th, 1891.....	\$ 2,672.88
Received from Comptroller.....	16,000.00
Received from interest on deposits.....	10.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,683.82
Audited claims during the year from Dec. 10, 1891, to Dec 12, 1892	\$ 18,438.91
	<hr/>
Balance in the hands of treasurer Dec. 12th, 1892.....	\$ 244.91

MANAGER'S EXPENSES.

Balance last report.....	\$ 486.50
Audited claims during year.....	486.50

STOCK AND UTENSILS.

Balance last report.....	\$ 189.77
Audited vouchers during year.....	189.77

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

(SPECIAL ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 12TH, 1892.)

Balance on hand last report Dec. 10, 1891... ..	\$ 21,698.51
Received from Comptroller.....	251,799.97
Received for interest on deposits	64.61
	<hr/>
	\$273,563.09
Paid vouchers from Dec. 10, 1891, to Dec. 12, 1892.....	\$273,318.18
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of treasurer Dec. 12, 1892.....	\$ 244.91

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

(RECEIPTS)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$ 42,500.00
“ sales and rents (steward).....	1,318.78
“ interest on deposits.....	46.29
“ support private patients.....	2 997.51
Clinton Co.	6,517.49
Essex Co.	4,040.21
Franklin Co.,... ..	2,036.52
Jefferson Co.....	5,206.78
Lewis Co.....	5,877.56
Onondaga Co.....	21,237.61
Oswego Co.....	1,607.01
St. Lawrence Co.....	9,492.88
Warren Co.....	1,772.07
State Board Charities.....	764.36

Total receipts.....\$119,815.07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft Sept. 30th, 1891.....	\$ 195.09
aid vouchers	114,567.10
Total Disb'ts.....	\$114,762.19
Balance on hand Sept. 30th, 1892.....	\$ 5,052.88
Due from Warren Co.....	857.92

JAMES M. WELLS,
Treasurer.

Albany, N.Y., December 17th, 1892.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Estimate of Appropriations Required to Continue the Construction of Buildings for St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., during the year 1893.

Finishing cottage for convalescents—east ..	\$ 49,449.75
Enclosing cottage for convalescents—west.....	59,167.50
Enclosing two 1 story pavilions for disturbed patients	40,162.50
Enclosing two connecting corridors.....	5,407.50
Enclosing recreation building.....	56,280
Enclosing and finishing employees building (central group)	69,667.50
Employees cottages.....	5 250
Ventilating ducts for attics of central and infirmary groups	9,975
Concreting basement floors of central group, infirmary group and group No. 3.....	10,500
Screens to basement windows central group	367.50
Window screens for group No. 3.....	1,470
Addition to boiler house.....	6,825
Two additional boilers.....	4,200
Building for work shops and hose house adjoining electric light plant	19,950
Additional electric light plant	16,800
Conduit, piping, and motor for laundry	9,135
Laundry machinery	2,310
Ice house, and cold storage building	5,250
Vegetable and root cellar	8,400
Propagating house	3,150
Duplicate pump for water supply.....	5,250

\$388,967.25

Roads, grading, drainage and planting.....	\$ 25,000	
Stock and utensils	3,500	
Books and instruments	500	
	<hr/>	29,000
Total		<hr/> \$417,962.25

Yours respectfully,
I. G. PERRY,
Architect.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers:

I respectfully submit herewith a report of the principal facts and results of the year ending September 30, 1892, as required by law.

Upon the first day of October, 1891, we had remaining 387 patients—198 men and 189 women. During the period ending Sept. 30, 1892 there were admitted 372 patients—193 men and 179 women. The total number under treatment, therefore, during the year was 759. There were discharged during the year as recovered 77; as not recovered 44; as not insane 1; and 42 patients died, making a total of discharges and deaths of 164—95 men and 69 women. There were remaining at the beginning of the present fiscal year 595—296 men and 299 women. The daily average population for the year was 486. These statistics show in full the gross movement of the population. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of many of our admissions, the largest proportion being cases of long standing and with extremely few exceptions incurable, the results of the year give cause for gratification.

The statistical tables presented in full elsewhere give in tabulated form admissions, results and percentages, but without an explanation would tend to mislead. It is now the established rule in this State to compute percentages upon the daily average population. In some other states ratios are obtained upon total number of admissions, and still in others upon total number of discharges. Hence it can readily be seen that results can be made to appear variable and diversiform. As an instance, a recent report of an institution in another state proclaims a recovery rate of seventy-five per cent, which, upon investigation is found to be computed upon the number of discharges, whereas, if computed upon the daily average population it would fall below the average percentage of recoveries in this state.

While the "State care act" is taking effect the state hospitals will be receiving a large proportion of cases of long stand-

ing as transfers from other hospitals and from county institutions that yield a very small recovery rate, although they swell the data upon which a recovery rate is computed. It would therefore seem to be important to analyze the admissions in order to gain some fair conception of results during this period, and until the several hospitals had again settled down to their normal condition.

Of the 372 admissions to this hospital during the year, 114—64 men and 50 women—were transferred from county institutions and other state hospitals. They were all cases of long standing and none have been discharged as recovered. Two have been discharged very much improved and they will probably be able to live at home during the remainder of their lives.

65 patients—28 men and 37 women—admitted during the year were cases of long standing and were mostly in the terminal stages of insanity. It is the character of this class of patients that forms the largest factor in the reduction of the recovery rate in institutions for the insane. These patients came from their respective homes and from the care of friends and relatives who have destroyed their chances for recovery by delaying rational treatment in the stages of the disease when treatment is effective. They were also primary cases, with the exception of 18 who had recovered from previous attacks.

40 admissions—24 men and 16 women—were cases of irreparable organic lesions and decay of the brain that presented no hope of recovery. These are general paralysis of the insane, cerebral apoplexies, gross arterial lesions, brain tumors and advanced senility. These cases add to the mortality but not to the recovery rate and they should properly not be included in a datum upon which a percentage of recovery is to be computed. For similar reasons 16 cases—10 men and 6 women—of insanity the result of chronic epilepsy should not be a charge against the hospital's failure to cure, for it is well established that epileptic insanity is incurable and such cases are committed to the hospital for custody only.

This leaves 135 admissions—66 men and 69 women—whose insanity had not been prolonged to dementia and who did not present evidences of irreparable organic changes. Of this number 85—43 men and 42 women—were admitted for the first attack of insanity with a duration of less than two years.

36 of these—15 men and 21 women—had recovered before the close of the hospital year, and of the remainder, 37—22 men and 15 women—show improvement under treatment with a fair probability of recovery. Of the hopeful cases 31—13 men and 18 women—were admitted suffering from second attacks, and of these 15—7 men and 8 women—had been discharged recovered before the close of the year and 4 men and 7 women were advancing toward recovery. 10 men and 9 women had recovered two and more times previous to the attack for which they were admitted and of these, 3 men and 2 women had recovered before the close of the year and 5 men and 5 women are improving and present hopeful features.

To recapitulate in percentages, sixty-four per cent of the admissions for the year were transfers from other institutions of long standing cases, of organic brain disease or of epilepsy, leaving only thirty-six per cent of the admissions with a reasonable hope for recovery. Using the latter number as a datum, forty-one per cent had recovered before the close of the year and forty-three per cent will probably recover under continued treatment.

“After care” of the insane is a subject I alluded to in my previous report. I am more and more convinced that it presents a broad field of labor to the benevolent who are seeking fields that yield beneficent results. The State is an interested constituent by virtue of the need of protection from avoidable relapses of recovered insane. We have done almost everything for the humane custodial care of the insane, and the number is increasing with a steady ratio, requiring such care. Our whole future effort should be directed to curing the insane and to keeping them well. Unfortunately the prevention of insanity is beyond the capacity of the institutions further than lies in their power to educate the masses. As long as ignorance and folly, vice and greed, competition and social warfare exists, so long will there remain the potent and fundamental causes of insanity. The strain of living in modern fashion, the lack of living, intemperance in drink, food, and last but not greatest, work and worry cannot be controlled but by the individual. Unfortunately it is the generations to come that bear the greater burdens, from the inheritance of unstable nervous centres, and a lessened power of resistance.

But we may gain some advance in the care of those who ultimately break down and seek the shelter of the hospitals. In meeting friends we educate families. The discharge of patients after recovery is altogether too soon. Convalescence after the recovery from insanity should be prolonged months instead of weeks, but unfortunately the crowded condition of the hospitals require they should go out to make room for the more urgent recent cases. Then the patients themselves demand their liberty after they have recovered their mental equilibrium, and the necessity of prolonged convalescence cannot be sufficiently emphasized to satisfy their friends. The result is often a relapse in which recovery does not again occur, and the State has another chronic case to make provision for. There should be a medium between the hospital and the family where recovery can be completed.

My experience I know will be supported by that of my confreres in this work, when I state that I have known cases that have become hopeless after recovery from the first attack, who might have continued well the remainder of their lives, if they had remained under treatment long enough, or had been placed in favorable environment until a proper measure of endurance had been obtained to withstand the contingent annoyances and excitement of bread-winning life, the exasperation of domestic infelicity, the exhaustion of conjugal requirements, or the multitude of friction elements that assail matured men and women.

The projectors of the plans for this hospital had this in mind when the convalescent cottages were designed. Here it was proposed the fullest liberty could be granted consistent with the welfare of the subject, who would still be under the paternal guardianship of the hospital. Here could be tested the power of resistance in a moderate degree and here comforts could be granted that would make the patient willing to remain until recovery was positive. But unfortunately, again, the State is constantly so hard pressed for room that our classification bids fair to be disarranged.

We have had but two casualties of a serious nature during the year. A male patient in a state of apparent convalescence after melancholia, and whose friends contemplated removing him home within a short time, managed to get into the attic and

suspended himself with a piece of window cord left by the contractors who were still occupied upon the building. He had not manifested any previous tendency to self-destruction. A woman patient in attempting to escape from her dormitory slipped or fell upon the stairway and fractured the base of the skull.

The following is a classification of the general fund (or maintenance) expenditures.

Wages.....	\$36,707.48
Provisions and stores.....	38,537.20
Clothing	5,901.96
Fuel and light.....	20,925.64
Medical supplies.....	1,773.39
Furniture and bedding	4,098.14
Additions and improvements	1,057.28
Farm and grounds.....	2,885.10
Books and stationery.....	663.56
Ordinary repairs.....	4,085.72
Miscellaneous	\$2,179.46

Total.....\$118,715.93

There should be deducted from the above \$1,255.07, which is the receipts from sales of produce, rents, etc., making the total net cost of maintenance for the year \$117,460.86.

The weekly per capita cost on current expenditure for maintenance, inclusive of clothing and all miscellaneous expenses, estimated on the daily average population for the year was \$4.65 weekly. Last year it was \$5.23, and the reduction of fifty-eight cents per week is substantially in proportion to the decrease predicted with the increased number of patients. With a settled organization at group three, and the additional number these buildings will accommodate, we can confidently expect to be self-supporting under the present rates charged to counties. It will, however, be over a year before we can expect any returns from that source, and in the meantime we will have the expense coincident with the organization and settling of this large group of buildings which will be a charge upon the maintenance account. This expense together with the present ratio of deficiency will aggregate \$30,000. Thereafter, under ordinary circumstances it is probable no further

deficiency will exist, in the maintenance account. The failure of some of our crops this year makes this amount larger than it would otherwise have been. Moreover, if we could deduct from our maintenance account the expenses incidental to construction and organization, in other words, the percentage of cost that will not accrue when the institution is completed, or that is not called for in other completed institutions, we could probably now keep our current expenditures within the fixed income. In any event this desideratum is not far removed.

From May twelfth to seventeenth, the number of patients in this hospital was augmented in the occupation of the observation cottages, by transfers of St. Lawrence County patients from other State hospitals. More than our normal capacity was reached at that time by a population of 560 patients. The number at the close of the year was 595, without any additional room.

The season for agricultural purposes has been unpropitious. We have had an unusual amount of rain, and it has occurred at times when it retarded the proper cultivation and gathering of crops, consequently our farm products are reduced. We have a fair return in garden produce and our hay crop has been bountiful. We very much need a building for the storage of roots and vegetables, and I hope this may be included as one of the constructive needs of the coming year. In this connection I recommend the construction of some cottages in the employes' colony and the moving of those now upon the farm worth saving to their proper location in this colony. You are familiar with the design in this respect, and all I desire to reiterate now is the present need of them. For five thousand dollars five cottages could be constructed sufficiently good for our purposes, and the probabilities are that under the family care system that has been contemplated these would ultimately domicile ten patients. We have valuable men in our employ that marry and then are not content to remain in the service unless they can have their families within reasonable distance of their work. It is also desirable to have them live upon the premises in case their services are needed at night.

The progress in construction during the past year has been maintained as in the former years in a very satisfactory manner. It is a sincere wish of every true friend of the dependent in-

sane, and of every well-wisher for the State's interest that it may be continued in the same measure, until this institution can be completed and stand a fitting monument of man's humanity to man. Every interest, benevolent, economical, and statutory, calls for the progress of the work. The room is needed to carry into effect the provisions of existing and unfulfilled statutory requirements; the crowded condition of the hospitals and the need of providing for increased numbers of the insane demand its completion; and it is an experience too oft repeated that delay in work of this magnitude and nature leads ultimately to increased expenditure.

From a medical standpoint and reasoning upon a basis of needed classification and proper means of treatment and administration, the central hospital group should be completed. As you well know there remains of this group five buildings after the completion of the convalescent cottage now being enclosed. Of these five buildings it can be said that each one is as desirable as the other. It may seem trite to repeat what has been said for several successive years in regard to the urgent need of a hall for the recreation of patients and of a building for our nurses. The latter are now occupying patients' rooms for sleeping purposes and to provide them with their due, would augment correspondingly our accommodations for patients. We feel almost hourly the need of our so-called amusement or recreation hall. It is virtually a hygienal temple, a requisite element in the restoration of many to mental balance and usefulness, and further delay in its construction seems a needless deprivation. The plan designed by the Architect, Mr. I. G. Perry, is a most excellent one, and considering the many uses this building will be devoted to, an economical one. I predict it will become a model and establish a marked departure henceforth from present buildings of its kind.

One of the absolutely necessary additions to be made at the earliest day possible is an additional pump for the water supply to the institution. Our water supply being furnished by direct pressure, our present pump cannot be stopped for necessary repairs and inspection without wholly shutting off our supply of water, and the one we now have has been operating continuously for a year and a half.

The station for electric lighting was made sufficiently large to hold all the apparatus we will ever need for this purpose, but the plant installed was only for one thousand lights, and this number we have already exceeded. Therefore, in order to light the buildings that will be ready to occupy the coming season, there must be additions to the power and dynamo capacity. I have consulted a number of engineers devoted to this field of work, and they advise larger engines than we now use, with countershafting, and that the engines should be put in duplicate instead of single. The estimate submitted to you will fully cover this work and has been carefully considered. For the same reason of lack of capacity, it is imperative that three additional boilers should be provided, with the necessary housing, to furnish heat for the additional buildings.

So much has been said heretofore about the necessity of making roads and walks, planting and grading, that it is perhaps unnecessary to reiterate it. The very small amount we have had this year has been well expended. It is obvious to every visitor to the hospital that the roads communicating with the railroad stations should be improved, at least. The city will probably be in a position the coming season to co-operate with your board in consummating this needed improvement, if you receive the necessary funds for this purpose. In order to carry out the design contemplated in the law passed in 1889, authorizing the board of managers to change the highway, a small strip of land is needed in order to make the entrance to the hospital convenient, and to make the several lines of road symmetrical. An effort should be made to obtain this, for if our permanent entrance is made without it, it will be a matter for lasting regret.

In the central hospital group the ventilating flues should have individual conductors to trunks leading into the stacks. Even without a forced draught we would get from the natural heat currents a sufficient ventilation. The basements need concrete floors, and the stone walls a covering that will permit their being whitened.

We shall require fifty more cows, and a requisite increase in our other stock to meet the wants arising from the large growth in our number of patients anticipated the coming year. Also for wagons and farm utensils some provision should be

made, and we consider an appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for these purposes necessary.

The laundry machinery put in the laundry was intended for four hundred patients and the required employes for this number. No additions have since been made and with our augmented number, an expenditure of twenty-two hundred dollars is necessary for additional machinery. I would also suggest that the present high pressure steam pipe coming to the kitchen be extended to the laundry, and by the substitution of an electric motor for our present power, we can dispense with the isolated steam plant now in the laundry. This change will economize in service and maintenance almost equal to the cost of it, during the year.

We also need a small appropriation (\$500) for books and instruments. Our appropriation of last year was not sufficient.

The service of the hospital is progressively improving, and particularly with respect to the immediate care of patients. Aside from the improvement resulting from experience in the care of the insane, the training of a fair proportion of our nurses and attendants systematically, has had a marked influence upon the whole number by the example of their skilled service. Unfortunately, male attendants have not shown the constancy to the training school that has been exhibited by the women nurses, and but very few have remained in the senior class. We hope for better results the coming year. To those nurses, attendants and employes who have been faithful in the discharge of their trust, I desire to record my acknowledgment and thanks.

The official staff has remained unchanged during the year. I wish to record my appreciation of the unvarying loyalty and assistance of my associate officers throughout the trying experiences of the past year. Without their intelligent and faithful aid, it would have been impossible to have gained the results that now appear so satisfactory.

The press of Northern New York have been as liberal as heretofore, in sending copies of their publications for patients, and in publishing good words for our work, and they deserve our sincere thanks. The following newspapers have been received regularly throughout the year, and have been distributed to the wards and to patients with discriminating care.

Adirondack News, Albany Weekly Journal, Antwerp Gazette, Albany Argus, American Farmer, Baldwinsville Gazette, Canton Commercial Advertiser, Carthage Republican, Chateaugay Record, Conglomerate, East Syracuse News, Essex County Republican, Fayette Weekly Recorder, Franklin Gazette, Glens Falls Daily News, Gouverneur Free Press, Jefferson County Journal, Lakeside Press, Lowville Journal and Republican, Malone Palladium, Mexico Independent, Northern Christian Advocate, Norwood News, Ogdensburg Daily Journal, Oswego Daily Times, Phoenix Chronicle, Potsdam Courier and Freeman, Black River News (2 copies), Cape Vincent Eagle, Champlain Counselor, Copenhagen Visitor, Elizabethtown Post, Fort Covington Sun, Fulton Patriot, Glens Falls Morning Star, Hermon Courier, Irish World, Lewis County Leader, Malone Farmer, Manlius Eagle, Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star, Northern Tribune, Ogdensburg Courier, Ogdensburg Daily News, Oswego Palladium, Plattsburg Telegram, Sandy Creek News, Skaneateles Democrat, St. Lawrence Republican, Syracuse Herald, Syracuse Standard (2 copies), Syracuse Sunday Times, Tully Times, Watertown Daily Times, Watertown Post, St. Lawrence Herald, St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Syracuse Journal, Syracuse Weekly Express, Ticonderoga Sentinel, Union Gospel News, Watertown Advocate, Watertown Herald, Wesleyan Methodist.

The clergy of Ogdensburg have continued to give religious services on Sunday afternoons, sometimes under very embarrassing circumstances and in very inclement weather. We are indebted for these services to the Rev. Drs. Miller and Morrison, the Rev. Fathers Conroy and Lyons, Rev. F. A. Hatch, Rev. M. W. Chase, and Rev. A. M. Prentice. The several choirs have also been faithful in rendering music upon these occasions. Although it is not expedient to name each person thus engaged, we feel that their identity will not be lost in the great summing up of good works.

Our amusements have been necessarily restricted for want of facilities. Lacking a hall for recreation purposes we have used a day room at the Infirmary for religious services and social parties, but at quite a sacrifice of its legitimate use; but notwithstanding this embarrassment there have been twenty-six social parties for patients, with dancing, the music having

been furnished by an orchestra of employes. To Miss Elizabeth Calthrop, we are indebted for musical assistance at several of the parties, and for an entertainment of shadow pantomime, and for assistance at a concert and reading.

Our thanks are due Mrs. Jennie Hall Wade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who gave an interesting musical entertainment, with the assistance of Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Chase, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. VanKennan, Messrs. John L. Houston and A. L. Jamieson, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The crowning entertainment of the season was the Jubilee Concert given by Ogdensburg Jubilee Singers under the management of Miss Minnie E. Church, and the direction of Prof. E. P. Phillips. This entertainment gave unbounded delight to the large majority of our patients.

A favorite amusement during the sleighing season for patients, was sleigh ride parties of which there were eleven. There were also five pop-corn parties that afforded very considerable diversion. There were several entertainments with the phonograph. Base ball occupied six afternoons of the season, and were enjoyable entertainments for patients. A fair proportion of male patients attended the Ogdensburg annual fair.

PATIENTS' LIBRARY.

Last December, Arnold E. Smith, at that time clerk of the board of managers, undertook to secure by voluntary contributions, a library of general literature for the use of patients. Among the first to respond was Edward L. Strong who presented about 80 volumes, which was followed by a contribution from his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Strong, of 320 volumes. The success of the undertaking thus early assured has continued, and the "Patients' Library" now contains over two thousand volumes, a free offering from the generous people of Ogdensburg, and a few others whose residences are given, to this beneficent and helpful department of the hospital. Papers, books and magazines have been received in liberal amounts from the following sources: Mrs. Willard N. Bell, Mrs. S. Harrison Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, E. C. J. Smith, Miss Mattie Cochrane, Mrs. Fred Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Westbrook, John C. Churchill, Jr., The Edgar A. Newell Company, Miss Blanche A. Sparrowhawk, Harry E.

Barbour, Albert R. Parker, Miss Emma Bacon, Mrs. H. A. Travers, Miss Kate P. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Porte, Mrs. D. H. Bowen, William Earl, Mrs. William J. Averell, J. W. Earl, George W. Brash, Mrs. L. D. Burt, D. R. P. Parker (Hermon), Mrs. J. C. Sprague, Mrs. C. B. Herriman, Frank Tallman, Thomas Lawrence, Mrs. Abel Coleman, Henry Rutherford, William J. Akin, W. H. Osborne, Mrs. R. W. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Proctor, William A. Newell, Mrs. H. B. Howard, Mrs. Z. B. Bridges, Mrs. W. D. Shay, George L. Ryon, James Cooper, O. F. Partridge, Joseph C. Marceau, George Raymond, H. M. Townsley (Dekalb), Mrs. George Chambers, Louis Hasbrouck, ("Picturesque America" and "Picturesque Europe"), D. L. Henderson, D. K. Truell, E. H. Sheldon, Dr. John C. Sherman, Miss Emma Rodden, Miss Isabella F. Hanna (Lisbon), H. I. Proctor, Mrs. J. D. Judson, Miss Mary L. Gilbert, David Hanna, Mrs. Alvah Shaver, Mrs. Mary D. Bean, H. C. Deane, Mrs. Emily J. Oswell, Mrs. J. F. Arnold, Mrs. S. H. Palmer, Misses Sampers (N. Y. City), Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Prentice, Miss Myra E. Smith, John Donnelly, Mrs. John E. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Southwick, Mrs. Charles Anthony (Gouverneur), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thurston (N. Y. City), Richard Harrison (about 100 volumes in memoriam Miss Charlotte S. Ogden), Mrs. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ashley, Miss Gertrude Ashley, E. C. James, Mrs. G. S. Dorwin, R. D. Judson, Abel Coleman, George S. Weaver (Albany), Edward Dillingham, the family of R. B. Chapman, dec'd, (100 volumes), Mrs. Louis D. Hoard, John Schrier, Dr. J. W. Benton, George B. Shepard, Mrs. George Godden, Mrs. J. H. Brownlow, Mrs. N. D. Turner (Lisbon), Mrs. Samuel Baillie, Miss M. Morrow, Mrs. James G. Averell, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Darrow, Mrs. H. M. Tallman, Joseph Flynn, A. R. Herriman, Mrs. Mary Knapp.

The arrangement, cataloguing, and preparation of these donations for their proper use by patients has been gratuitously done by Mr. Charles W. Huntington, assisted by Mr. Charles H. Bailey, and we are indebted to each of them for their important work.

Through the active and helpful interest in the welfare of patients shown by Mrs. Augusta Honsinger, house plants and cut flowers have been provided in sufficient quantity to orna-

ment sitting-room and hospital wards, and also for the rooms of patients who have been interested in caring for such decorations. Grateful acknowledgment of plants is made to the following: Mrs. Honsinger, B. F. Butler, William Van Ornum, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Horatio Clark, Richard Stevens and William Thompson, all of Massena; Mrs. W. R. Gray, Heuvelton, Mrs. O. P. Hadock, Watertown, Mrs. Cephas Nightengale, Mrs. Henry Bosworth, Miss Emma Cummings, Mrs. L. deV. Hoard, Miss Mary Ives, Miss Lottie Curry, Rev. W. H. Harrison, E. N. Merriam, Mrs. Clara Nightengale, Mrs. I. L. Seymour, Mrs. W. J. Harbison, Mrs. Lyman D. Burt, Mrs. L. N. Cheney, Mrs. Z. B. Bridges, Mrs. Colpas, Mrs. Ed. Hurlbut, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. George L. Ryon, Mrs. Henry C. Deane, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. T. McCormack, Mrs. Arnold E. Smith, Miss Margaret Hanna, Mrs. James S. Bean, and Mrs. Charles R. Westbrook.

We are also indebted to Messrs. Harper Bros., for bundles of their periodicals, and to the Puck Publishing Co., New York, for a number of their publications; also to H. G. Houghton and A. A. Smith for packages of illustrated papers, and to the Syracuse Sunday Times, Ogdensburg Republican and Journal, and Ogdensburg News, for bundles of exchanges, at various times. We are indebted to Mr. A. E. Smith for a large steel engraving, handsomely and gratuitously framed by Messrs. G. W. and C. T. Robinson, as well as for other engravings to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, D. O. McRostie, D. L. Henderson, E. C. J. Smith, George S. Weaver (Albany), Mrs. J. G. Graham, Mrs. Honsinger, and Mrs. R. H. Houston.

To Dr. G. Alder Blumer (Utica), we are very grateful for a complete set (47 vols.) of the American Journal of Insanity donated to the medical library. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Henderson presented grapes for sick patients; Dr. H. D. Brooks, (Elgin, Ill.) enamelled watch faces; Charles S. Westbrook, 250 cigars for patients at Christmas time, and Gen. N. M. Curtis, public documents and an official map of the U. S.

We are under obligations to Dr. W. N. Bell for making several ocular examinations and to Dr. G. C. Madill for expert surgical advice at critical times, all which was gratuitously rendered.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of interesting persons charitably inclined to work of this nature. An interest on the part of the public can be gained in a greater degree and in shorter time by giving individuals a personal identification in its good work, than in any other way. We are anxiously awaiting the philanthropist who will endow the hospital to provide an income to be devoted to the recreation and diversion of patients. Such an individual has the privilege of securing a monument more enduring than stone, and may its acceptance be not long delayed.

We have had a large number of visitations during the year from persons eminent in official and professional life. We were favored by a careful and thorough inspection of the hospital by Governor Flower, covering several days ; by statutory visits of the State Commission in Lunacy ; by President Craig and Commissioners Letchworth and Foster of the State Board of Charities ; by various members of the last Legislature and numerous officers of counties in this hospital district. We received 101 recorded visits from managers and many that were not recorded. We have received approximately ten thousand visitors as sight-seers upon public visiting days, besides the large number who come to see and comfort relatives and friends who are receiving the care of the institution.

To you, gentlemen of the board, who at all times and under all circumstances have given us the supporting hand and the encouraging word, without which this great work could not long sustain its high purpose, I cannot express my full sense of obligation ; but I hope with a continuance of these favors we may progress, and ultimately have the recompense of witnessing the fruits of work well done.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. Wise,

October 20, 1892.

Medical Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.

Showing movement of population for the year :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	198	189	387
Admitted during the year	193	179	372
Total number under treatment during year ..	391	368	759
Discharged during the year :			
As recovered	40	37	77
As not recovered.....	31	13	44
As not insane.....	1		1
Died	23	19	42
Whole number discharged during the year.....	95	69	164
Remaining October 1, 1892	296	299	595
Average daily population	246	240	486

TABLE 2.

Showing ages of those Admitted during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years....	2	1	3	2	1	3
" fifteen to twenty years.....	10	6	16	12	10	22
" twenty to twenty-five years .	11	13	24	30	29	59
" twenty-five to thirty years...	17	19	36	34	46	80
" thirty to thirty-five years....	30	16	46	60	35	95
" thirty-five to forty years	27	31	58	58	55	113
" forty to fifty years	42	42	84	99	85	184
" fifty to sixty years.....	32	28	60	73	82	155
" sixty to seventy years	15	13	28	42	36	78
" seventy to eighty years	7	9	16	21	18	39
" eighty to ninety years		1	1	3	7	10
Total.....	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 3.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Admitted.	Re-covered.	Died	Admitted.	Re-covered.	Died
Mania, acute	71	32	4	117	44	5
Mania, sub-acute.....	18	7	1	27	8	1
Mania, recurrent....	2	1		4	2	
Mania, chronic	47		3	130	2	5
Melancholia, acute	47	27	2	87	39	4
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	12	8		29	9	
Melancholia, chronic	18			62		
Alternating (circular) insanity.....				1		
General paralysis	13		6	20		7
Dementia, primary	14	2	8	171	2	9
Dementia, terminal	95		17	277		35
Epilepsy.....	17		1	33		3
Imbecility.....	13			23		
Idiocy	3			4		1
Not insane.....	2			7		

TABLE 4.

Showing the causes of death of those who died during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Accident, railroad.....		1	1		1	1
Anaemia, progressive pernicious...				1		1
Asphyxia (suicide).....	1		1	1		1
Cerebral Apoplexy	5	2	7	6	2	8
Cerebral tumor				1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis				1		1
Cystitis, chronic				1		1
Cerebral meningitis.....		1	1		1	1
Enteritis		1	1	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1		1	2	2	4
Exhaustion from acute insanity....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Exhaustion from chronic insanity..	1	1	2	2	1	3
Erysipelas.....	1		1	1		1
Fracture				1	1	2
Heart, fatty degeneration of.....					1	1
Influenza	1		1	1		1
Meningitis, chronic.....				1	1	2
Nephritis, chronic	3		3	4		4
Paralysis, bulbar.....					1	1
Paralysis following degeneration of basal ganglia.....					1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis		2	2	1	3	4
Pulmonary gangrene		1	1		1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rupture of bladder.....				1		1
Senile dementia.....		3	3	2	5	7
Typhoid fever	1		1	1		1
Valvular heart disease		1	1		1	1
General paralysis.....	5		5	5		5
Peritonitis.....	2	4	6	2	4	6
Total.....	23	19	42	38	32	70

TABLE 5.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	96	72	168	221	167	388
Married	84	75	159	174	177	351
Widowed	12	28	40	29	49	78
Divorced.....		4	4		5	5
Unascertained	1		1	10	6	16
Total.....	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 6.

Showing degree of education of those admitted during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	4		4	8	1	9
Academic	13	19	32	21	28	49
Common school.....	97	89	186	223	196	419
Read and write.						
Read only.....	13	14	27	22	31	53
No education.....	11	8	19	27	28	55
Unascertained	55	49	104	133	120	253
Total.....	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 7.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the year :

MORAL—

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
Domestic trouble (including loss of friends).....	4	17	21	10	26	36
Adverse circumstances (including anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	5	2	7	12	5	17
Mental anxiety and worry (not included in above).....	3	7	10	6	7	13
Religious excitement.....				5	6	11
Love affairs (including seduction)..<	2	2	4	6	10	16
Fright and nervous shock.....		3	3	1	6	7
PHYSICAL—						
Intemperance	27	1	28	49	3	52
Sexual excess.....	1	...	1	3	...	3
Venereal disease.....	3	2	5	6	2	8
Masturbation	6	...	6	11	1	12
Sunstroke	3	...	3	11	1	12
Accident or injury.....	14	4	18	23	5	28
Pregnancy .....		...	...	...	2	2
Parturition and puerpal state		5	5	...	11	11
Lactation		1	1	...	2	2
Change of life		5	5	...	13	13
Fevers.....	2	...	2	3	3	6
Privation and overwork	7	6	13	17	19	36
Epilepsy (including catalepsy and chorea).....	10	7	17	27	21	48
Disease of skull and brain.....	7	4	11	9	4	13
Old age.....		2	2	2	7	9
Exophthalmic goitre.....		...	...	...	2	2
Epidemic influenza.....	10	7	17	10	7	17
Abuse of drugs.....		...	...	...	1	1
Other bodily disorders and chronic ill health.....	6	21	27	14	34	48
Loss of special sense.....		...	...	1	...	1
HEREDITY	18	20	38	23	27	50
CONGENITAL DEFECTS.....		...	...	2	2	4
UNASCERTAINED.....	64	63	127	182	177	359
Total.....	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 8.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
Paternal branch	20	15	35	36	24	60
Maternal branch	25	16	41	42	37	79
Paternal and maternal branches....		5	5	1	6	7
Collateral branches.....	13	20	33	28	30	58
No hereditary tendency	66	67	133	142	108	250
Unascertained	69	56	125	185	199	384
Total.....	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 9.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the year :

	During the year.		Since Dec. 9, 1890.	
Belgium .....	...	...	1	1
Bohemia.....	1	1	...	1

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
Canada	14	18	32	25	37	62
Connecticut.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
England.....	4	1	5	9	4	13
Germany.....	9	6	15	22	14	36
Ireland	21	26	47	50	55	105
Italy .....	..	...	...	2	...	2
Maryland.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Massachusetts.....	..	...	...	2	1	3
Michigan .....	..	...	...	...	1	1
Newfoundland.....	..	1	1	...	1	1
New Hampshire...	1	...	1	1	...	1
New York	97	94	191	215	186	401
North Carolina.....	..	1	1	...	1	1
Ohio	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	...	1	1	2	3
Poland.....	..	3	3	2	3	5
Rhode Island.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Scotland .....	..	2	2	1	5	6
United States.....	26	16	42	42	32	74
Vermont	3	3	6	5	9	14
Wales .....	..	...	...	1	...	1
Born on ship board.....	..	1	1	...	1	1
Unascertained	12	5	17	50	50	100
Total	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 10.

Showing the occupations of those admitted during the year :

	During the year.			Since Dec. 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
Architect .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Baker .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Barber.....	2	...	2	5	...	5
Bartender .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Basket maker.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Blacksmith	4	...	4	7	...	7
Boiler maker	1	...	1	2	...	2
Book binder.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Book keeper.....	1	2	3	4	3	7
Box maker	1	...	1	1	...	1
Brakeman.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Builder.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Butcher.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cabinet maker.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Car inspector.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carpenter.....	3	...	3	16	...	16
Carriage builder.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Carter .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cheese maker .....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Cigar maker	2	...	2	4	...	4
Clergyman.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Clerk.....	4	...	4	9	...	9
Collector.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cook.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Core maker	1	...	1	1	...	1
Domestic .....	...	48	48	...	130	130
Dressmaker .....	...	6	6	...	6	6
Electrician .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Engineer	1	...	1	3	...	3
Farmer	53	...	53	108	3	111
Fakir.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Fruit and fish dealer.....	...	...	...	1	...	1

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
Fur sewer.....	...	I	I	...	I	I
Gardener.....	I	...	I	3	...	3
Gas and steam fitter.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Harness maker.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Hackman.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Herdsmen.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Horse dealer.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Horse jockey.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Horse tamer.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Glass blower.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Hostler.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
House keeper.....	...	4I	4I	...	85	85
Housewife.....	...	4I	4I	...	9I	9I
Inventor.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Jeweler.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Laborer.....	46	...	46	12I	...	12I
Lamp lighter.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Lawyer.....	I	...	I	3	...	3
Letter carrier.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Lock tender.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Locomotive foreman.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Lumber dealer.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Machinist.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Marble carver.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Mason.....	I	...	I	2	...	2
Mechanic.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Merchant.....	2	...	2	5	...	5
Messenger.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Milkmaid.....	...	I	I	...	I	I
Miller.....	2	...	2	4	...	4
Milliner.....	...	...	...	...	I	I
Miner.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Moulder.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Musician.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Nurse.....	...	...	...	...	I	I
Operator.....	...	...	...	...	I	I
Painter.....	3	...	3	4	...	4
Painter and decorator.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Peddler.....	I	...	I	3	...	3
Pastry cook.....	...	I	I	...	I	I
Photographer.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Physician.....	3	...	3	4	...	4
Policeman.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Porter.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Prostitute.....	...	I	I	...	I	I
Railroad conductor.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Railroad employee.....	I	...	I	2	...	2
Rope maker.....	I	...	I	I	...	I
Sailor.....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Salesmaa.....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sawyer.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
School girl.....	...	...	...	...	I	I
School teacher.....	6	6	6	2	9	11
Seamstress.....	5	5	5	...	6	6
Servant.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Shirt maker.....	...	...	...	...	I	I
Shoe maker.....	3	...	3	4	...	4
Speculator.....	...	...	...	I	...	I
Spinner.....	...	I	I	I	2	3
Stenographer.....	I	...	I	3	...	3

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
Stone cutter .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Store keeper .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Student	3	2	5	3	2	5
Tailor	1	...	1	5	...	5
Teasel dealer	1	...	1	1	...	1
Telegraph operator.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Theatrical manager.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tinsmith.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tramp.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Waiter.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Washerwoman .....	...	1	1	...	2	2
No occupation	9	20	29	12	28	40
Unascertained	8	...	8	21	25	46
Total	193	179	372	434	404	838

TABLE 11.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted during the year :

	Men.	Women.	Total
Under one month	41	26	67
One to three months.....	24	22	46
Three to six months	10	17	27
Six to nine months	7	7	14
Nine months to one year.....	4	5	9
One year to eighteen months	10	13	23
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	2	8
Two to three years.....	10	12	22
Three to four years.....	7	6	13
Four to five years	5	2	7
Five to ten years.....	8	17	25
Ten to fifteen years.....	17	15	32
Fifteen to twenty years.....	6	5	11
Twenty to thirty years.....	13	7	20
Thirty years and upwards	11	5	16
Not insane	1	...	1
Unascertained	13	18	31
Total	193	179	372

TABLE 12.

Showing period of residence in hospital of those remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women	Total
Under one month.....	10	15	25
One to three months.....	13	21	34
Three to six months.....	19	25	44
Six to nine months.....	19	21	40
Nine months to one year.....	11	19	30
One year to eighteen months	25	29	54
Eighteen months to two years	15	18	33
Two to three years	8	8	16
Three to four years	25	8	33
Four to five years	13	11	24
Five to ten years.....	26	22	48
Ten to fifteen years.....	58	52	110
Fifteen to twenty years	26	27	53
Twenty to thirty years	16	17	33
Thirty years and upwards.....	12	6	18
Not insane .....	...	...	...
Total.....	296	299	595

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Medical Superintendent :

The report of the farm and garden products, live stock on hand, the classification and summary of expenditures for maintenance and articles manufactured and repaired for the year ending September 30, 1892, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. C. HALL,

Steward.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Corn, bushels.....	800	Corn stalks, tons.....	45
Corn fodder, tons.....	10	Hay, tons.....	150
Mangle wurtzel, bushels.....	1,315	Milk, gallons.....	36,501
Oats, bushels.....	3,350	Peas, bushel.....	170
Potatoes, bushels. . .	1,704	Pumpkins.....	597
Pork (dressed) pounds.....	20,156	Straw, tons.....	100

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Apples, bushels.....	364	Beans, bushels.....	66
Beets, bushels.....	443	Cabbage, heads.....	4,092
Cauliflower, heads.....	69	Celery, heads.....	1,605
Carrots, bushels.....	198	Corn, sweet, bushels.....	254
Corn, pop, bushels.....	20	Cucumbers, bushels.....	163
Lettuce, bushels.....	132		
Onions, bushels.....	4,752	Onions, bushels.....	353
Peas, green, bushels.....	58	Parsnips, bushels.....	390
Parsley, bunches.....	359	Radishes, bunches.....	1,980
Squash.....	347	Spinach, bushels.....	126
Tomatoes, bushels.....	137	Turnips, bushels.....	260

LIVE STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Boar.....	1	Bulls.....	2
Calves.....	9	Chickens.....	191
Colts.....	1	Cows.....	66
Heifers (yearlings).....	2	Hogs.....	58
Horses.....	27	Oxe.....	2
Pigs.....	26	Sows, breeders.....	11
Turkeys.....	16		

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons	589	Bandages, rolls	6
Basque, sateen.....	1	Bed spreads, hemmed.....	184
Bed protectors	344	Bed ticks.....	131
Bibs	46	Blankets, hemmed.....	427
Chemise.....	419	Camesoles	8
Carpets	2	Clothes bags.....	51
Curtains	17	Drawers, woman's.....	377
Dresses, prints.....	291	Dresses, canvas	59
Dresses, sateen	11	Dresses, flannel	2
Dresses, night	861	Dressing gowns.....	3
Dress waists.....	18	Elastics, pairs.....	65
Fly blankets.....	3	Infant's clothes (pieces).....	68
Iron holders.....	3	Mattress ticks.....	57
Men's pants	26	Napkins	248
Neckties	19	Pillow ticks.....	216
Pillow caaes	941	Pillow shams	213
Rags, floor	5	Rag bags.....	8
Screens	2	Shirts.....	663
Shirts, night.....	134	Sheets	1,575
Sheets, safety.....	16	Shrouds.....	31
Skirts, canvas.....	4	Skirts, flannel.....	163
Skirts, cotton.....	27	Skirts (picking).....	111
Suspenders	207	Stand covers.....	69
Stocking bags	4	Table cloths.....	156
Table covers.....	2	Towels, roller.....	568
Towels, hand.....	1,202	Underwaists	5

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Hose, pairs.....	2,706	Garments	7,606
Mattress ticks	21	Mittens, pairs.....	62
Safety sheet	1	Suspenders	7

EXPENDITURES.

Wages	\$ 36,707.48
Provisions and stores.....	38,537.20
Clothing.....	5,901.96
Fuel and light.....	20,925.64
Medical supplies.....	1,773.39
Furniture and bedding	4,098.14
Additions and improvements.....	1,057.28
Farm and grounds.....	2,786.10
Books and stationery.....	663.56
Ordinary repairs.....	4,085.72
Miscellaneous	2,179.46

\$118,715.93

APPENDIX.

LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL DISTRICT.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, of Chapter 126, of the laws of 1890, the St. Lawrence State Hospital is assigned the counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Warren (until Jan. 1, 1893,) and Essex, which counties compose the St. Lawrence State Hospital District.

Section 5 of said chapter provides that "Each of the State Hospitals for the Insane shall receive patients, whether in an acute or chronic condition of insanity, from the district in which the hospital is situated."

Section 9 of said chapter provides that "In case any insane person, his relatives, guardians or friends, may desire that he become an inmate of any State Hospital situated beyond the limits of the district where he resided, and there be sufficient accommodations there to receive him, he may be received there in the discretion of the chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy and the Superintendent of such hospital. Any expense of removal, in such case, must be borne by said person's guardians, relatives or friends as the case may be."

COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS.

Chap. 446 Laws of 1874.

Section 1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any asylum, public or private, or in any institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, except upon the certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person. But no person shall be held in confinement in any such asylum for more than five days, unless within that time such certificate be approved by a judge or

justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the alleged lunatic resides, and said judge or justice may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of such certificate, and said judge or justice may, in his discretion, call a jury in each case to determine the question of lunacy.

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to an asylum, unless said physician be of a reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of the State, and shall have been in actual practice of his profession for at least three years. And such qualifications shall be certified to by a judge of any court of record. No certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane, and according to forms prescribed by the State Commissioner in Lunacy (State Commission in Lunacy), and every such certificate shall bear date of not more than ten days prior to such commitment.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer, or a regular professional attendant therein.

Chap. 283, Laws of 1889, as amended by Chap. 273 Laws of 1890. Section 7. "One year after the date of the passage of this act (May 14, 1889), it shall not be lawful for any medical examiner in lunacy to make a certificate of insanity for the purpose of committing any person to custody unless a certified copy of his certificate has been so filed and its receipt in the office of the commission (State Commission in Lunacy) as above provided has been acknowledged."

These blanks may be obtained free upon application to the State Commission in Lunacy, County Clerks, Superintendents of the Poor, and the Superintendents of Hospitals for the insane.

In addition to the medical certificate of two physicians, sworn to and approved by a judge in the county in which the patient resides, there must be presented at the time of admission of a patient, either an order from the Superintendent of

the Poor or the County Judge, or a bond (in case of a private patient), guaranteeing the amount charged for care and treatment.

PRIVATE OR PAY PATIENTS.

It is ordered by the State Commission in Lunacy that "No private or pay patient at any State Hospital be permitted to occupy more than one room for his or her personal use or behoof, or to command the exclusive services of an attendant; and there shall be no distinction permitted between public and private or pay patients as to the care and accommodations furnished them.

"That whenever the managers or trustees shall determine that vacancies exist, private or pay patients may be admitted by them without further restriction, at a rate of compensation not to exceed ten dollars per week, preference to be given in all cases to patients of small or moderate means."

RULES GOVERNING TRANSFER OF PUBLIC PATIENTS.

The statute (Section 6 of Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890) having made it the duty of President of the State Commission in Lunacy to prescribe regulations governing the transfer of public insane patients from their homes or from poor houses to State Hospitals by Superintendents of the Poor, and concerning the clothing of said patients, it has been ordered:

1. That all County Superintendents of the Poor or town, county or city authorities, before sending a patient to any State Hospital see that said patient is in a state of bodily cleanliness and provided with the following clothing, to wit:

(a) One full suit of underclothing.

(b) One full suit of outer clothing, including head wear, boots or shoes.

Between the months of November and April, both inclusive, there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for the men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for the women patients; also gloves or mittens. Considering the great danger always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing above provided must in all cases be new.

2. In traveling by rail patients must not be compelled to ride in smoking or baggage cars, except in the case of men patients who may be so violent, profane or obscene as to render their presence in ordinary passenger coaches offensive. If any portion of the route is necessary to be traversed by team, a covered conveyance should, unless impossible, be provided. The shortest practicable route should be selected, the hour of departure should be timed so far as possible, so as to avoid the necessity of stopping over night on the journey and so as not to reach the hospital at an unreasonable hour. Whenever practicable, a notice in advance, by writing or telegraph, should be sent to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital of the coming of the patient. In cases of violent patients a sufficient number of attendants should be provided to control their actions without resorting to the use of mechanical restraints, such as straps, ropes, chains, handcuffs, etc.; quieting medicines should not be given to such patients except upon the prescription of a physician. If it becomes necessary to remain over night or for a number of hours at a station on the route, patients are not to be taken to jail, police station or lock-up. Food in proper quantity and quality, and at intervals not exceeding five hours, should be provided for patients, but no alcoholic beverages must be given unless upon prescription of a physician. Opportunity must be afforded for attention to the calls of nature, and the rules of decency must be observed. In case of the employment of extra attendants in conveying violent patients, care must be taken that they are of adult age and good moral character. The provisions of the statute which require that a woman attendant shall accompany women patients when taken to State Hospitals must be strictly complied with.

3. Any violation of the requirements of this order shall be promptly reported, so far as known to him, by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy.

PAROLE OF PATIENTS.

It is ordered by the State Commission in Lunacy "That no insane patient while in the custody of an institution be permitted to go upon parole, who in the judgment of the medical super-

intendent is homicidal, suicidal, destructive or dangerous either to himself or others.

"That no parole be granted for a greater period than thirty days, exclusive of the date thereof.

"A patient who has been paroled, or who has escaped, if not returned to the institution on the thirtieth day, exclusive of the date of parole or escape, must be discharged from the books on that day, and such patient must not be re-admitted except upon a new medical certificate of lunacy."

TRANSFER OF PATIENTS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

By Order of the State Commission in Lunacy :

1. No inmate shall be transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another except upon the following terms and conditions :

(a) An application in writing setting forth the reasons for such transfer shall be made to the Commission by the medical superintendent or officer in charge of the institution from which the transfer is sought to be made.

(b) An order of transfer in writing, attested by its secretary, must be obtained from the Commission.

(c) The order of transfer must be filed in the institution from which the transfer is made, and a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate of lunacy annexed, must be filed in the institution to which the transfer is made.

2. This order shall not apply to either of the following cases :

(a) Inmates of the State Asylum for the Insane Criminals, or patients committed upon "criminal orders."

(b) Patients ordered transferred by the Commission upon its own motion.

CHARGES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Bills are made out and transmitted quarterly (for the previous three months) to county treasurers, upon the first days of January, April, July and October, by the Treasurer of the Hospital, in accordance with the following conditions established by the State Commission in Lunacy :

"There shall be charged for each patient in continuous custody under the commitment, or order, by which he is held, as follows :

(a) "For the first three years or less, the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

(b) "For any period of time exceeding three years, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per week.

"The charge hereby established shall include food, clothing, breakage and all other charges of any name or nature."

SERVICE OF LEGAL PROCESS UPON INSANE PATIENTS.

Under an order of the State Commission in Lunacy, dated June 2, 1890, "the superintendent of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane must not permit the service of any legal process whatever upon any insane patient, and no insane person must be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft, or other evidence of indebtedness or to execute any contract, deed, mortgage or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person sought to be served, or whose signature is sought to be obtained, was at the date of the order an inmate of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Applications for the admission of patients should, when practicable, be made in advance of bringing them to the hospital, and each patient should be accompanied by some person competent to furnish a history in the case.

Letters are not written to friends of patients at stated intervals, but only in reply to letters of inquiry, and in case of sickness or death; it is desirable to have but one correspondent for each patient.

The correspondent will be informed by telegraph in case of the serious sickness or in the event of the death of a patient, where it is practicable to do so. Remains will be sent by express when a guarantee is received from the express agent that the charges for transportation will be paid; otherwise they will be appropriately buried in the hospital cemetery, and the grave permanently marked, numbered and recorded. All correspondence concerning patients or the business of the hospital, should be addressed to Dr. P. M. Wise, Medical Superintendent, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 22.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1893.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, RELATIVE TO THE MAKING OF
APPROPRIATIONS AND THE ISSUING OF BONDS FOR
THE MAINTENANCE OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, *January 5, 1893.*

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, *Speaker of the Assembly, State of New
York, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir.—At a meeting of the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York, held December 31, 1892, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

“Whereas, But few of the annual charges of expenditure by the city government are subject to the discretion of the local authorities, they being mainly fixed by amendatory laws.

“Resolved, That the board of estimate and apportionment, charged with the making of appropriations for the maintenance

of the city government, and the issuing of bonds for improvements, recognizing the evils of mandatory legislation compelling this board to make appropriations, issue bonds and pay claims, respectfully recommend to the Senate and Assembly, that hereafter no law be enacted by the Legislature requiring the execution of public work, acquiring of lands, increasing of appropriations, issuing of bonds or payment of claims, or in any manner compelling the increasing of appropriations, or the issuing of bonds, until the local authorities shall have first determined whether such appropriations should be increased, bonds issued or claims paid, believing that such course of action will result in economy and to the best interests of this city."

Respectfully.

E. P. BARKER,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 23.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1893.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE FOR
THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1892-1893,
BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1892, AND ENDING DECEMBER
31, 1892.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 9, 1893.* }

Cash in the State treasury October 1, 1892 *..... \$3,069,653 42

Par value of securities held by the Comptroller in trust
for the several funds October 1, 1892, viz.:

Common School Fund	\$4,302,263 42	
United States Deposit Fund.....	3,986,712 12	
College Land Scrip Fund.....	386,800 00	
Military Record Fund	39,000 00	
Literature Fund.....	280,000 00	
Mariners' Fund	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	9,004,775 54

* This amount does not include the moneys of the Free School Fund, which are not a matter of record in this office.

Payments into the treasury to the credit of the several funds for the quarter ending December 31, 1892, viz.:

General Fund.....	\$392,272 62	
Common School Fund	321,043 02	
United States Deposit Fund	332,627 38	
College Land Scrip Fund.....	2,293 00	
Literature Fund.....	650 00	
Canal Fund.....	295 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,049,181 02

Securities purchased for the following funds during the quarter ending December 31, 1892, viz.:

Common School Fund	\$88,913 14	
United States Deposit Fund.....	21,580 00	
	<hr/>	110,493 14
		<hr/>
		\$13,234,103 12
		<hr/> <hr/>

Warrants drawn on the State treasury against the several funds for the quarter ending December 31, 1892, viz.:

General Fund.....	\$2,150,662 46	
Common School Fund	90,285 04	
United States Deposit Fund	28,234 12	
Military Record Fund	360 00	
Literature Fund.....	42,773 81	
Canal Fund.....	527,558 20	
	<hr/>	\$2,839,873 63

Securities of the several funds sold or redeemed during the quarter ending December 31, 1892, viz.:

Common School Fund	\$283,581 30	
United States Deposit Fund.....	235,348 10	
	<hr/>	518,929 40

Par value of securities held by the Comptroller in trust
for the several funds December 31, 1892, viz.:

Common School Fund	\$4,107,595 26	
United States Deposit Fund.....	3,772,944 02	
College Land Scrip Fund.....	386,800 00	
Military Record Fund	39,000 00	
Literature Fund.....	280,000 00	
Mariners' Fund	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,596,339 28

Cash in the State treasury December 31, 1892 *...... 1,278,960 81

\$13,234,103 12

FRANK CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

* This amount does not include the moneys of the Free School Fund, which are not a matter of record in this office.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1893.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

HARPER W. ROGERS, *President.* CHARLES TRACEY,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE
SAM'L R. RAINEY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Superintendent.

MRS. SARAH V. COON.

Consulting Physician.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

Steward.

CHARLES B. CURE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY,

_____ JANUARY 18, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y. .

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their fifth annual report.

SAM'L R. RAINEY,

Secretary of Board.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, }
HUDSON, N. Y., *Sept. 30, 1892.* }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women herewith submit their fifth annual report:

The institution having been in operation for five years, it is very proper to enquire, what have been the results? Our answer is, over seventy per cent of those conditionally discharged have been reformed and returned to society good citizens.

The past year has been a very trying one to all concerned in the management. The buildings were erected to accommodate 250, and we have had at times 294 inmates, lodging in work-rooms and bath-rooms, cots occupying every available place, using rooms intended for other purposes and greatly needed, thereby destroying the order and regularity of work and making it very difficult to maintain the discipline that is so essential to success in our work.

When inmates are received they are placed in the prison, and after being detained there a longer or shorter time, according to conduct and industry, they are promoted to cottage No. 4, and from there to cottage No. 3, then to No. 2, and from there to No. 1, and from No. 1 to the main building, the length of time in each cottage being again determined by deportment, industry and study, a complete record being kept of same. From the main building they are conditionally discharged.

All the buildings having been overcrowded during the whole year, it has been utterly impossible to promote inmates as fast as they were entitled to promotion, and thus the very objects of the institution have been hindered, inmates discouraged in their efforts in improvement and the good work in a measure delayed.

Each year's experience only emphasizes the necessity for the erection of a nursery cottage for the proper care and custody of the large number of infants and their mothers who are now among our inmates, and for those who, in all probability, will succeed them. In addition to the nursery cottage, we need at least two more cottages, each capable of accommodating thirty inmates. The four cottages now in use should have at once an assembly-room where work and study could be performed. At present, the only places for such use are the hallways, all too small for that purpose.

The superintendent, in her report, calls attention to the imperative necessity for a new chapel, and this recommendation we desire to emphasize.

The average number of inmates during the year is 277, and on September thirtieth last there were 288 in the institution. During the year sixty-two were conditionally discharged by the board.

It has been the object of the management to so train and educate the inmates that when sent out they would be fully capable of earning a good support. In this we have been somewhat retarded by reason of our inadequate appropriation, not being able to employ the instructors necessary to accomplish this end.

The institution will always fall short of its perfect work until it can conditionally discharge each inmate fully competent to earn her own living in that form of industry for which she is best fitted, thus making her entirely independent and without any excuse for returning to her old manner of life.

HARPER W. ROGERS,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
CHARLES TRACEY,
W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
SAMUEL B. RAINEY,

Board of Managers.

Report of the Superintendent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, }
HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1892. }

To the Honorable the Board of Managers :

The following is the fifth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1891, and ending September 30, 1892:

Number of inmates in the institution, September 30,		
1891, was	265	
Admitted during the year	73	
Paroled inmates returned	17	
Escaped inmates returned	1	
Returned sick out of place	1	
		357
Conditionally discharged	62	
Discharged by order of the court.....	3	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	2	
Died	2	
		69
Number of inmates September 30, 1892.....	288	
Total number admitted from opening of the institution....	458	
Total number conditionally discharged.....	177	

Of these:

Absolutely discharged	21
Married and doing well	25
Reporting regularly and doing well.....	67
Correspondence ceased, can not be found, but doing well when last heard from	16

Died, doing well up to time of death.....	4	
Rearrested and returned	25	
Not doing well or have left the State.....	19	
	<hr/>	44
	<hr/>	177
Total number of infants born in the institution....		22
Number of infants in the institution September 30,		
1891	13	
Number of infants born during the year.....	7	
Number of infants received with mothers.....	2	
	<hr/>	22
Transferred to asylums.....	9	
Died	2	
	<hr/>	11
Number of infants in institution September 30, 1892.....		11

In presenting this the fifth annual report of the House of Refuge, which, after its erection, was formally opened for the reception of inmates, April 15, 1887, it may be well to recall to the minds of those engaged in Christian, philanthropic and charitable enterprises, that its founders had a special object in view. Such object was a hope of the reformation of a certain unfortunate class of our fellow creatures, who, while not strictly speaking criminals, had yet placed themselves at war with society by various habits of evil living.

The institution was in no wise to be considered penal, only reformatory, and those who found refuge within its walls, were to have every encouragement and opportunity to return to the habits of virtuous and well-ordered lives, so regaining the light to return to the ranks of good citizens.

The institution was without precedent — the plans and methods for carrying on its work had to be wrought out and such an organization effected as to be of practical use to those who were intended to be benefited. After mature deliberation, the present system was adopted and put in execution.

It embraced the idea of one family, governed and regulated as a well-ordered home should be in every respect, having regu-

lar hours for devotion, school, employment and recreation, prompt obedience also being required; such obedience to be gained by patience, kindness and good example on the part of the officers. The girls were to be trained in all domestic occupations, sewing, knitting and the like, and to be taught some trade or industry to enable them to obtain an honest living on leaving the institution.

The officers and managers have ever kept this end steadily in view, and after five years' trial, feel that they have reached an important era in the history of the institution, it being the expiration of the five years for which the first inmates were committed.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that the percentage of those who have stayed their full term is very small. Of the 458 inmates received, only two have remained the five years.

For the first three and a half years, the results were highly satisfactory, leaving nothing to be desired, but since that time we have been so crowded with inmates, that rooms not intended for such purposes have been given up in order to accommodate them. Every available space has been filled, thus rendering it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to classify and promote them as they should be, so as almost to defeat the desired end.

I feel this condition of affairs so keenly that I am constrained to repeat what I have so earnestly urged in a previous report, the vital necessity of more extended quarters and more complete accommodations.

I must, therefore, again call your attention to the fact that the hospital is often so filled with inmates, who are not invalids, as to render necessary the treatment of cases in the main building, the cottages and even the prison. That in case any infectious disease made its appearance, we have no place where patients can be isolated. This was more apparent than ever before, when cases of measles occurred, requiring almost superhuman vigilance and effort to prevent the disease from extending to all the buildings; and that the cottages, with their narrow corridors and still narrower beds, are totally unfit places for the proper care of children born in the institution, of whom, I grieve to say, we have many.

It must be evident, even to an ordinary observer, that the crowding together of infants and adults in such narrow space is inconvenient and unpleasant to the latter and injurious to the former and in every way an evil which should not exist.

I must again urge the importance of a building which may be called a "nursery cottage," to which newly-born infants with their mothers can be relegated, there to remain until they have reached a suitable age for removal to other institutions or homes, and I earnestly ask you to use all possible means to further this object.

It is gratifying to learn that the children transferred to the Hudson Orphan Asylum and other homes, compare most favorably with other children in intelligence and deportment, thus showing that the system of training pursued here has proved excellent.

I also call your attention to the fact, that owing to our excess of population, two more cottages besides the "nursery cottage" already mentioned, are especially needed in order to provide room for the proper promotion and classification of inmates which is so necessary to the success of the work.

The chapel, which we were obliged to use for class-rooms, calisthenics and other exercises, is not large enough for the religious services which have so beneficial an influence in calling back those who have gone astray. I therefore ask and urge that a new chapel be built—knowing so well the good that will result therefrom.

Hand in hand with the religious training, the educational system adopted here, together with the physical culture, have proved important factors in our reformatory work. To continue this, however, we must have books. We can not make bricks without straw, and I most earnestly beg you will duly consider this matter and that a library be provided, consisting of such books selected with special reference to the needs of this institution.

I wish to emphasize the fact that I have asked your honorable board for what is absolutely needed and no more. Understanding the practical requirements of the institution, as you do, I feel well assured you will do your utmost to provide these necessary

improvements, viz.: A “nursery cottage,” two additional cottages, library and chapel.

Objection to the long sentence of five years has been made on the ground that it lessened the chances of marriage. It is well to state that many of these girls are married before entering this institution, most of the husbands having abandoned them or proved utterly worthless. In the case of the unmarried, the objection is met by reference to the statistics, which show that the reverse obtains—that, as a matter of fact, many have married after being discharged and are doing well.

The influence of the schools increases steadily. A marked improvement is distinctly visible and much interest has been added by the introduction of stenography and typewriting. The plain sewing, knitting and the like exhibited at the fairs, have brought forth high encomiums and drawn prizes, which have been a source of pride and encouragement to the girls.

With more money and enlarged accommodations other industries could be profitably added, thereby lessening the temptation to a return to evil living on leaving the institution.

We greatly acknowledge our indebtedness to the “Woman’s Christian Temperance Union,” of Columbia county, for their usual liberal gifts of lovely Christmas boxes, and to the “Flower Mission,” of Athens, N. Y.

Thanks are due to the clergy, to the local press, and to the friends who have, in many ways, shown their interest in this work; to the “Prayer Book Society,” of Troy, N. Y., for fifty prayer books and hymnals, and to the “Columbia County Bible Society” for bibles sufficient for our needs.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted religious services during the year:

Rev. V. E. Tomlinson.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey,.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. G. Carter, D. D.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Quincy.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly	Hudson, N. Y.

Rev. S. M. Griswold.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. K. Wardle.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. C. Yeisley, D. D.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Thomas Elger, prison evangelist.	
Rev. J. J. Barrett.....	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Francis N. Stuart.....	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. M. M. Fogarty.....	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Murphy.....	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Rice	Utica, N. Y.

Addresses.

Gov. Roswell P. Flower.....	Albany, N. Y.
Hon. H. S. Van de Carr.....	Columbia county.
Hon. P. F. Cady.....	Chatham, N. Y.
Phebe C. Wright	New Jersey.
Hon. John E. Smith.....	Morrisville, N. Y.
Hon. Edward B. Osborne.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. Clarence E. Bloodgood.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Hon. John A. Vanderwater.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Lape	Athens, N. Y.

Entertainments.

Mrs. F. W. Sherwin.....	Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. E. C. Morris.....	New York city.
Choir of Christ church.....	Hudson, N. Y.

The first period in the existence of this institution has been reached, and the results are most satisfactory and sufficiently encouraging to justify the belief that the success of the institution is assured beyond question.

To your honorable board, I return my personal thanks for the interest you have invariably manifested in the prosperity of the institution, by giving wise counsel and cheerful aid in all plans for its improvement and to which is largely due the success we have achieved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,

Superintendent.

Table of Statistics.

Table No 1.

Showing number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Number of inmates in the institution September 30, 1891,	265
Admitted during the year	73
Paroled inmates returned	17
Escaped inmates returned	1
Returned sick out of place	1
	<hr/>
	357
Conditionally discharged	62
Discharged by order of the court.....	3
Discharged at expiration of sentence	2
Died	2
	<hr/>
	69
Number of inmates September 30, 1892.....	288
	<hr/> <hr/>

Table No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Being a vagrant and common prostitute.....	12
Being a common prostitute, etc.....	9
Vagrancy	9
Habitual drunkenness, etc.....	4
Habitual drunkenness and common prostitute.....	3
Common prostitute and disorderly person.....	24
Petit larceny	9
Endangering life of child and disorderly conduct.....	1
Attempting suicide	1
Assault in second degree	1
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/> <hr/>

Table No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	67
Convicted second time	4
Convicted third time	1
Convicted fourth time	1
	<hr/>
Total	73
	<hr/>
Common school education	40
Can read and write	20
No education	13
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Table No. 4.

Showing social relations and religion.

Married	22
Single	51
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>
Protestants	43
Roman Catholics	29
Jewess	1
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Table No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	59
Born in State of Pennsylvania.....	2
Born in State of New Jersey	1
Born in State of Michigan	2
Born in State of West Virginia	1
Born in England	3
Born in Ireland	1
Born in Germany.....	1
Born in New Brunswick	1
Born in Canada	2
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

American parentage	20
English parentage	4
Irish parentage	13
German parentage	4
Canadian parentage	4
Mixed parentage	24
Indian parentage	1
Polish parentage	1
Unknown parentage	2
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Table No. 6.

Showing previous occupations and ages.

Domestics	53
Housekeepers	3
Mill operatives	2
Laundress	1
School girl	1
Lived at home	1
None	12
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Thirteen years of age	1
Fifteen years of age	8
Sixteen years of age	9
Seventeen years of age	14
Eighteen years of age	7
Nineteen years of age	8
Twenty years of age	3
Twenty-one years of age	2
Twenty-two years of age	4
Twenty-three years of age	4
Twenty-four years of age	4
Twenty-five years of age	1
Twenty-six years of age	3
Twenty-seven years of age	1

Twenty-eight years of age.....	2
Twenty-nine years of age.....	2

73

Table No. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	4
Columbia	3
Chautauqua	1
Cattaraugus	2
Cayuga	1
Chemung	1
Clinton	3
Dutchess	4
Essex	3
Erie	1
Jefferson	2
Kings	1
Livingston	1
Monroe	1
Madison	2
Montgomery	1
Niagara	6
Orange	4
Oswego	3
Onondaga	4
Oneida	2
Queens	1
Rensselaer	3
Richmond	2
St. Lawrence	4
Saratoga	4
Seneca	1
Tompkins	2
Tioga	1

Washington	1
Westchester	4
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Showing number received each month.

October	6
November	5
December	9
January	6
February	4
March	6
April	4
May	5
June	5
July	7
August	6
September	10
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>

Work done by Inmates.*Sewing.*

Dresses	552
Dresses repaired	534
Night-dresses	193
Chemises	476
Drawers	502
Underwaists	433
Aprons	750
Skirts	281
Napkins	946
Napkin bands	85
Bucket cloths	86
Cup cloths	84
Bread cloths	65
Bed pads	12
Sheets	258
Pillow slips	248

Towels	354
Table cloths	8
Table napkins	48
Holders	117
Baskets covered	19
Straw hats made over	13
Dolls dressed	95
Shoe bags	16
Infants wardrobe	10
Stand covers	36
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	10
Stand covers hemstitched	36
Pillow shams	12
Blocks of patchwork	60
Curtains for chapel, set	1

Knitting and crocheting.

Hose (pairs)	712
Hose footed	322
Bedspreads	34
Slippers	54
Hoods	88
Mittens	13
Capes	7
Afghans	1
Rugs	1
Baby stockings	12
Wash cloths	74
Bureau covers	1
Tidies	8
Table mats	4
Neck ties	1
Lace (yards)	261
Sofa cushions	4
Pin cushions	40
Sachet bags	50
Collars	4
Cuffs	4

Report of General Teacher.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, }
HUDSON, N. Y., September 30, 1892. }

To the Honorable the Board of Managers :

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the fourth annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women:

The total number of inmates instructed during the year..	232
Maximum registered at any one time.....	131
Average daily attendance.....	114

Of the whole number instructed there were	
totally illiterate on entering the institution	30 or 12.9 + per cent.
Practically illiterate	80 or 34.4 + per cent.
Having in varying degrees a slight rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic,	106 or 45.6 + per cent.
Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods	28 or 12.0 + per cent.
Somewhat deficient in intellect.....	56 or 24.1 + per cent.
Having average ability	139 or 56.0 + per cent.
Having marked natural ability.....	18 or 7.7 + per cent.

There are three grades — primary, intermediate and advanced. The branches taught are writing, reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, American history, civil government and physiology. About sixty-five per cent of the inmates maintain a fair degree of progress.

The members of the school also receive class instruction in military drill, fancy marching and light wand and dumb-bell exercises twice a week.

In the prison school 180 inmates have been taught during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE HEATHCOTE STIRLING,
General Teacher.

Report of the Physician.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present herewith the fifth annual report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women.

Two hundred and seventeen received hospital care, in which the services of the consulting physician were deemed necessary.

The following is a list of the diseases treated:

Abscess	6
Acne	6
Alcoholismus	5
Amenorrhoea	7
Angina pectoris	1
Anaemia	6
Asthenopia	7
Asthma	1
'Astigmatism	2
Bronchitis	16
Bursitis	3
Burns	1
Catarrh, nasal	3
Cervix uteri, laceration of	1
Colic, bilious	1
Constipation	3
Chorea	1
Conjunctivitis	7
Contusion	1
Cystitis	5
Deafness	2
Diarrhoea	1
Dysmenorrhoea	3
Dyspepsia	7
Eczema	3

Hernia, femoral	1
Hypermetropia	2
Hysteria	1
Inanition	1
Insomnia	1
Leucorrhoea	3
Lumbago	1
Malaria	4
Measles	2
Megrim	1
Menorrhagia	1
Morphia habit	2
Myopia	7
Neuralgia	8
Necrosis	1
Onychia	1
Osteo-Sarcoma	1
Otitis media	3
Ovaritis	2
Parturition	7
Pneumonia	1
Premature labor	1
Puerperal septicaemia	1
Prolapsus uteri	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2
Enuresis	3
Epilepsy	3
Erysipelas	1
Fever, malarial	4
Fistula	2
Furuncle	1
Gastritis	3
Glands, enlargement of	1
Glaucoma	1
Gonorrhoea	4
Goitre	1

Haemorrhoids	2
Heart, valvular disease of	1
Herpes circinatus	1
Pharyngitis	1
Rheumatism	5
Stomatitis	1
Scrofula	1
Syphilis	8
Tonsolitis	1
Tumor of nose	1
Urticaria	2
Ulcer of leg.....	1
Vegetations venereal	4
Vaginitis	3
Vulvitis	2
Whitlow	1

Four deaths have occurred during the year. One adult died of puerperal septicaemia, another of phthisis pulmonalis; one infant died of convulsions, another died a few days after birth of mal-development of the heart.

There were seven infants born in the institution during the past year.

No epidemic of infectious or contagious disease has prevailed.

During the summer several cases of measles occurred, but by the strictest quarantine, as soon as each case appeared, we were enabled to stamp out the disease before it had spread to the prison and cottages. Had such an unfortunate occurrence happened, it would have been necessary to treat the patients in the prison or cottages where the disease developed, as the hospital at that time was overcrowded, it being used as a nursery for all the inmates with nursing infants. This condition of affairs ought strongly to suggest the provision of a suitable nursery, separate from the hospital, where the mothers and infants can be transferred as soon as they could leave the hospital in safety, and the removal of the emildren from the hospital wards would decidedly lessen much of the noise and confusion that has heretofore existed.

Through the unceasing and thorough labors of Mrs. Patton, matron of the hospital, many of the local affections and simple diseases of the inmates have been successfully treated, thus obviating the necessity of calling the consulting physician.

I am glad to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and efficient aid given me by the superintendent and matrons of the institution, as their strenuous efforts and sympathy have been of much value.

In concluding this, my fifth annual report, permit me to thank your board for the continued manifestations of confidence.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS,

Consulting Physician.

[Assembly, No. 24.]

4

General Outline of Work.

Titles and Duties of Officers.

Main Building.

Matron of main building who has the general supervision of the housekeeping, orders supplies and dispenses them to the hospital, prison and cottages as required.

Assistant matron who has charge of the cooking and laundry and assists in the work required.

Assistant matron who has charge of all the clothing and instructs the inmates in plain sewing and dressmaking.

Bookkeeper who keeps the books and attends to the general correspondence.

Education.

General teacher, who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, in calisthenics and physical culture.

Assistant matron who has charge of the primary department and assists in the work required.

Stenography.

Assistant matron who teaches stenography and typewriting.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily the prison and cottages in order personally to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work as required.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant matrons (one a night watch) who aid in this work.

Assistant matron, who instructs all the inmates in the common English branches of education.

Cottages.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules and who is responsible for its good order.

Assistant supervisor has charge of the kitchen and laundry departments and otherwise assists in the work as required.

Steward.

The steward who purchases all supplies and keeps the accounts for the institution; he also employs and oversees engineers, watchmen and stablemen.

Duties of Employes.

There are three watchmen, one being on duty during the day and two at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other services the superintendent or steward may require.

There are two engineers who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately, day and night, during the winter months.

Daily Routine.

Rise at 5.30 A. M. in summer.

Rise at 6 A. M. in winter.

Breakfast, 6 A. M. in summer.

Breakfast, 6.30 A. M. in winter.

Prayer..... 7 A. M.

Housework..... 7.15 A. M. to 8.30 A. M.

School..... 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1.30
P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Calisthenics twice a week.....	3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Instruction in singing once a week	3 to 4 P. M.
Supper	5 P. M.
Silent study or work	6 P. M. to 7 P. M.

The rest of the evening is given to recreation.

Prayers.....	8 P. M. in summer.
Prayers.....	7.30 P. M. in winter.
Bed.....	8.30 P. M. in summer.
Bed.....	8 P. M. in winter.

Course of Discipline.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantages of the school and work rooms in the main building.

She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnished the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Cottages.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing. There are four cottages and twenty-seven girls in each.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lowers her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

Education.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon, except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provision is made for the private instruction of inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held, and a record of seventy-five per cent in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

Religious Services.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.

Laws Relating to House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this state with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices, and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 8. When and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this state, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in said court of petit larcency, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to conditionally discharge any inmate so sen-

tenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this state, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Subdivision 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this state without a warrant and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Subdivision 3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this state.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Subdivision 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate, resented for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Subdivision 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section 3 of chapter 451 of the laws of 1874. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Subdivision 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under 1 year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as in the opinion of said board of managers such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this state and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than 1 year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women committed

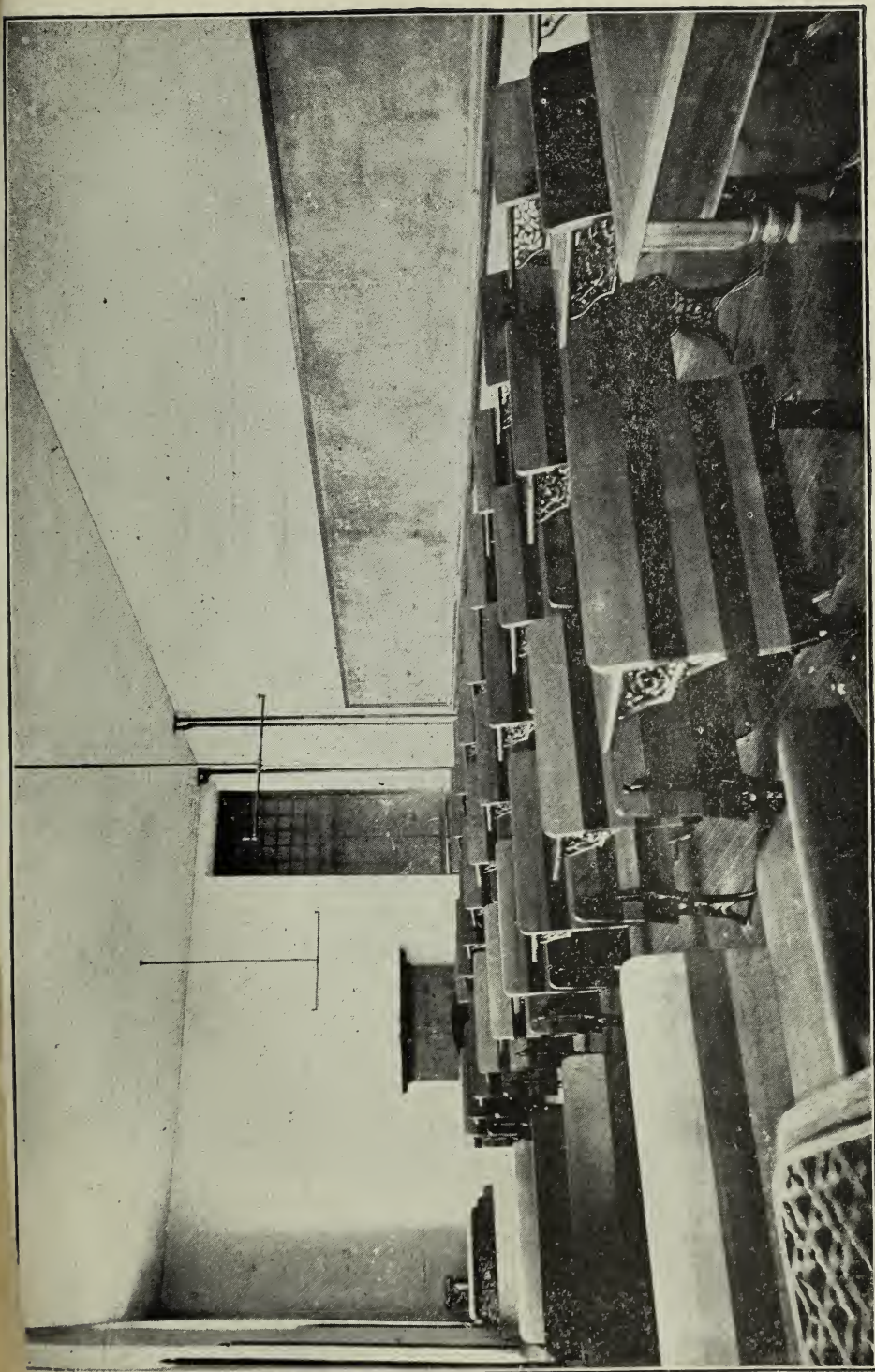
thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

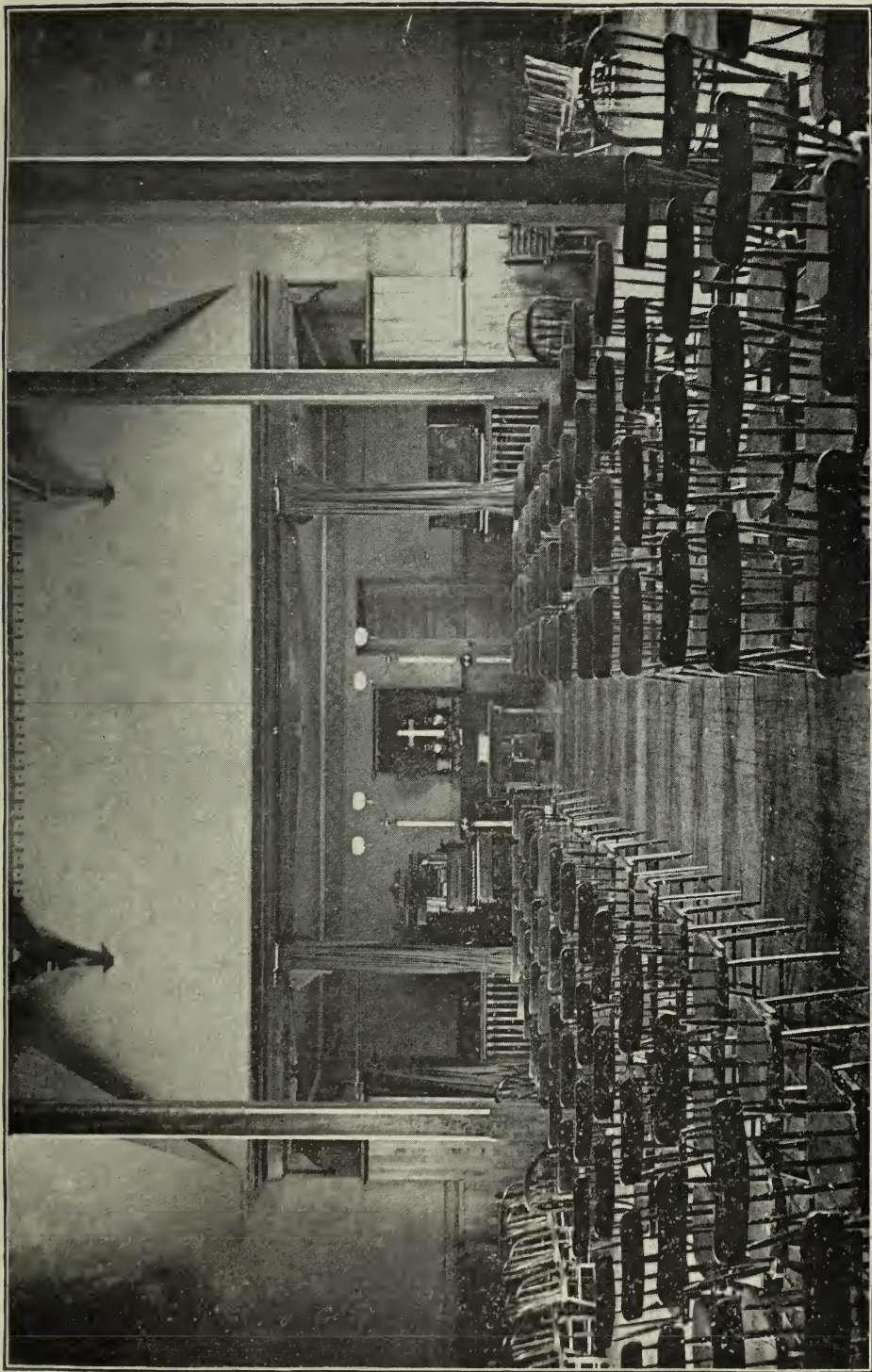
§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in the ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions for the safe-keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

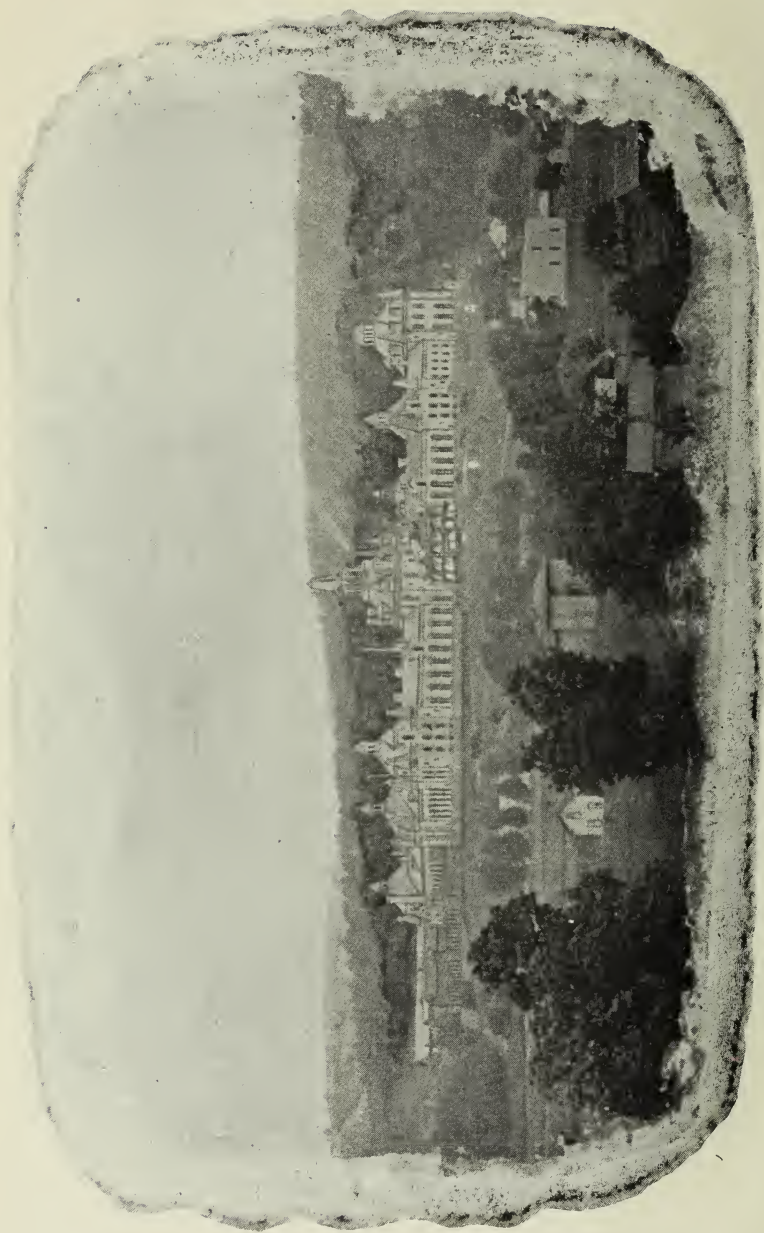
Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the state of New York.



PARTIAL VIEW OF ONE OF THE SCHOOL ROOMS





A Bird's Eye View of the New York State Reformatory



Administration
Building
and
Residence

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
AT ELMIRA,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

WILLIAM C. WEY, *President.*

JAS. B. RATHBONE.

W. H. PETERS.

M. H. ARNOTT, *Treasurer.*

B. L. SWARTWOOD, *Secretary.*

General Superintendent.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

Physician and Supervisor of Physical Training.

HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D.

Instructors — Letters.

JAS. R. MONKS, *Principal.*

JAS. C. VAN ETTEN, *Secretary.*

Instructor — Trades.

C. E. CLARK, *Principal.*

Instructors — Military and Disciplinary.

CLAUD F. BRYAN, *Colonel.*

L. H. HALPIN, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

Physical Instructor.

JOHN L. J. BERTHOLD.

Clerks.

OSCAR HOPPE, *Industrial.*

BYRON M. CHILD, *General.*

P. W. L. WOOLLEY, *Technical.* H. F. BUSH, *Special.*

Transfer Officer.

H. B. BROCKWAY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 25.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE
REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, *September 30, 1892.* }

To the Legislature:

The managers of the New York State Reformatory would respectfully report as follows:

The current cost of maintaining the reformatory has been substantially the same during the past year as the year before, differing only in proportion to the growth of the institution, by reason of increased population. Stated in figures, the gross cost of maintenance, reduced to per capita, per diem, is a fraction less than last year. The earnings incidental to trades teaching, amount to \$40,019.72, which is somewhat in excess of the sum realized the year before. The cost to the State is \$158,434.63, or \$12,783.91 beyond the requirements of 1891, which is explained by the increased average number of inmates.

The prisoners are still in excess of the accommodation at present provided for them, and it is believed that this state of

things will continue, even if another reformatory is erected by the State at the earliest practicable day. During the present fiscal year the population of the place has risen as high as 1,506, and at the time of making this report it would have been 1,639, but for the removal of a number of inmates to the State prisons at Auburn and Dannemora. With but 1,250 cells, we may expect in the course of the following year, to have to provide for 1,700 prisoners. It may be taken for granted that the habitual population of the reformatory in the near future will be 1,700 or 1,800. It will, therefore, become necessary to provide additional room for such an increase in population. All the considerations that influenced the Legislature to construct the new north wing are now urgent and imperative for building a corresponding structure on the south side. It has been demonstrated, in the construction of the north wing, that further accommodation for youthful inmates can be provided through and by means of the labor of prisoners, at a much less cost than in any other way.

The erection of a wing on the south side will involve the extension of the inclosure by a wall, increase of water supply, enlargement of the sewer (which is already demanded), additional office and school-rooms and out-buildings and further heating and lighting apparatus. These, together with the modifications and adjustments incident to making connection with the present buildings, with materials and mechanical assistance, will cost \$200,000. For this comparatively small amount of expenditure, provision will be made for 500 additional prisoners. The managers recommend the Legislature to proceed at once with such proposed enlargement of the reformatory.

The question of water supply has been one of serious and increasing importance. For the past two years, during each autumn, we have been compelled to draw upon the city reservoir for the wants of the entire establishment, and the supply, while none too much, has been furnished at an average cost of ten dollars a day. We ask for an appropriation of \$8,000 to increase the storage capacity of the reformatory reservoir, and to bore for

water, to be utilized as a flowing well, if so fortunate, or by pumping, to afford a certainty of supply.

The managers again urge upon the Legislature the necessity for independent railroad facilities. A bill appropriating \$35,000 for a freight railroad, not exceeding two miles in length, to connect the reformatory with all the railroads in operation in and around Elmira, passed both branches of the Legislature last winter, but failed to receive the approval of the Executive. From personal observation, the Governor is aware of the necessity of this expenditure and it is believed that he will attach his signature to a measure which provides the relief contemplated in the construction of such railroad.

The increased number of inmates, as mentioned, has made necessary a correspondingly increased maintenance expenditure, somewhat beyond the estimated appropriation and interest income. The deficiency of appropriations to meet the current expenditures for 1891 is \$15,650.72, and for 1892, \$8,434.63, making a total of \$24,085.35.

The managers request that a deficiency appropriation of the above amount be this year provided, which an endeavor will be made to go through the fiscal year 1894, with only the usual annual appropriation, relying for the remainder of prospective or possible necessary outlay from increased incidental income from trades and industries, of which there is good prospect.

A summary of appropriations required is:

The usual annual maintenance appropriation; the appropriation for the south wing extension, as requested; for the freight railroad, \$35,000; for water supply and enlargement of reservoir, \$8,000; for deficiency in 1891 and 1892, \$24,085.35; aggregating \$67,085.35.

The appropriation for the new north wing, \$200,000, has been disbursed or reappropriated. Fifty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents, expended this year, added to the reported expenditure for 1891, absorbed \$150,000 of it and the remaining \$50,000 reappropriated by the last Legislature for sundry construction items, is being expended for the purposes

named in the bill. At this date, September 30, 1892, there remains available for the structures on which work is being done, \$39,899.38, an amount sufficient to complete them.

The distinctive aim of the reformatory management is to discharge the inmates at the earliest date at which they will be likely to obey the laws and honorably earn their own subsistence. No consideration of earning money for any portion of maintenance expenses will be permitted to interfere with the pursuit of this purpose. Experience has shown that systematic physical culture for a certain class of the inmates, with an improved bodily condition, the result of military training, is all-important. To this should be added the better adjustment of mental processes, accomplished in the schools, and, not inferior to that, discipline acquired in the prosecution of trades, whereby the wholly made-up man passes through the successive stages in the work of reformation provided by the State.

Without personal observation no adequate conception of the thoroughness and value of the current work of the reformatory, in the three foregoing divisions of its operations can be had. All the inmates are included in them, to the extent of more than 1,500 persons. It is of vital importance to the State that these young men no longer follow criminal courses, but become law-abiding, self-sustaining citizens. That such a result is accomplished by the agencies in operation in the reformatory to the extent of eighty per cent of paroled men is reasonably assured by statistical tables already shown.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the subjoined portions of this report for ampler testimony concerning the practical, every-day employment of the inmates, who are seeking freedom from restraints through instrumentalities which abound with incentives in the direction of good citizenship.

WM. C. WEY.

M. H. ARNOT.

WM. H. PETERS.

JAS. B. RATHBONE.

B. L. SWARTWOOD.

Report of the General Superintendent.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, *September 30, 1892.* }

The general superintendent submits as his report this year the following statements and tables, and with these the contributions of heads of departments; and a very full illustrated account of the operations of the reformatory for the year, prepared with inmate assistance by the inmate editor of The Summary, who has also edited and supervised the publication of the entire book.

The usual synopsis and explanations are omitted from this report as unnecessary, since they appear in the managers' report to the Legislature.

The investigations and efforts with the inmates the past year have served to strengthen the opinion that physical degeneracy, however originated, is a common subjective cause of criminal conduct; that mental powers enfeebled, untrained, uninformed, characterize the mass of criminals on admission, a condition evidencing physical degeneration as its source; that such persons are not serviceable in the employments of free society and so get soon discharged from situations and can not readily provide legitimately for their own subsistence. They are at the same time possessed of wants not always refined, but usually impetuous and expensive, the means to gratify which they impulsively and unscrupulously obtain. Legitimate desires, illegitimately gratified, expresses comprehensively the common cause of the crimes of youthful criminals. Not too harsh judgment should be visited upon them, for they are not always and altogether responsible, and society is not without responsibility for the above-named conditions of character. A vast number of young

men in the great cities from which mostly they are sent to prison are of necessity environed with false and fictitious social distinctions and notions of happiness; the speculative spirit of the times diverts and the crowding-out influence of monopolies, whether of organized capital or labor organizations, discourages; and centres of dissipation and dens of infamy are permitted to flaunt their attractions, luring into their toils many homeless, friendless and weary young men.

Modern criminals, that is to say, such as are received here at this reformatory, are to a considerable extent the product of our civilization and also of emigration to our shores from the degenerated populations of crowded European marts. These two sources supply the great mass occupying the courts and filling our prisons. Until the source of supply is staunched, there is no safety for society but in quarantining and curing, in well organized and managed reformatory prisons, the criminally infected individuals brought to our attention by their crimes.

The pages of this year book, prepared as they have been, afford the best evidence of healthy progress in the management of the reformatory, and it scarcely needs to be said that the generous confidence and encouragement by the Legislature and the managers, by reason of which the present attainments have been rendered possible, will, if continued, enable a further advance towards what is now intelligently and generally acknowledged to be the ideal treatment of young felons convicted and imprisoned for crime.

Z. R. BROCKWAY,

General Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Herewith is presented a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the past year. In the consideration of the various items no account has been taken of the value of the labor performed by inmates on construction or in special prison duties.

COST AND MAINTENANCE, 1892.

Steam and water apparatus.....	\$2,323 02
Clothing and bedding	23,019 36
Fuel and light	23,382 75
Rooms, furnishing	6,430 67
Prisoners' transportation	7,208 63
Kitchen	5,574 09
General expense	16,670 10
Discharged prisoners	4,210 00
Salaries	36,930 44
Repairs and alterations	9,765 65
Provisions	50,543 23
School books and teaching	3,801 00
Physical and technological training.....	7,596 63
Fire repairs	998 78
	<hr/>
	\$198,454 35
	<hr/> <hr/>

Extraordinary expenses (expenses not usually incurred by other prisons) included in the above aggregate (\$198,454.35), viz.:

Prisoners' transportation	\$7,208 63
Cost of schools	3,801 00
Physical and technological training.....	7,596 63
	<hr/>
	\$18,606 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

The incidental and other income, reducing the above-named gross cost of maintenance, amounts to \$40,019.72.

The operation of the farm during the past year yielded \$5,425.28, which, having been applied proportionately to the provision and general expense accounts, has reduced the cost of maintenance to that extent.

ANALYZED PER DIEM MAINTENANCE COST.

	1884.	1885	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Steam and water apparatus	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Clothing and bedding	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.5
Fuel and light	5.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.6
Rooms, furnishing	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3
Prisoners' transportation	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kitchen	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
General expense	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Discharged prisoners	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
Salaries	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.6	9.0	9.1	8.7	7.2
Repairs and alterations	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.9
Provisions	15.3	12.5	12.6	10.2	13.4	10.4	9.2	12.4	9.9
School books and teaching	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Fire repairs .....	....	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.2
Physical and technological training .....	....	....	....	....	....	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5
Total, in cents	48.3	44.2	40.4	40.6	45.7	40.8	39.6	41.7	38.9

COMPARATIVE MAINTENANCE STATEMENT, EIGHT YEARS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Average number of inmates.....	647	711	785	809	922	1,070	1,204	1,397
Steam and water apparatus	\$1,637 21	\$1,383 68	\$1,051 82	\$622 04	\$921 87	\$923 83	\$853 04	\$2,323 02
Clothing and bedding.....	14,132 95	15,487 13	15,745 41	14,285 64	17,032 23	18,439 32	23,046 10	23,019 36
Fuel and light.....	7,636 89	7,613 64	11,322 84	16,136 32	13,028 96	13,883 63	16,849 66	23,382 75
Rooms, furnis.....	1,570 50	346 37	1,715 46	530 77	162 57	1,211 47	801 41	6,430 67
Prisoners' transportation	3,437 27	3,591 09	3,940 45	4,679 83	6,063 07	5,562 68	6,723 41	7,208 63
Kitchen	2,793 65	1,909 63	2,203 59	2,381 13	3,174 12	5,082 41	5,449 90	5,574 09
General expense	8,396 18	6,787 70	9,671 80	12,093 04	9,447 24	13,205 50	14,765 17	16,670 10
Discharged prisoners	2,337 33	2,455 60	3,069 40	3,338 50	3,347 45	3,593 00	4,415 50	4,210 00
Salaries	21,482 35	23,469 13	26,191 76	31,496 58	30,190 41	35,496 07	38,265 27	36,930 44
Repairs and alterations.....	6,196 45	5,498 37	8,974 45	6,441 09	6,468 56	9,663 56	6,887 82	9,765 65
Provisions.....	39,525 11	32,580 08	29,325 51	39,566 34	35,048 86	35,731 67	54,533 41	50,543 23
School-books and teaching.....	3,218 32	3,758 45	3,003 94	3,528 30	2,825 25	2,763 70	2,862 63	3,801 00
Fire repairs	2,066 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998 78
Physical and technological training.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,398 42	.....	8,112 81	7,596 63
Total	\$104,411 16	\$104,880 87	\$116,275 93	\$135,219 58	\$137,109 01	\$154,910 25	\$183,565 48	\$198,454 35
Average per capita per annum	\$161 38	\$147 51	\$148 12	\$167 14	\$148 71	\$144 77	\$152 46	\$132 06
Average per capita per diem	44.2	40.4	40.6	4.57	40.8	39.6	41.7	38.9

CASH, DEBT AND PROPERTY STATEMENT.

Cash on hand:

September 30, 1891.... \$58,169 78

September 30, 1892.... 36,978 67

Decrement	\$21,191 11
-----------------	-------------

Balance of debts due the reform-
atory after deducting amount due for
prisoners' deposits:

September 30, 1891.... \$13,175 74

September 30, 1892.... 19,120 94

Increment	\$5,945 20
-----------------	------------

Value of property on hand, exclu-
sive of funds and investments:

September 30, 1891.... \$122,851 80

September 30, 1892.... 133,302 76

Increment	10,450 96
-----------------	-----------

Appropriations drawn from the
State of New York:

Maintenance appropriation 150,000 00

North wing extension appropriation, 50,000 00

Sundry construction appropriation .. 15,000 00

Appropriations expended:

North wing extension appropriation.. 51,259 70

Sundry construction appropriation.. 10,100 62

Cost of maintenance over earnings.. 158,434 63

\$236,191 11	\$236,191 11
--------------	--------------

APPROPRIATIONS.

North wing extension appropriation:

Expended, 1890 \$20,110 96

Expended, 1891 78,629 34

Expended, 1892 51,259 70

Detailed Manufacturing Statements.

Detailed Statement of Income from Trade Classes Carried on for Both Instruction and Production.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Cr.</i>	
Manufactured goods	\$80,617 77
<i>Dr.</i>	
Expended for foremen.....	\$2,748 88
Expended for commissions	1,439 62
Expended for machinery and tools	3,294 35
Materials consumed	42,846 89
Amount gained or earned	30,288 03
	<u>\$80,617 77</u>

WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT.

<i>Cr.</i>	
Manufactured goods.....	\$69,949 74
<i>Dr.</i>	
Expended for foremen	\$3,093 94
Expended for commissions	317 72
Expended for machinery and tools	2,138 24
Materials consumed	53,023 39
Amount gained or earned	8,376 45
	<u>\$69,949 74</u>

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.*

<i>Cr.</i>	
Received for piece work	\$2,797 04

*This department is carried on under the piece-price plan.

Dr.

Expended for foremen	\$977 16
Expended for machinery and tools	464 64
Amount gained or earned	1,355 24
	<hr/>
	\$2,797 04

SUMMARY EARNINGS.

Hardware department.....	\$30,288 03
Wood-working departments	8,376 45
Umbrella department	1,355 24
	<hr/>
	\$40,019 72

STATEMENT SHOWING INVESTMENT IN TRADE CLASSES CARRIED ON
FOR INSTRUCTION AND PRODUCTION.

The present investment is:

Property	\$100,452 08
Cash	18,354 79
Balance of debts	37,842 59
	<hr/>
	\$156,649 46

This amount is derived as follows:

Earnings, 1886	\$13,608 09
Earnings, 1887	65,460 96
Earnings, 1888	19,303 78
Earnings, 1890	20,652 52
Manufacturing appropriation	50,000 00
Manufacturing appropriation, 1890 ...	50,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1888	\$34,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1889	23,450 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1890	20,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1891	44,994 76

Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1892		\$45,000 00
Earnings transferred from maintenance to manufacturing funds.....	27,134 39	
Earnings, 1891	37,914 76	
Earnings, 1892	40,019 72	
Present investment		156,649 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$324,094 22	\$324,094 22
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY.

	Machinery and tools.	Goods available.	Total.
Cabinet	\$4,846 85	\$27,008 24	\$31,855 09
Tin	1,022 66	726 02	1,748 68
Broom	573 68	272 50	846 18
Boat	412 36	2,792 28	3,204 64
E. and M. supply....	880 16	578 84	1,459 00
Novelty	6,793 16	4,546 08	11,339 24
Umbrella	841 41	172 89	1,014 30
Packing case	190 42	853 39	1,043 81
Hardware	18,986 76	28,954 38	47,941 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$34,547 46	\$65,904 62	\$100,452 08
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statistical Tables.

Statistics of the Inmates for Sixteen Years, from the Opening of the Reformatory to September 30, 1892.

Of all the prisoners committed to the reformatory within the last sixteen years—from the time of its opening in July, 1876, to September 30, 1892—the dates of arrivals, paroles, releases, transfers and general information with respect to their career, antecedents and rehabilitation, have been extracted from the biographical registers, together with similar information for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, and the data compiled in the following tables:

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number received since the opening of the institution,	5,899
Total number discharged	4,549
	<u>1,350</u>
Indefinites returned from parole and now in custody.....	46
	<u>1,396</u>
Actual count September 30, 1892	1,396

Of the total number of inmates received there were:

Sentenced for definite terms	388
Sentenced for indefinite terms*	5,511
	<u>5,899</u>

DEFINITES.

Of the definites received:

There were directly sentenced here by the State courts..	80
Directly sentenced here by the United States courts.....	116
Transferred from other State prisons.....	188
Transferred from Rochester State Industrial School.....	4
	<u>388</u>

*By indefinite term will be understood a period limited only by "the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced."

Of the total number of definites discharged:

There were discharged by expiration of sentence.....	329
Transferred to criminal insane asylum.....	3
Pardoned by the Governor	3
Escaped, not yet retaken.....	2
Committed suicide	1
Died while incarcerated	2
Retransferred to State prison	15
Pardoned by President	1

INDEFINITES.

Of the whole number of indefinites received:

There were sentenced by State courts.....	5,509
There were sentenced by United States courts.....	2
	<hr/>
	5,511

Of the whole number of indefinites discharged:

There were absolutely released without parole.....	14
Paroled	3,289
Released from the reformatory by expiration of maximum term	224
Released from Auburn State prison by expiration of maximum term	132
Released by expiration of maximum term while eloped.....	14
Released from Clinton State prison by expiration of maximum term	67
Released from the insane asylum by expiration of maximum term	14
Released from the insane asylum by special order of managers and placed in care of relatives.....	10
Released from Auburn State prison by special order of managers	5
Released by habeas corpus.....	2
Pardoned by the Governor.....	8
Pardoned by the President.....	1
Pardoned from State prison.....	2
Killed by falling elevator.....	1

Killed by an inmate.....	1
Killed by accident	1
Committed suicide while incarcerated.....	3
Died in Auburn State prison.....	6
Died at reformatory from natural causes.....	69
Died at insane asylum.....	1
Died while eloped	1
Died at Clinton State prison.....	1
Eloped, not yet retaken.....	4
Transferred to criminal insane asylum and now there remaining	6
Transferred to Auburn State prison and now there remaining	153
Transferred to Clinton State prison and now there remaining	153
Sentence superseded	5
Returned to place of conviction, warrants untenable.....	6
	<hr/>
	4,193
	<hr/>

INDEFINITES PAROLED.

Of the whole number paroled:

There were sent out of the State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole.....	151
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	1,967
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired.....	160
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of.....	335
Returned to reformatory by arrest.....	224
Returned to reformatory voluntarily.....	20
Died	13
Sent to other prisons while on parole.....	52
Discharged by maximum	367
	<hr/>
	3,289
	<hr/>

Of those returned to the reformatory:

There were reparaol.	111
Transferred to Auburn State prison (maximum term having since expired)	15
Transferred to State prison and there pardoned.	1
Transferred to Clinton State prison (maximum term having since expired)	15
Transferred to Clinton State prison and now there remaining	8
Discharged from the reformatory by expiration of maximum term	28
Remaining at reformatory	44
Transferred to Auburn State prison and now there remaining	17
Died at reformatory	3
Discharged by special order of managers	2
	<hr/>
	244

Of those paroled the second time:

There were sent out of the State and, therefore, absolutely released at date of parole.	4
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence	34
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	4
Sentence superseded	1
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	14
Died	2
Discharged by expiration of maximum term.	29
Returned to reformatory by arrest.	21
Returned to reformatory voluntarily.	2
	<hr/>
	111

Of those returned the second time:

There were re-paroled.....	11
Discharged by special order of managers.....	2
Transferred to State prison (maximum term since expired),	1
Remaining at reformatory	2
Maximum expired at reformatory.....	2
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	1
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	3
Transferred from Clinton State Prison and discharged from there at expiration of maximum term.....	1
	<hr/>
	23

Of those paroled the third time:

Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term.....	5
Returned to reformatory by arrest	3
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	2
	<hr/>
	11

Of those returned to the reformatory the third time:

There were discharged by special order of the managers..	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term while at the reformatory	2
	<hr/>
	3

SUMMARY.

Of the total number paroled:

There were absolutely released	2,157
On parole, not yet absolutely released	515
Returned to reformatory and now in custody.....	46

Discharged by expiration of maximum term	433
Discharged from the reformatory by special order of managers	5
Transferred to Auburn State Prison (maximum term since expired)	16
Sentence superseded	53
Died	18
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and there remaining	18
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and there remaining	11
Transferred to Clinton State Prison (maximum term since expired)	16
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and from there pardoned	1
	<hr/>
	3,289
	<hr/>

STATEMENT SHOWING RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION.

Whole number paroled (of these 111 were paroled twice and eleven three times):

	Per cent.
Of these there served well and earned their absolute release	2,002
Serving well on parole now	166
One-half of those lost sight of.....	174
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration	219
Absolutely released because paroled out of the State, correspondence and conduct main- tained for six months or more.....	101
One-half of those, who, being sent out of the State, and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27

2,689 or 81.8

Returned to the reformatory and now there remaining	46 or 1.4
Died	18 or 0.5

Probably returned to criminal practices and contract:

One-half of those lost sight of.....	175
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration	219
One half of those, who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
Sent to other prisons	115
	<hr/>
	536 or 16.3
	<hr/>

Of the men paroled to other States and countries there were sent to:

Africa	1
Arkansas	3
Austria	1
Colorado	4
California	2
Connecticut	9
Canada	23
Dakota	1
District of Columbia	3
England	7
France	2
Florida	1
Germany	11
Georgia	3
Illinois	8
Indiana	37
Iowa	5

Ireland	2
Kansas	3
Kentucky	11
Maryland	6
Massachusetts	43
Maine	4
Missouri	4
Michigan	25
Nebraska	1
New Jersey	39
North Carolina	1
Ohio	36
Pennsylvania	116
Russia	1
Rhode Island	13
Switzerland	1
Sea	5
Texas	1
Tennessee	8
Vermont	1
Virginia	5
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	1
West Indies	1
Total	<u>455</u>

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

There were paroled:

First time	321
Second time	15
Third time	2
	<u>338</u>

Of these:

Served well and secured their absolute release.....	79
Ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfill obligations, and lost sight of	71
Returned to reformatory by arrest	20
Died on parole, doing well up to time of death.....	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term.....	4
Sent to other prisons while on parole	2
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired.....	161
	<hr/> 338 <hr/>

STATEMENT SHOWING RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION OF MEN
PAROLED DURING THE SINGLE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,
1892.

Whole number paroled:

		Per cent.
Served well and earned their absolute release..	79	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired....	161	
One-half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	35	
One-half of those whose maximum expired while on parole	2	
Died, doing well up to date of death.....	1	
	<hr/> 278 or 82.3	
Returned to reformatory	20 or 5.9	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

Probably returned to criminal practices and contact:

		Per cent
One-half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	36	
One-half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	2	
Sent to other prisons while on parole or known to have resumed criminal practices.....	2	
	<hr/> 40 or 11.8 <hr/> <hr/>	

Biographical Statistics of Inmates.

RELATING TO THEIR PARENTAGE.

HEREDITY.

	Per cent.
Insanity or epilepsy in ancestry	676 or 12.3

DRUNKENNESS — IN ANCESTRY.

	Per cent.
Clearly traced	2,111 or 38.3
Doubtful	722 or 13.1
Temperate	2,678 or 48.6

EDUCATION — IN ANCESTRY.

	Per cent.
Without any education	720 or 13.1
Simply read and write	1,709 or 31.0
Ordinary common school or more	2,831 or 51.4
High school or more	251 or 4.5

PECUNIARY CIRCUMSTANCES — IN ANCESTRY.

	Per cent.
Pauperized	255 or 4.6
No accumulations	4,239 or 76.9
Forehanded	1,017 or 18.5

OCCUPATION — IN ANCESTRY.

	Per cent.
Servants and clerks	612 or 11.1
Common laborers	1,934 or 35.1
At mechanical work	1,884 or 34.2
With traffic	960 or 17.4

The professions (so called):

Law	24	
Medicine	43	
Theology	17	
Teaching	37	
		121 or 2.2

RELATING TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

(Environment.)

(a) CHARACTER OF HOME.

	Per cent.
Positively bad	2,982 or 54.1
Fair (only)	2,112 or 38.3
Good	417 or 7.6

(b) DURATION OF HOME LIFE.

	Per cent.
Left home previous to 10 years of age	225 or 4.1
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age	318 or 5.8
Left home soon after 14 years of age	1,767 or 32.0
At home up to time of crime	3,201 or 58.1

As to the 2,310 homeless:

Occupied furnished rooms in cities	788 or 34.1
Lived in cheap boarding-houses (itinerant).....	488 or 19.4
Lived with employer	481 or 20.8
Rovers and tramps	593 or 25.7

EDUCATIONAL.

	Per cent.
Without any education (illiterates)	1,064 or 19.3
Simply read or write (with difficulty)	2,687 or 48.8
Ordinary common school	1,576 or 28.6
High school or more	184 or 3.3

INDUSTRIAL.*

	Per cent
Servants and clerks	1,475 or 26.8
Common laborers	2,894 or 52.5
At mechanical work.....	843 or 15.3
Idlers	299 or 5.4

*It should be stated that those who claimed some occupation are, as a rule, not regularly employed, nor steady reliable workmen.

CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATION.

	Per cent.
Positively bad	3,044 or 55.3
Not good	2,314 or 42.0
Doubtful	79 or 1.4
Good	74 or 1.3

NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OR TRAINING.

	Per cent.
Protestant	2,358 or 42.8
Roman Catholic	2,570 or 46.6
Hebrew	343 or 6.3
None	235 or 4.3

CONDITION AS OBSERVED ON ADMISSION.

Physical.

(a) As to health:

	Per cent.
Debilitated or diseased	253 or 4.6
Somewhat impaired	389 or 7.1
Good health	4,869 or 88.3

(b) As to quality:

Low or coarse	1,598 or 29.0
Medium	2,158 or 39.1
Good	1,755 or 31.9

Mental.

(a) Natural capacity:

	Per cent.
Deficient	77 or 1.4
Fair (only)	998 or 18.1
Good	3,950 or 71.7
Excellent	486 or 8.8

(b) Culture:

None	2,118 or 38.4
Very slight	2,045 or 37.1
Ordinary	1,213 or 22.0
Much	135 or 2.5

Moral.

Per cent.

(a) Susceptibility to moral impressions (estimated):

Positively none	1,862 or 33.8
Possibly some	2,319 or 42.1
Ordinarily susceptible	1,154 or 20.9
Specially susceptible	176 or 3.2

(b) Moral sense, even such as shown under examination, either filial affection, sense of shame or sense of personal loss:

Per cent.

Absolutely none	2,188 or 39.7
Possibly some	1,996 or 36.2
Ordinarily sensitive	1,057 or 19.2
Specially sensitive	270 or 4.9

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Nature of offense:

Per cent.

Against property	5,159 or 93.6
Against the person.....	332 or 6.0
Against the peace.....	20 or 0.4

Ages of inmates when admitted:

Between 16 and 20 years of age.....	3,136 or 56.9
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	1,818 or 33.0
Between 25 and 30 years of age.....	557 or 10.1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES.*

Of the present 1,364 indefinite inmates, there reached the upper first grade:

Per cent.

After only six months.....	70 or 5.1
After from seven to nine months.....	59 or 4.3
After from ten to twelve months.....	36 or 2.7
After from thirteen to eighteen months.....	93 or 6.8
After from nineteen to twenty-four months.....	28 or 2.1
After from twenty-five to thirty-six months....	27 or 2.0
After thirty-six months	11 or .8
	324 23.8
In progress now	1,040 or 76.2

* The minimum of time required to reach the upper first or probationary grade, preparatory to release, is six months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERIOD OF DETENTION OF PRESENT INMATES.

The grade status of the 1,364 indefinite inmates now here is as follows:

	Per cent.
In the lower first or neutral grade.....	580 or 42.5
In the upper first or probationary grade.....	324 or 23.7
In the second grade.....	460 or 33.8
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of the present 1,364 inmates there have been here:

	Per cent.
Less than one year.....	635 or 46.6
One year and less than two.....	485 or 35.6
Two years and less than three.....	152 or 11.1
Three years and less than four.....	68 or 5.0
Four years and less than five.....	22 or 1.6
	<hr/> <hr/>
	1,364 or 100
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average period of detention of present inmates, sixteen months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATE OF PROGRESS AS TO RELEASE OF PRISONERS PAROLED.

Whole number paroled.....	3,289
	<hr/> <hr/>
	Per cent.
After only twelve months	251 or 7.6
After from thirteen to fifteen months	848 or 25.8
After from sixteen to eighteen months	544 or 16.5
After from nineteen to twenty-four months	697 or 21.2
After from twenty-five to thirty-six months	623 or 19.0
After thirty-six months	326 or 9.9
	<hr/> <hr/>
	3,289 or 100
	<hr/> <hr/>

The average detention before parole was twenty-two months.

Report of the Superintendent of Schools.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, }
ELMIRA, September 30, 1892. }

To the Board of Managers :

Reports of educational work may be made to subserve various objects. In the preparation of this report of the schools of the New York State Reformatory, which I have the honor to present to the board of managers by request of the general superintendent, two purposes have been kept in view. It has been assumed that the previous annual reports, giving a full treatment to particular features of the reformatory educational work, make a repetition of these details unnecessary at the present time, and yet that for the benefit of those whose attention has been but recently given to the subject some recapitulation of matter before elaborated should accompany the more special facts and observations belonging to a survey of this year's work. I, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration a statement in outline of the general features of the schools brought down to date, with observations on the present educational status of the classes.

Public attention has been directed in an exceptional degree during the past year to the methods and the results of the reformatory system. To the very natural public inquiry for information concerning the school, its features, its aims and results, it is hoped this review may give a fitting reply. The first term of the present school year opened early in October, 1891, when after a brief intermission the classes resumed work on essentially the lines of last year. All the inmates, not included in special classes or selected for special duty as school clerks or pupil teachers, were assigned to the regular classes. The whole population of the reformatory, therefore, did educational work, each one in the place and to the extent prescribed by the

management. The success of the year repeating that of former years, shows that a system of compulsory education, without a single elective study is a possibility in a penal institution, if nowhere else.

The instruction was imparted to thirty-eight different classes, according to a carefully revised scheme of studies, which introduced, especially in the lower grades, some new and valuable features. Arithmetic was more closely confined than ever before within the limits of what business and trade computations would require, and, in this more limited field, great rapidity and perfect accuracy were sought in analysis and operations. The study of technical grammar, with its nomenclature so nearly valueless in our system, after a losing struggle finally gave way for a simpler yet more philosophical and useful series of language lessons, in which the classes soon manifested a gratifying improvement, by their growing capacity to understand and use correctly the English language, in both oral and written communication. For the first time, descriptive geography was studied by our classes, and with the most satisfactory results. The study broadened the views of the pupils, and, as it dealt largely with physical features as they are related to industry, production, customs, and historic development, a most valuable basis was thus laid for the higher branches.

Great pains were taken to secure the ablest and most experienced available talent for the corps of teachers, and every needed facility for the amplest illustration and investigation practicable was generously provided for the school. The discipline of the institution, unifying every part, added to these facilities a powerful incentive, without which even such opportunities might have been, with many in the classes, of little practical good. Every inmate is required to make each month some measurable progress in education, and the clear and close relation of this progress to the realization of his desire for release and liberty secures, first, obedience and industry; and, then, in due time, spontaneous enthusiasm and voluntary achievement. This has been the result

of the work of the reformatory schools ever since their organization on this basis, fifteen years ago.

A retrospect of the whole history of the schools shows many changes in the workers, but no deviation from a steady annual progress in the work; many changes in the course, but at all times the same ideals of acquisition and discipline; some oscillations from one end of the arc of method to the other, but the same conditions to deal with and the same ends to attain. Certain features have uniformly characterized the work, and certain results, it is gratifying to report, have uniformly rewarded the efforts made to elevate the pupils in intelligence and to equip them for the struggles of free life. Among these, the following points, although so often reiterated, deserve mention.

1. The inmates are not individually tutored, but grouped in classes and subjected to collective discipline and instruction, in required courses without electives. The schools do not meet the incoming pupil with an intellectual bill of fare for him to select from and experiment with, to gratify his tastes and supply his fancied needs. In too many cases the time past has sufficed in which to work out such educational unrighteousness. Their salvation now depends on the heroic crushing out of conceited individualism, and the subjection of their mental growth to the opposite conditions of compulsion, classification and collective training. These conditions are not prescribed for the sake of having them, but because only through them can true spontaneity, a symmetrical individualism, and real personal excellence be secured. The road of development leads through compulsion to choice, through conformity to individuality, and through collective tasks to a personal activity for conscious and desired ends.

The instructor is not a mere hearer of recitations, or a commentator on text-book obscurities, or a walking key to puzzling problems, and, least of all, is he a mere official representative of an educational system, without any special aim at any particular time or place, as elsewhere "the manner of some is." He meets his class and comes to the room to do so. He has a definite

purpose as to the knowledge he is to impart, the drill he is to give, the results to be sought. He is to marshal the collective capacity of his class, to drill the faculties under his command in exercises that shall give them alertness and steadiness, to hold their attention and arouse their enthusiasm, to test their previous acquisition and excite interest in that yet to be learned, to give them at each time a definite amount of knowledge from the fullness of his own stores, and to speak and listen, so question and answer, so be and so do that the influence of the teacher on the taught will make for intellectual righteousness. It is not easy for the management to secure teachers who will realize this high ideal.

3. Printed leaflets, brief, new each evening, and especially adapted, in quantity of matter, style of expression, manner of illustration and methods of drill, to the needs of each class are used instead of text-books. The good "outline" — and if it is not good it is worse than worthless — as soon as distributed, at once awakens the curiosity of the class, confines the attention within the limited fields of study, encourages its immediate and complete mastery, and prevents desultory and profitless explorations by the pupils in regions from which they should be withheld. The outline gives what the class can learn and must learn, and what the teacher should bring within the comprehension of the class, and to this knowledge it adds what the personality of the teacher who wrote it represents, always an element of the greatest importance. The outline makes the teacher, and not the text-book, the authority to the class; and, in turn, the teacher gives to the little leaflet the illumination and power of his personal scholarship and character. Few teachers can make good outlines.

4. The practical aim of the mental training is not the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge, nor the employment of faculties in harmless and interesting activity, nor the attainment, in any case, of what Professor Youmans once so aptly termed "a disqualifying culture." The schools are not maintained to make those taught in them become knowing, smart or cultured; but, yet, the average member of our classes does go forth with a large

and varied store of valuable information, with perceptions sharpened, memory strengthened and judgments rectified, with increased power of reasoning, with regions of honorable achievement and noble sentiment made accessible to his awakened and chastened interest in truth, beauty and goodness. But gratifying as these are, they are but means to an end, and that end is the preparation of the man for whatever place in society he is to fill; the schools seek first of all to do their part in evolving such character for the man, that it will insure society against his aggression or dependence, and, better still, to render him capable of that rational ordering of life which is the basis of personal worth and social well-being.

The trite cry of alarm that the educated criminal is made more dangerous, will not discourage any discerning mind. The assertion begs all it carries, for it assumes that true education does not transform character, and, of course, it does. If a man can not build a rod of stone wall, true and strong and shapely, without, at the same time, building up, in beauty and rectitude, his own inner character, and of course he can not, how dare men say that he can search after any truth diligently and "anon find it with joy" only to become thereby a worse liar, that he can subject his mind to the honest investigation of historic events and ethical principles only to be made a more dangerous cheat, that he can open his eyes to see the revelations of eternal wisdom and goodness written in letters of light on all the handiwork of nature only to become a grosser villian? But this sophistical outcry can not escape the opprobrium of its own logical suggestion. If the educated criminal be more dangerous than the ignorant one, so is the well one more dangerous than the sick one, so is the live one more dangerous than the dead one. The radical conclusion from over the sea is, "don't educate, but kill." This is consistent with a certain theory of government and a certain standard of social obligations, but both are bad. The highest wisdom and the noblest virtue of the age have come to the clear conviction that the worst use to make of a man is to kill him, the next worst is to keep him in disease, degradation

and ignorance, and that the best use of any man, who needs it, is to save him from death of any kind, and raise him to health, intelligence and rational freedom.

The exaggeration of the intelligence of criminals, in which many indulge, would be laughable, if the error were not so mischievous. Ordinary criminality is not a bold, adroit, self-reliant and gratuitous assault upon society. It is only in unbound novels and in the unsophisticated minds of amateur penologists that the criminal is a wonder of learning and accomplishments. The specimen exists as does the white black-bird, but most men who lie or cheat or steal, do so because they are, in some way, too weak to do better. What others gain by honest, intelligent industry, they seek by dishonest schemes, not because they are strong and cultured, but because they are too weak and witless to follow truth and honesty. Their rescue must be by that which will impart strength and wisdom, and so render them both willing and able to earn their living by lawful and honorable means.

Ignorance is the parent of prejudice, bigotry, sectional animosity, racial antipathies, and debasing superstitions. The baneful influence of this prolific and pestiferous progeny is somewhat lessened when but one ray of real learning enters a single darkened mind. Property and life, public order and social welfare are all made somewhat securer when a single man who has lived a life of selfish and unreasoning animalism is rescued from that dangerous degradation. And this is always effected for a man when he receives, either by compulsion or choice, a mental training that develops his reason, that broadens his observation and sympathy and increases the scope and power of his conscience, that scatters his superstitions and makes him feel beneath his feet the solid foundations of the primal-rock truths of nature and humanity. By the gracious working of this law, the parasite becomes a producer and the criminal a citizen, each adding his influence, much or little, not to the disruptive forces of society but to its rationality, harmony and stability.

Men can not in these days, especially in this country, be industrially strong, or even industrially free, without education. Knowl-

edge which used to be power is now a common necessity. No one so much needs education, to give him a fair field, as he who is hampered by the disgrace of a past criminality. The reformatory course aims to give to the inmates such a mastery of the elements of a common English education that he shall be able to meet all the educational requirements of the work for which he had been fitted in the industrial classes. Having such knowledge he will not find in the details of employment the discouraging difficulties, not to say insuperable obstacles, that must inevitably obstruct and dishearten the illiterate. His industrial and mental education benefits him and also relieves society at the point of most dangerous pressure. For every man extricated by training from the mass of unemployed unskilled labor, diminishes the competition there, and helps to supply the demand that still exists for skilled labor in the higher field.

But the great majority of men who have been paroled from the reformatory, have not only successfully accomplished this course of elementary knowledge, but have passed through advanced classes in the so-called higher branches of science, history, literature and ethics. For months before release these studies engage their minds in investigations and reflections that bring them into conscious contact with a world, in many cases before unrealized, of natural law and moral sentiment. So the paroled man goes forth with his necessary stock of elementary knowledge well in hand, with enough technical knowledge to meet with confidence all the requirements of his occupation, with a symmetrical all-round development and fair command of his faculties, with some experience in finding pleasure in fields of pure and elevating reading and reflection, with broader and truer views of duty as a man and citizen, and, above all, with a consciousness of returning to society with greater strength, better ideas, and more practical sense than he had when he entered the reformatory. For such a man society will generally afford ample opportunity to realize his hopeful purpose to become a good citizen.

To these facts of the year's history of our classes, and the reflections thereon, I wish to add a cluster of educational thoughts collected from an able paper of Supt. W. T. Harris, and grouped here at the end, so as to throw their combined light and authority, whether to enforce or to correct, upon the propositions and suggestions of this report:

“Thus religion, which states the deepest principle of our civilization, is confirmed by the scientific, political and social movements of our age, and all agree in this supreme doctrine, that the lowest must be raised by the highest—lifted up into self-activity, and full development of individuality; education, intellectual and moral, is the only means, yet discovered, that is always sure to help people help themselves, the kind of knowledge and mental discipline that conserves civil life is the knowledge that gives an insight into the dependence of the individual upon society; the great cosmopolitan idea of the human race and its unity of interests is born of geography; especially in the realm of ethical and religious ideas—the thoughts that furnish the regulative forms for living and acting—literature is pre-eminent for its usefulness; when, in mature age, we look back upon our lives and recall to mind the influence that our school days brought us, the time spent over our school readers seems quite naturally to have been the most valuable part of our education; the hand-worker is to be turned into a brain-worker, for the machine does the work of the hand but requires a brain to direct it; fortunate it is for our age, that the political and social welfare is now seen to involve the care of the weakling classes and their elevation into self-help by moral, industrial and intellectual education.”

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. MONKS,

Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, }
ELMIRA, September 30, 1892. }

To the Board of Managers:

On October 1, 1891, thirteen men were in the hospital. During the year 143 were admitted—a total of 156 hospital cases. Those admitted were classified as follows:

Abscess, abdominal wall	1
Abscess, foot	1
Abscess, inguinal	1
Abscess, thigh	1
Adentis, tuberculous	4
Ague	1
Amputation of finger.....	3
Amputation of finger and thumb.....	1
Anemia, masturbatic	4
Ankle, sprain	3
Bronchitis, acute	7
Chicken-pox	1
Colic, intestinal	1
Contusions, fall from scaffold	6
Contusions, simple injuries	2
Cornea, inflammation of	1
Cornea, ulceration of	6
Debility, general	2
Eczema	1
Erysipelas, facial	4
Felon	1
Fever, ephemeral	5
Fever, typhoid	1
Fracture of forearm	1

Hemorrhage of bladder	1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	2
Hemorrhage, urethal	1
Herpes, zoster	1
Hyteria	2
Influenza	21
Jaundice	1
Lupus, nose	1
Malingerer	2
Meningitis, cerebral	2
Mumps	1
Necrosis, metatarsal bone	1
Necrosis, tarsal bone	1
Necrosis, phalanx of finger	1
Nephritis, acute	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Orchitis, acute	1
Overcome by heat	2
Perityphlitis	1
Perityphlitis and abscess	2
Phlebitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	6
Phymosis	3
Pleurisy, acute	2
Pleurisy with serous effusion.....	4
Pneumonia	4
Rheumatism, acute	5
Scarlet fever	1
Stricture of uretha, retention of urine	2
Synovitis	4
Tape worm	1
Wounds, incised of knee	1
Wounds, incised of leg	1
Wounds, incised of thigh	1
Wounds, lacerated hand	1
Wounds, lacerated thumb	1

Of the 156 men there were:

Returned to prison duty	114
Discharged upon parole	6
Died	16
In hospital September 30, 1892	20

The year's mortality is sixteen, the causes of death being:

Influenza and cerebral meningitis	2
Influenza terminating in collapse	1
Meningitis, cerebral	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Pneumonia	1
Perityphlitic abscess	2
Tuberculous adenitis, influenza and nasal hemorrhage.....	1
Tuberculosis following influenza	2
Tuberculosis, acute, following typhoid fever	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4

The mortality is in excess of that of any year in the history of the reformatory. There are two causes for this: 1. The natural increase of population. 2. Influenza followed by complications and complicating pre-existing disease. For the third time influenza prevailed as an epidemic. It first manifested itself in December and continued with greater or less severity until the following May, or about six months. While generally of a milder type than in the two preceding years, it nevertheless manifested a greater tendency to grave complications as evidenced from the fact that 37.5 per cent of mortality is traceable to it. It was the direct cause of death in four instances and in two cases was followed by pathological conditions that had no previous existence.

As in former years, pulmonary tuberculosis figures as the chief factor of mortality. Reference is made in the text descriptive of the work done in the line of physical education to the greater prevalence of this disease in prison than outside. The following table shows the total number of deaths from

all causes, the number of deaths from consumption, and the percentage of the mortality from this cause alone for twelve consecutive years:

1881. Five deaths from all causes, two from tuberculosis, or forty per cent.

1882. Two deaths from all causes, one from tuberculosis, or fifty per cent.

1883. Three deaths from all causes, one from tuberculosis, or thirty-three per cent.

1884. Three deaths from all causes,

1885. Two deaths from all causes, one from tuberculosis, or fifty per cent.

1886. Six deaths from all causes, two from tuberculosis, or thirty-three per cent.

1887. Five deaths from all causes, four from tuberculosis, or eighty per cent.

1888. Seven deaths from all causes, three from tuberculosis, or forty-three per cent

1889. Eight deaths from all causes, five from tuberculosis, or sixty-two per cent.

1890. Nine deaths from all causes, two from tuberculosis, or twenty-two per cent.

1891. Eight deaths from all causes, four from tuberculosis, or fifty per cent.

1892. Sixteen deaths from all causes, seven from tuberculosis, or forty-three per cent.

Four cases of insanity were noted during the year and transferred to the asylum for insane criminals, viz.:

Mania	2
Melancholia	1
Paranoia	1

No retransfers from the asylum to the reformatory have occurred.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D.

POPULATION.

The uninitiated, when reading of reformatory inmates, not unusually picture to themselves an ungainly collection of uncouth, hardened wretches, with unprepossessing, vice-stamped features and debased natures, presenting in common with other people nothing but the exterior resemblance to man, modified by signs of degeneracy. This picture is an exaggeration for the majority of them. A large proportion of the reformatory population is composed of young men who, to all outside appearances, compare quite favorably with the classes of young men at large, from which they are recruited. They are not generally adepts in crime; many are first offenders, and are mainly the victims of their natural selfishness and love of pleasure. Whatever bad habits they may have acquired have not yet left indelible, distinguishable marks upon them. They are not irreclaimable. Sensitiveness and innate honesty have not been completely destroyed within them; and in many cases a few months of reflection and calm, orderly living suffice to bring their good qualities and feelings into action and to aid the discipline of the institution, which seeks principally to inculcate good habits that may prove lasting in after-life. Horse-racing, gambling, intemperance, dissipation, have brought numbers of them to the reformatory. There are quite a few inmates who were arrested, convicted and committed to the reformatory through the intelligent efforts of parents or relatives desirous of rescuing the young men from a life of vice and crime, and who took this step to save them from the more disastrous results of their misbehavior. All the inmates are young men in whom the magistrates of the criminal courts think they perceive chances of reformation. The ambition and initiative manifested by many in their efforts to learn show that under dif-

ferent conditions they might have developed into something better. Physically, the men are perhaps somewhat below the standard of quality for young men of their age; but the military and physical-culture exercises at the reformatory remedy to a great extent any deficiency in this line; and the low death rate and comparatively small hospital list testify to the present good physical condition of the inmates.

Fluctuation.

The original plan of the reformatory contemplated 504 cells. These were constructed and distributed as follows: North block, 136 cells; south block, 176 cells; north wing, fifty-six cells; south wing, 136 cells. Until 1884, these 504 cells sufficed to provide separate accommodations for the entire population. In 1886, when the institution contained some 200 more inmates than cells, the Legislature directed the construction of an additional building, the south extension, containing 288 cells. But soon, with the recognizance accorded to the reformatory methods by judges in the metropolis, this addition was found inadequate for the increase of population. Another appropriation was, in consequence, ordered by the Legislature, less than three years ago, and a new building erected, the north wing extension, providing 504 cells. Although opened in March, 1892, this extension afforded only temporary relief, the institution containing at this date 1,396 prisoners, with separate accommodations for only 1,296. To alleviate this overcrowded condition, the management has found it necessary to transfer to the State prisons young men of least promise at the reformatory, whose reformation, though not hopeless, is yet not hopeful.

Elements.

The influence of foreign emigration upon the prison population of America has been the subject of much discussion recently. An idea of the constitutional elements of the reformatory, from a racial point of view, may be had from the tables herewith presented:

Elements of Population.

From opening of reformatory, July 1876, to September 30, 1892.

Colored, 185:

Negroes and mulattoes	179
Chinese	4
Indians	2

Whites, 5,714:

Born in United States	4,521
Foreign-born	1,163
Born at sea	3
Place of birth unknown	27
Of native parents	2,274
Having one parent foreign	1,803
Of foreign parents	1,803
Parentage unknown	83
Total	5,899

Places of Birth of the 1,167 Foreign born.*

Great Britain and Ireland †.....	414
Germany	390
Canada	103
Austria	49
Russia	48
Italy	37
Poland	26
France	23
Switzerland	16
Sweden	13
Denmark	7
Holland	5
New Brunswick	5
Norway	5
Australia	5

* This includes the four Chinese.

† Distributed as follows: England 198, Ireland 189, Scotland 27.

Bavaria	4
China	4
Nova Scotia	4
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Cuba	1
French Guiana	1
Portugal	1
Roumania	1
Saxony	1
Spain	1
Turkey	1

Nationality of the Parents of the 2,164 born in the United States
of one or two Foreigners.

(1,144 *Foreign parents.*)

Great Britain and Ireland*	2,894
Germany	911
France	102
Canada	82
Russia	24
Austria	22
Italy	19
Holland	17
Poland	14
Switzerland	12
Sweden	11
Spain	9
Norway	8
Denmark	7
Australia	3
Newfoundland	2
Portugal	2
Saxony	2
Belgium	1
Bavaria	1
Nova Scotia	1

* Ireland 2,555, England 201, Scotland 127.

To study the question of foreign responsibility in the constitution of the reformatory population, we must leave aside the twenty-seven prisoners whose nativity is unknown, the three born at sea, the eighty-three of unknown nationality and the 361 having one parent foreign, as quantities bearing no ascertainable relation to the question; it will then be seen that for 2,274 whites born in this country of American parents, and 181 colored prisoners — a total of 2,455 — the reformatory population numbered 1,163 white immigrants, four Chinese, and 1,803 natives born of foreign parents, constituting an aggregate of 2,970 inmates, directly traceable to unmixed foreign responsibility, or a ratio of fifty-five per cent as against the native, forty-five. The two lower tables will furnish a detailed account of the manner in which this responsibility may be apportioned. It will be seen, for instance, that Great Britain and Ireland enter into this foreign responsibility to the extent of fifty per cent, or twenty-seven per cent of the total population. That is to say, that Great Britain and Ireland alone furnish of the reformatory population exactly three-fifths of that traceable to the United States.

Other causes affecting the population of reformatories are so complex, uncertain and so numerous that it would be hazardous to attempt to ascribe a due place to any one of them. It has often been insisted upon by foreigners that crime in America is abnormally on the increase, out of all proportion with its march in other portions of the globe, and that this increase is due to native influence. The consideration of the foregoing tables may cause it to be borne in mind that mere increase in criminal population is not an unmistakable indicator of increase in criminality, and, above all, that it is impossible to judge of true results unless we can separate the direct effects from coexisting circumstances of similar nature.

The Year's Building Operations.

At last winter's session of the Legislature, when it was ascertained that there would remain from the building appropriation of 1890 an unexpended balance of some \$50,000, due to the assistance rendered by the trade classes, the reappropriation of this sum was approved for the enlargement of domestic accommodations and shop-room and the erection of a drill-hall. In addition to the completion of the old auditorium or lecture-hall, and of the north wing extension and adjuncts—new quarters, chapel, ventilation galleries—the construction of a new industrial building, of an addition to the “domestic” building, and of a new drill-hall, constitute, then, the sum of building operations of the year.

The auditorium or lecture-hall, begun in the summer of 1890, was thrown open for occupancy in January, 1892. With a seating capacity of 1,700, to the rear of the administration building and residence, the auditorium is used principally for lectures to the higher school division, in literature, history, economics and ethics, and of the intermediate division, in “nature” studies, also for discourses to the entire population given at least once each week. The construction of the north wing extension, containing 504 cells, was authorized by the Legislature of 1889; the building was completed and occupied in March of this year. The new quarters, an accessory to the north wing extension, located between the extension proper and the more southern portion of the main building, was completed but recently. Its two upper floors are partitioned off into twenty-two light, airy rooms, to serve as sleeping apartments for citizen and paroled officers. The ground floor is occupied by two class-rooms, found necessary for the relief of the other classes of the school of letters and capable of seating in all some 300 men. The

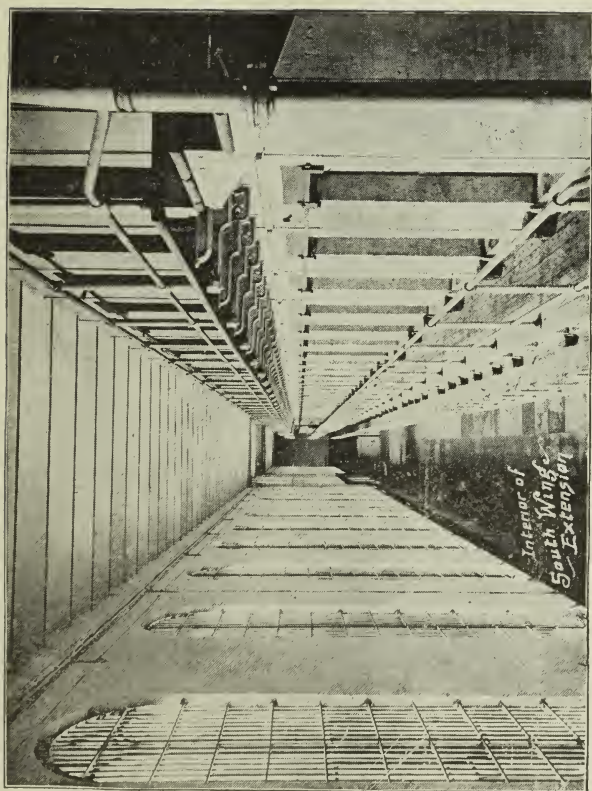
new chapel is situated on the top floor of the north wing extension, above the cell-blocks. It measures some seventy-five by fifty-five feet and has a seating capacity of 600. The purpose which dictated its construction was principally the need of a large audience-room at hours when the regular auditorium would be occupied for Sunday services of a different denomination, choir rehearsals, large class sessions and examinations, lecture-courses, and special addresses to the lower school division.

The plans of ventilation galleries for the north wing extension were made to include a similar arrangement for the old south wing, as it was found inconvenient to dispose all the galleries in one portion of the building. These galleries, ten feet in width and covering a total length of 362 feet, are built on the Smeed and Northcott system, their object being to receive and thoroughly cleanse the 1,400 and odd cell buckets in daily use. Through the entire length of each gallery and on one of its sides, within an inclosure of about five feet, run several steam pipes. Above these, at a height of two and a half feet, are disposed other, transversal, pipes, destined to serve as racks, and capable of holding nearly 1,700 buckets. Wooden lids overhanging the racks and counterbalanced by separate iron weights make it possible to inclose hermetically the entire line of buckets. Boilers have been constructed to furnish the steam, and two large chimneys create the necessary draft for the renewal of the air within the inclosure. This new arrangement, being contained within inside buildings, does away with Sunday guard duty outside of the main building and constitutes a great improvement over the old, crude and unhealthy system.

The new industrial building was thrown open to the trades classes early in June. It is a three-story brick building, L shaped, adjoining the north wing extension, and was an acknowledgment by the State of the value of the assistance rendered by the trades-classes in the construction of the latter building. The purposes of the new industrial building are several; to increase the facilities of trades instruction correspondingly with the demands of a fastly increasing population, to relieve the over-

crowded shops from all work foreign to regular State manufacturing, and to permit devoting a portion of the evening to trades instruction, increasing thereby the hours of productive labor during the day. Eight large classes are instructed simultaneously in the new industrial building, the ground floor being devoted solely to the heavier kinds of work. It is here that the evening sessions of the school of mechanic arts are held, the entire building presenting some 39,000 square feet of floor space.

The causes which dictated the enlargement of the cell buildings and industrial departments made themselves felt in other division, creating notably a need of increased "domestic" accommodation. Permission was granted by the Legislature in session last winter to provide for this want in the shape of an addition to the domestic building. This enlargement consists of the superposition of stories — one of brick, the other a mansard — to the former ground construction known as the domestic building. Work on the extension was begun in May and, it is expected, will be fully completed by February, 1893. The domestic building is 200 feet long, by ninety feet wide through one-third of its length, and sixty-six feet elsewhere, making an average width throughout of seventy-five feet. When finished, it will provide about 30,000 extra square feet of floor space. The building runs from east to west, at equal distance of the two wings of the main building, the wall of which latter serves as eastern wall to the domestic building, communication between the two on the ground floor and first story being thorough. The ground floor of the domestic building will be occupied by the laundry, drying-room and soap-vats, the baking class and culinary department, the dining-room for the farm laborers, the meat-room, ice-room, and general store-room for comestibles, and the engine and dynamo-room. A feature of this floor will be the receiving room for new arrivals. This apartment adjoins the western gate of the building, at which the conveyance with new recruits will halt in future. The room will be furnished with bath-tubs and the requisite instruments of measurements for identification purposes.



Interior of
South Wing
Extension

When the newcomers are thoroughly cleansed, they will be placed on the elevator and conducted to the room above—a general store-room—where they will be furnished with clothing and given time to dress, thence they will be marched to their quarters through the first floor of the main building. On the first floor will also be found the “domestic” shoe shop and tailoring departments, a dining-room for citizen and paroled officers, an officers’ reading-room and a supply-room for paroled guards who, being unable or unwilling to leave their duties for a visit to the town, may in this way purchase minor articles of necessity at cost price. Adjoining the officers’ reading-room on one side and the library of the main building on the other, will be located the new editorial rooms of the institutional journal, *The Summary*. This apartment will communicate with the press-room and book bindery overhead. The upper story will also be occupied by the photo-engraving department, adjoining which will be located a large store-room for a general domestic stock of clothing, etc., also a dormitory pavilion for paroled officers. The ceilings and walls of the two upper floors are lined throughout with Georgia pine; and the entire work on the building is being performed by inmate members of the trades classes.

Until last April, the iron-foundry building was partially made use of by the military for its armory assemblages and drills. The increase of population affected this arrangement, however, in two ways, necessitating the construction of a new hall, as the trades continued to multiply, the space devoted to the military was found needed for the proper carrying on of the iron industry, while, on the other hand, the regiment so increased in size that the old drill hall became inadequate to provide the necessary accommodation. The new building, work on which begins November first, will occupy the space in the northwestern corner of the inclosure, formerly given to the hot-house and gardens, which have already been removed to the ground outside of the inclosure. The plans of the drill hall contemplate a structure of red brick with native bluestone foundation, measuring 300 feet in depth by 217 feet in breadth. The main truss, of iron, spans 141 feet and runs from

east to west, the two entrances of the building facing due south. At a distance of thirty-seven feet from either of the lateral walls, east and west, and twenty-five feet from one another, run solid steel piers, twenty-two in number, leaving a free, open drilling space of 42,300 square feet, viz., 141 feet by 300. Two small offices, for the use of the military instructor and staff, will be disposed in proximity of the entrances, being the only rooms within the structure. The pavement of the hall will be of asphalt and the entire construction, with the exception of the building material, will be the product of inmate labor; a considerable saving is thus achieved on the two buildings.

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS.

Defining the needs of criminal legislation, it has been truthfully said: "That reformation of criminals which society demands is their transfer from the predatory to the productive class, and, when accomplished, this is evidence of a change of character." Of the many means used to bring about a reformation of criminals committed to the reformatory, industrial training is considered of first importance. Many of the offenders of society's laws have been drawn into evil ways through inability, from lack of technical skill and training to earn an honest living. It is within the scope of the school of mechanic arts to supply this need. "Religion has its proper place and value in a course of reformation and the benefit to be derived from what is termed educational training is not to be overlooked; physical culture is also a great medium; but neither of these is complete in itself. All are factors of industrial prosperity, without which no man can become a desirable citizen."

Of the 672 men received at the reformatory within the twelve months, ending September 30, 1892, over 600 were found to have had no trade when committed. With the exception of those physically disabled, not one has been left without effort having been made to teach him a trade for his self-maintenance. In the reformatory school of mechanic arts, prisoners are not only taught to perform their task well but with dexterity. They are the object of frequent examinations and are fined for lack of progress. Each of such fines lengthens their confinement, and the knowledge of this stimulates them to their best action.

The features of the year's progress in industrial training may be summed up in the inauguration, late in the year, of night sessions of the trades school, made possible by the opening of the new

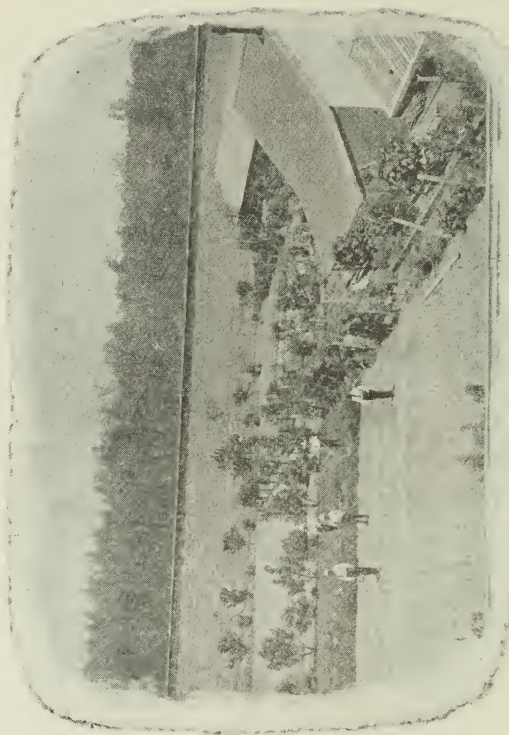
industrial building, thereby allowing the use of nearly all shop room, in the day-time, for State manufacturing purposes. Heretofore, much of the entire day has been devoted by inmates to learning trades. Now it is intended that they shall spend the morning and afternoon hours on work for the State, and divide the night sessions of the trades school, held on Monday, Wednesday evenings between the school of mechanic arts and the school of letters. At this writing an average of 400 men already attend day and Thursday evenings, while nearly 600 others are yet receiving trades instruction during the day.

New Classes.

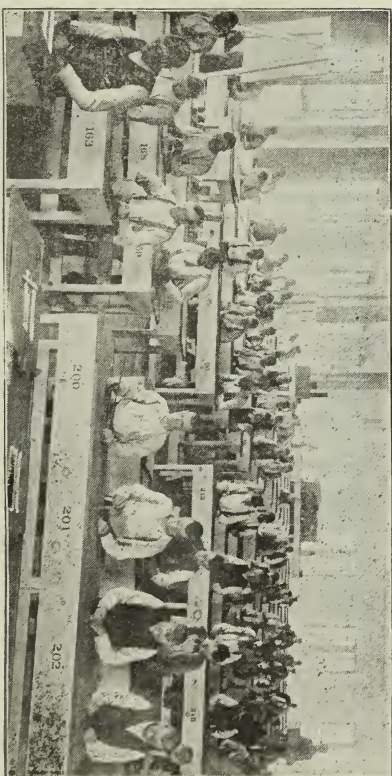
To the already long list of trades imparted in this institution, there have been added during the year classes in photo-engraving and sign painting. The former is located in the new domestic building where a photograph gallery has been fitted out, well lighted and furnished with all the latest modern improvements and appliances. Adjoining this gallery is a room used for etching and engraving, and another for printing. In this class, men are instructed in the full details of photo-engraving, including lessons in photography proper, besides the regular engraving. About fifteen inmates composed the class at its inception. When the pupils become proficient, it is intended to make a self-sustaining industry of this department. The sign-painting class has already produced innumerable unique and attractive signs testifying to the remarkable progress of the members. This division numbers sixteen pupils and is being continually increased as inmate talent is found. It is intended to graduate practiced and artistic sign-writer. The course of instruction includes all kinds and models of signs from the plain Gothic to the most elaborate fancy cut letter.

Other Improvements.

The entire course of industrial training has been improved; there is not a class that has not been of necessity enlarged. The class in mechanic drawing is attended by 480 inmates. It assembles every Wednesday evening on a floor of the industrial building,



Gardening Class at work



Class in Mechanic Drawing.

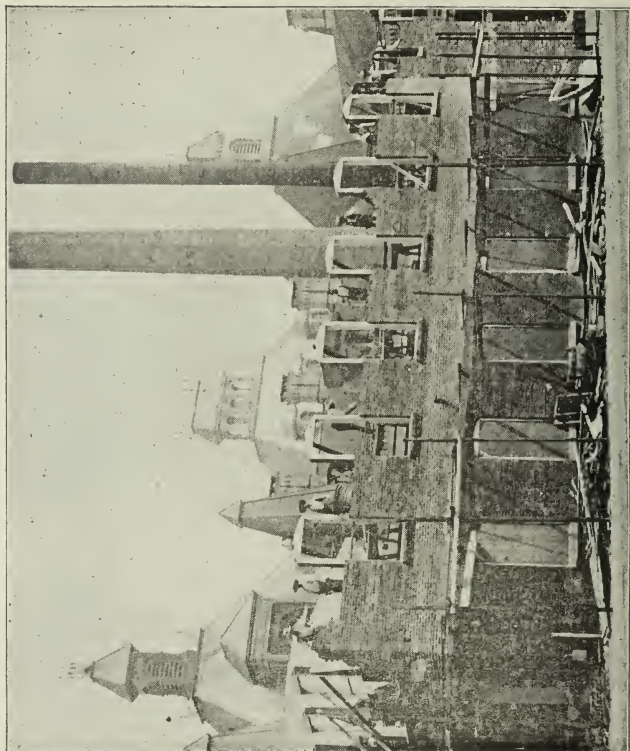
large enough to accommodate 500 pupils; instruction thus afforded to the members of all trades classes whose work may be aided through a knowledge of drawing. The object of this department is not to make proficient draughtsmen of all its members, but to give them sufficient training to enable them to follow accurately and interpret intelligently such plans, drawings and specifications as they are likely to meet with in their respective trades. The fresco-painting class has been enlarged to include about eighty pupils. Formerly this division was hampered especially by lack of room, but in the new building plenty of space is allotted to it and a new, high and spacious ceiling has been erected for practice in ceiling frescoing. A much better light is also obtained in these new quarters, assisting the clear distinction of color effects. The principal trade in the wood-working department is carpentry. The scope of this class has been gradually extended; full sized sections of buildings are now constructed by the members. New benches have been put in, and where there was formerly one instructor there are now two citizen and three inmate teachers. Besides this a new tool-house has been erected and a large assortment of new tools has been placed in it for the use of the class. There are now 130 carpenters receiving instruction, either at regular class work or on buildings being constructed in the reformatory.

The ground floor of this same building is given to bricklaying, plastering and stonecutting. A very decided change for the better has been made in the facilities for instruction in the first two of these trades. Nearly 100 men are now being taught bricklaying and with more success than the comparatively small class previously instructed. Formerly, several men had to be placed on one piece of work to give occupation to all. In this way, a careful and accurate mechanic was often interfered with by the errors of others engaged on the same job; at present, however, each man has his own wall to build. The class room is now divided and a different grade of work taught in each subdivision; a neat sign, erected for the purpose, indicates the technical name of the laying being done. Much practical experience is given the

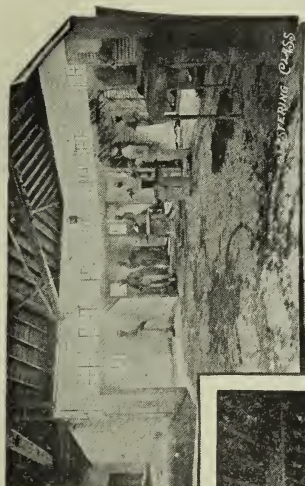
members of this class in work about the institution. Adjoining the bricklaying class is that of plastering, and there are a number of prisoners learning both trades. Where previously there were but sixteen small booths for plastering, there are now twenty-four good-sized rooms. In the new rooms there is plenty of space for the erection of scaffolding for overhead work, and the training now given is fully as practicable as that in regular plastering. In each room a different kind of plastering is taught and signs have been put up here as in the bricklaying class, giving the names of the different grades of work in hand. This class has an average attendance of fifty-five.

The stone-cutting department performs about the same work as was outlined last year but is just trebled in size. Instruction in blacksmithing and horshoeing is still given in the shops, on State work. To accommodate the increased number of pupils, new forges and anvils have been put in, quite recently. This class produces, among other things, a large number of ice tongs; it also forges all the iron work used in the manufacture of trucks at the reformatory. The horshoeing division of this department continues to get its practice from the shoeing of horses used by the reformatory. Thirty-five men are now learning the machinist's trade. Four new lathes, two shaping machines, and one universal machine have lately been purchased and a new line of shafting erected. When these new machines are placed in running order, over fifty men will be worked at a time by the machine-shop instructor. Fifty inmates are being taught the plumbers' trade. New bath tubs and sanitary appliances have been put in for the plumbing class to practice on (making connections) and new benches supplied, both of which additions facilitate the handling of a large number of pupils. Much work is done by this class throughout the buildings of the institution.

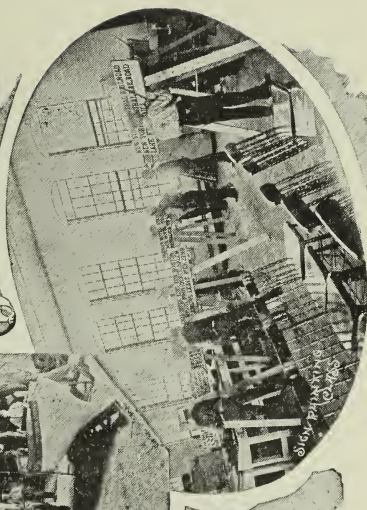
It is the intention of the management to give instruction to the brass-working men in the art of manufacturing metal patterns, and this addition to the trades instruction is now being made. In the barber shop a number of new chairs have been placed and thirty-two men are now engaged in learning this trade.



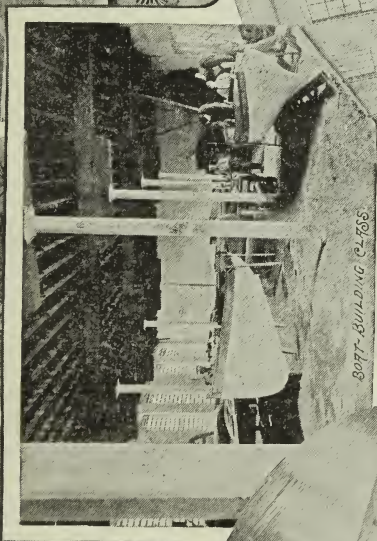
Advanced Bricklaying Class at Work.



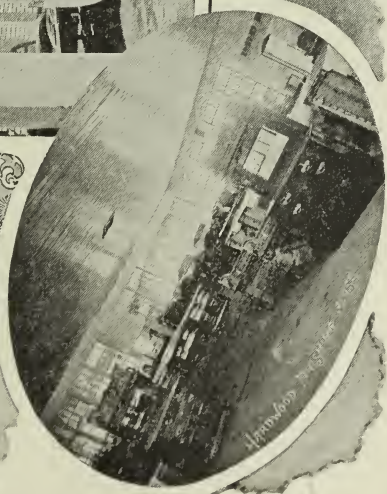
88-2 DIVISION



88-2 DIVISION



88-2 DIVISION



88-2 DIVISION



88-2 DIVISION

They find, among the inmates of the reformatory, abundant material upon which to practice. The numbers receiving instruction in other trades at the time of this report are: Wood carving, fourteen; stonecutting, fifty-two; hardwood finishing, thirteen; upholstering, fifteen; brass molding, six; brass finishing, twenty-eight; pattern making, seven; tailoring, sixty-one; shoemaking, twenty-three; printing, forty-two; bookbinding, eighteen; tin-smithing, fourteen; steam fitting, six; baking, seven; electricity, three; music, thirty-nine; and stenography and typewriting, twenty-six. Inmates studying music and stenography are expected to learn some other trade as well. The cooking class has been temporarily discontinued for want of proper facilities.

One Year's Showing.

The whole number of different inmates who have received trades instruction, more or less, during the year ending September 30, 1892, is 1,615. Of these there have been instructed at:

Bricklaying and plastering	227
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	9
Horseshoeing	35
Bookbinding	48
Barbering	49
Baking	7
Brass finishing	47
Brass molding	9
Boat building	21
Carpentry	78
Carpentry and cabinet making	9
Carpentry and boat building	39
Cooking	45
Cabinet making	82
Care of electric-light plant	6
Firemen	9
Fresco painting	64
Ironforging	41
Hardwood finishing	44

Machinists	110
Molding	116
Painting	7
Plumbing	59
Printing	57
Pattern making	12
Photography	6
Signpainting	19
Stonecutting	53
Stenography	43
Shoemaking	36
Steamfitting	8
Tailoring	76
Tinsmithing	40
Upholstering	48
Woodcarving	30
Woodturning	25

Instruction of Paroled Men.

The trades instruction received by the 338 inmates paroled during the year ending September 30, 1892, was as follows:

Blacksmithing	20
Shoemaking	10
Tailoring	15
Fresco-painting	9
Carpentry	32
Iron molding	23
Bricklaying and plastering	54
Upholstering	8
Printing	14
Machinists	18
Plumbing	12
Stenography	3
Hardwood finishing	6
Woodcarving	7

Stonecutting	12
Press finishing	9
Pattern making	5
Woodturning	1
Farbering	7
Tinsmithing	4
Bookbinding	9
Care of electric-light plant	2
Baking .....	....
Woodworking machinery	1
Boat building	4
Cabinet making	13
Cooking	10
Press molding	1
Music	1
	<hr/>
	310
Received no trade instruction here	28
	<hr/>
Total	338

Of the 338 men paroled during the past year:

There went directly to the trades learned at the reformatory	154
There were paroled under the condition that they find employment at their trades before receiving their final release	64
There were paroled to other temporary situations, with the view of finding, later, employment at the trades learned here	54
There went to work at trades acquired before coming here,	9
Temporarily employed at the reformatory	43
Paroled to clerical and laboring situations	14
	<hr/>
	338

The 291 men who either directly or indirectly went to trades at parole are distributed as follows:

Shoemaking	10
Molding	23
Fresco painting	9
Tailoring	15
Blacksmithing	19
Stenography	3
Bricklaying and plastering	47
Stonecutting	12
Brass finishing	6
Machinists	18
Bookbinding	8
Typesetting and printing	14
Plumbing	12
Barbering	7
Tinsmithing	4
Carpentry	28
Cabinet making	10
Hardwood finishing	7
Woodcarving	7
Pattern making	5
Woodworking machinery	1
Boatbuilding	2
Cooking	10
Upholstering	8
Care of electric-light plant	1
Woodturning	1
Candy making	1
Lockmaking	1
Cigar making	2
Total	291

Productive Industries.

Among the productive industries, in which improvements have been made, may be mentioned the foundry, which has been doubled in size. There are now 100 men engaged in making castings and 125 in hardware finishing. In the Novelty works 165 men manufacture pipes and umbrellas. One hundred men find employment in the cabinet-making department, besides thirty-six who finish up the work, as varnishers, stainers and upholsterers. Three new industries have been added since the last report, being commenced near the close of the current year. The manufacture of clothing is one of them. At this writing, there are less than fifty men engaged, but the number of hands will be greatly increased as soon as inmates can be taught the trade. The manufacture of iron trucks has also been commenced, with good prospects of future development. The other industry referred to is that of caneseating. Fifteen men have thus far been placed at work in this branch. Boat building was temporarily discontinued during the fall on account of the dull season. A force of sixty men is usually worked in this department.

Further changes in the trade school and the State manufacturing establishments will be made from time to time, with a view to making the prison as self-sustaining as consistent with its prime motive of reformation. There are at present prospective plans for further improvement, but they have not as yet been brought to a focus.

WAGE EARNING SYSTEM.

The more nearly the life of the prisoner approaches in its conditions that of the free citizen, the closer is the test, under the constant watchfulness of the management, of his fitness to assume again a position among free men. That system which cultivates in the prisoner the same habits, which appeals to the same motives and awakens in him the same ambitions that belong to the free citizen is best calculated to reform him.

Under a determinate sentence the prisoner's labor is necessarily involuntary and forced; the indeterminate sentence and grading system furnishes the prisoner one incentive to do work of the required amount and of good quality in that on this depends in part his promotion to a better grade, and eventually his early release. But to excel at his trade, to do more than the required amount of work, or to become a skilled workman, brings him no immediate and tangible recompense. The incentive to benefit himself or his family by increased endeavor, which appeals to the free man, is lacking in the prisoner.

To provide this incentive and to inculcate in the prisoner the habit of earning, of economy in spending, and of saving, without which even the free skilled mechanic is in danger of lapsing into crime, it has long been recognized that a system of prison labor is desirable, which will place the prisoner, as to economics, on a similar basis as that of the actual citizen.

The Law.

The enactment of the prison law of 1889 rendering possible the introduction into the reformatory regime of such a system. Section 108 of the act referred to reads:

“Every prisoner confined in the state prisons who shall become entitled to a diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct

while in prison or confined in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, may, in the discretion of the agent and warden, or of the superintendent of said reformatory, receive compensation from the earnings of the prison or reformatory in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the agent and warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, and the superintendent of the reformatory for the prisoners therein, for the time which such prisoner may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per cent of the earnings of the prison or reformatory in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based both on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; provided that whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules or regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited, and provided that prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided. The agent and warden of each prison or the superintendent of said reformatory may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines to be imposed at his discretion in place of other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner for misconduct by such prisoner."

Section 110 relates to the methods of disbursement of such earnings by or for the prisoner:

"The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison to the credit of any prisoner may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the superintendent of state prisons for disbursement by the agent and warden of said prison or superintendent of said reformatory, to aid dependent relatives of such prisoner, or for books, instruments

and instruction not supplied by the prison to men of his grade, or may with the approval of the said superintendent of state prisons be so disbursed for indulgences of food, clothing or ornament beyond the common condition of the others in his class in the prison at the time. And any balance to the credit of any prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by this act shall be subjected to the draft of the prisoner, in such sums and at such times as the superintendent of state prisons shall approve; but at the date of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance, as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure. Provided, that any prisoner violating his conditional release, when the violation is formally declared by the board of commissioners of parole prisoners, or by the board of managers of said reformatory, shall thereby forfeit any credit balance, and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund in aid of discharged prisoners, as herein provided for fines imposed, except such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expense of his recapture."

Rate of Compensation.

The compensation thus provided is made to depend not alone on the products of labor, but upon "willingness, industry and good conduct." The fact that less than fifty per cent of the population of the reformatory are at present engaged in productive industry and the limiting of the amount to be disbursed to ten per cent of the gross earnings precludes the payment of wages equal even to the lowest rate of wages paid free laborers for similar work or service. With the introduction of new industries, however, and the consequent employment of a larger number of men, it is hoped that it may be possible to approach much more nearly the conditions of free life.

A plan has been formulated and put into operation during the past year, which, while complying with all the requirements of the old marking system of "nines," so successfully operated here since the foundation of the reformatory, gives to every man the

same rate of wages, varying only for the different grades, and in the case of military officers for time actually spent in military drill. This rate of wages is for the upper first grade fifty-five cents, for the lower first grade forty-five cents, and for the second grade thirty-five cents per day.

Military officers, for time spent in drill, which in favorable weather occupies two afternoons in the week, are paid per day as follows: Privates, at the grade rate; corporals, lower first grade, forty-eight cents, upper first grade, fifty-eight cents; third sergeants, lower first grade, fifty cents, upper first grade sixty cents; second sergeants, sixty-three cents; first sergeants, sixty-five cents; second lieutenants, sixty-eight cents; first lieutenants, seventy cents; captains, seventy-five cents.

Details of the System.

On his entrance into the reformatory the prisoner is presented with a complete outfit and is thenceforth put upon his own resources. Being placed in the lowest first or neutral grade, he is paid for every full day's work at the rate of forty-five cents per day. To this amount he may add considerably, if employed in a productive industry by performing more than the required amount of work, for the equivalent of which overtime in hours he is paid at the grade rate per day of eight hours. For shortage in task a loss on the same basis is incurred. In the trades classes whether carried on solely for instruction or for both instruction and production, he must pass an examination at each step in his progress through the outlined course with a marking of at least seventy-five per cent. For failure in an examination, he incurs a fine of from one to three dollars, ranging as the percentage obtained is above fifty, above twenty-five or below twenty-five. Additional losses are incurred by fines for bad work, poor work, carelessness, wastefulness, etc., for each of which offenses a fine of thirty cents is imposed. Against the fund thus accumulated the prisoner is charged for his board, room and washing, at the rate of thirty-two cents per day in the lower first grade, and for

all articles of clothing and outfit which require to be replaced he is charged at the following schedule of prices:

Apron	\$0 25
Brush, blacking	10
Brush, hair	10
Brush, tooth	5
Brush, clothes	15
Belt	5
Boots, rubber	3 00
Boots, leather	3 00
Buckle	10
Comb	5
Coat	3 00
Cap	25
Daubers	5
Drawers	40
Handkerchief	5
Hat, straw	10
Jumper	50
Mitts, cloth	5
Mitts, leather	40
Gloves, buckskin	75
Necktie	2
Overalls	50
Pants	2 00
Shirt, regulation	50
Shirt, under	40
Shirt, working	75
Socks, cotton	10
Socks, woolen	15
Shoes, upper grade	1 50
Shoes, lower grade	1 25
Shoes, foundry	1 50
Slippers, leather	85
Suspenders, first grade	20
Suspenders, second grade	10
Vest	80

The rooms of upper first grade men are larger, and better furnished, and the diet is somewhat improved; the charge for board, room and washing in this grade is forty cents per diem. In the second grade the diet is restricted and the rooms are devoid of all but necessary furniture; the charge for board, room and washing is twenty-five cents per diem. Variation in diet is at present confined to the difference between the grades. It is intended, however, on the completion of the enlargement of the domestic building, to regulate in some degree the privileges of diet by the ability of the individual to pay out of his earnings for any indulgence he may desire beyond the common condition of others in his grade.

Against the amount accruing to each prisoner are charged fines for offenses in demeanor, on the basis of fifteen cents for each valid third-class report, thirty cents for each valid second-class report, and one dollar or more (in the discretion of the general superintendent) for each valid first-class report. For demerits in study, fines are imposed and charged against the monthly earning, as follows: For failure in any subject in the monthly examinations with marking less than seventy-five and not below fifty per cent, one dollar; for marking less than fifty and not below twenty-five per cent, two dollars; for marking less than twenty-five per cent, three dollars.

A perfect monthly record, under this monetary marking system, is one wherein the losses in any of the divisions of demeanor, labor and study, do not amount to one dollar; six months of such record in, or nearly in, consecutive order entitles the prisoner to promotion to the upper first grade. Six more months of sustained good record, with a balance to his credit sufficient to pay his way to employment provided for him and to sustain him until such time as he shall draw his first wages, entitles him to release on parole, provided the managers have expressed their confidence in him by issuing the necessary parole authorization.

Reduction in grade is incurred by an imperfect record for three successive months or losses in one month amounting to three dollars or more. Such reduction forfeits any sum that may

be standing to the credit of the man reduced, and, as it implies a new start on the path toward freedom, the rule is also made to apply to cases where there are debit balances, and they, too, are canceled.

Men in the second grade do not receive to their credit any monetary balance they may earn, the system in their case being purely a marking one.

A monthly statement is rendered to every inmate showing his earnings, fines, school demerits, labor losses, expenditure, and balance to his credit or debit. He receives also every month a conduct-book showing his marking in demeanor, study and labor and general balance.

During the past year the gross earnings of the industries carried on for profit amounted to \$40,019.72. Of this sum, ten per cent, or \$4,002, could under the law be devoted to the payment of wages for work performed by prisoners in excess of the cost of their maintenance. This for the 338 released on parole during the year would give an average of eleven dollars and eighty-three cents per man. The limit thus imposed is, under present conditions so small that the best results of such a system are scarcely yet to be expected. The largest amount yet paid to an inmate on his parole is sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents; the largest amount now standing on the books to the credit of an inmate is twenty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

The incorporation of the wage-earning idea into the marking system brings home forcibly to the mind of the prisoner that his progress towards liberty depends upon his performance of a day's labor without loss consequent on dereliction or neglect; and an inducement to increased and voluntary effort is held out to him by the necessity of the accumulation of a fund before release, which in the majority of cases, proves to be the first provident savings of his life.

In the contemplated developments of this system during the coming year, much permanent benefit is expected to be derived from this additional method of fitting inmates for their normal social duties.

R. W. L. WOOLLEY.

A SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

Among the various innovations contemplated last year by the management, no department has been the object of more attention or undergone greater improvements than the reformatory school of letters. As, from a reformatory, disciplinary standpoint, the bright college graduate is expected to make a proportionate use of his mental powers with the uncouth illiterate, the educational curriculum must adapt itself to the previous acquirements of every inmate. The reformatory recruiting its inmates from every section of the State and from all classes and conditions of men, the scope of its school of letters is necessarily a broad one, for the very reason that it must embrace with the highest academic studies the rudimentary teachings of the primary school.

All the classes are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of schools, their immediate care being confided to an officer who devotes his entire time to them, and who may be properly termed the secretary. The latter personally conducts a normal training class composed of inmate instructors, who, with two regular professors, direct the studies of the entire population. The school secretary is thus a vital center of the educational life of the reformatory; he imparts advice to the members of the normal class, who in their turn instruct the large body of inmates. This arrangement, introduced in the early part of the year, presents the multiple advantage of centralizing and harmonizing the studies of the various grades, formerly in charge of visiting teachers, and of inspiring the inmates with ambition in their studies and greater confidence in their own mental possibilities.

There are at present thirty-eight distinct sets, with a total attendance of 1,347 pupils. As many as eighteen classes are

instructed simultaneously, the force of teachers numbering twenty, of which eighteen are inmates, exclusive of assistants taking charge in cases of illness.

The divisions are as follows:

Academic, four classes; grammar, three intermediate and eleven primary classes; arithmetic, sixteen sets in all; kindergarten, one set; English instruction to foreigners, three classes.

From the academic and grammar divisions, with the exception of the two highest classes, are formed the different sets of arithmetic, according to the degree of proficiency of each individual member. The separate grading of science and letters—an innovation—is thought to be far superior to the system previously in vogue, permitting as it does the adaptation of the different courses to the distinct literary and scientific faculties of each pupil.

The subjects reviewed by the different classes, with the weekly routine followed, are given below:

Academic division:

Two higher sets.—Logic and philosophy, practical ethics, political and social economy, modern history, and English literature; in all, five sessions for the first division, and four for each second.

Two lower sets.—Practical ethics, English literature political geography, English construction; three sessions weekly for each division.

Grammar division:

Intermediate classes.—Language and physics; one session each per week.

Primary classes.—Language; two sessions weekly.

Arithmetical division (made up from grammar and academic divisions):

The four more advanced classes assemble once a week; others twice.

Kindergarten:

Taught every secular morning for five hours.

English division for foreigners:

German, Swedish and Italian classes; four times a week.

The successful handling of these numerous divisions by the members of the normal training class fully recommends the latter as a valuable addition to the reformatory educational system. The excellent results, however, which have accrued from the institution of this school of pedagogy are perhaps no more remarkable than the improvements brought about in the same department through the introduction of other important innovations. The boundary lines of the academic division were extended still further than in preceding years, and facilities offered its members to deliver lectures to the lower school division upon topics scientific, philosophic, literary, historical and others. In this same line the services of well-known professors from leading universities were also enlisted, in addition to the regular courses of logic and philosophy, practical ethics, political and social economy, presided over by Professors J. R. Monks and C. R. Pratt, of Elmira.

Lectures by Inmates.

The task undertaken in the early part of the year of qualifying members of the higher class to address the lower school division has met with sufficient success to warrant the authorization of such lectures at frequent intervals. As the schooling of nearly one-half of the reformatory population, members of the primary classes, is perforce of but an elementary nature, it was deemed an advisable reformative measure to thus awaken the sensibilities of these men, who, without such interference, might live in a state of ignorance with regard to their surroundings, moral, mental and physical, exceedingly harmful to their emancipation from vice. The interest of the inmates in these discourses was probably somewhat intensified by the novelty of being addressed by their associates, and the same keen appreciation was manifested at these lectures as ever mark the brilliant addresses delivered by the speakers from without, who at times favored the reformatory with their eloquence.

Among the subjects treated in this course may be mentioned: Wonders of Electricity, Life of Bees, Fur-bearing Animals, Music and Musical Instruments, Dogs and their Peculiarities, American Heroes, Our Navy Past and Present, English School-ships, Among the Alps, Wonders of Our Own Country, and others. There is no better way, perhaps, of illustrating the standard of these addresses than by giving an account of a few of them.

On one occasion, after briefly outlining the scientific and commercial revolution created by electricity, one of the members of the academic division proceeded experimentally to point out the chief phenomena of the subtile fluid. At first he drew the attention of his hearers to the power possessed by an ebonite rod or a stick of sealing wax to attract pith balls, gold foil, etc. A brief explanation of the electroscope followed, after which the phenomenon of induction was made clear to the audience by means of an electrophorus. In a few words the construction of the Toepler-Holtz machine was described, and, after several rotations, sparks were obtained of two and three inches in length. Spangled Geissler tubes being then placed between the prime conductors the audience witnessed some very pretty colored light effects. For over an hour the experiments were watched with great interest, the speaker closing with a review of the great inventions of the age, laying especial stress upon the wonders accomplished by Edison.

One of the members of the logic class with a predilection for dogs gave an extremely instructive talk on these animals. The three large divisional arrangements of the dog, made by the French naturalist, Cuvier, according to the position of the condyles of the lower jaw and of the parietal bones, were well illustrated, and the English classification into six sections, according to instincts and habits, was cleverly touched upon. A number of pleasant anecdotes, remarkable for their bright and realistic delivery, emphasizing the cunning and devotion of the canine tribe, relieved the subject from any danger of dryness generally attending questions of natural history. After describing the education and habits of the different classes of dogs, with



the aid of profuse illustrations, the work of an inmate, the lecturer recalled to the mind of his attentive audience the names of some of the dogs for which exceptional prices had been paid. He then closed his dissertation with the humorous remark that "men who go to the dogs may learn a profitable lesson."

On another occasion, a "talk" on bees was indulged in by a member of the second academic class. He began by describing the different varieties of bees, comparing them to diverse classes of humanity, and told of ancient and modern observations of bee life, of the orderly manner in which these insects live and the thoroughness with which their work is performed. The lower graded men present found much interest in the story of the methods employed by the bees in the construction of their cities, in the formation of their government and the prosecution of their wars. The statement that these insects actually have sentries at the gates of their cities to ward off the enemy caused among the audience a murmur of surprise.

Called upon to speak, a member of the regimental band was heard from, on the subject of music and musical instruments; and, as many of the related facts were drawn from personal experience, a marked impression was produced upon the listeners. After giving some consideration to the age of music, its vocal and instrumental division, and briefly explaining how sound was produced by air in motion, the lecturer spoke at length upon the two most popular orchestral instruments, the violin and the piano. The various roles filled by the cornet in bands, and the transformation of the piano from the simple clavichord invented in 1710, A. D., by Cristofori, to the present musical wonder were presented in a manner that quickly aroused the lethargic minds of the unmusical auditors.

Many of the lectures by inmates gave evidence of such rhetorical ability that it was decided to allow one of the men to deliver the usual Fourth of July oration, theretofore undertaken by some leading public speaker, called in for the occasion. Standing upon the platform that had been raised for the purpose besides the recently erected flagstaff, the orator, addressing the entire popula-

tion, created much enthusiasm and applause by his patriotic utterances. "Just 116 years ago, to-day," he said, "there met in Liberty Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a coterie of men, whose equals or superiors for statesmanship, for courage or for patriotism have never convened in any place upon the face of the earth. Such men as Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, and others, sent out from this hall that audacious, bold Declaration of Independence. * * * Wherever flies the American flag, there must beat a heart loyal to government. Any man, I care not what be his past, who stands under the star-spangled banner and, with true feelings, resolves to support, protect and defend that flag, is entitled to a distinction greater than that of king, potentate, monarch — the title of American citizen!

A rare command of language and felicity of expression marked the discourse of another inmate, upon English schoolships. "Stepping on board an English schoolship," said the narrator, "the first thing that strikes one is the extreme order which reigns everywhere. All is hush and still. There are two grades or classes, numbering 1,200 of England's sons, who are taught swimming, seamanship, rowing, sailing of vessels, gunnery, rifle practice, sword-drill; there is also a school of letters. Every man must go through each one of these classes before he can graduate into the regular navy. The discipline on board is the strictest, and the life of a cadet is not a 'bed of roses.' His duties are most exacting, and the work is made as hard as consistent with his health."

A paroled prisoner, on another occasion, created much interest by the recital of travels in Switzerland. In his description of the scenery, he made use of stereoptican views of the Alps, which thrown upon the canvas in the lecture-hall, did not fail to awake the dormant faculties of those present to a sense of the grandeur of nature. It needed but little imagination to perceive the rich hues of vegetation in the valleys and the gleam of eternal snows upon the mountain tops. Sitting in the chairs of the lecture-hall and listening to the speaker as he wended his way among the wonderful landscapes of that beautiful country, the audience was

lost to all sense of its own surroundings and beheld the mountain scenery with the satisfaction felt by the tourist, so realistic were the lantern projections. In the course of the evening, views of the beautiful valley of the Rhone, Mt. Blanc, the St. Bernard hospice, and many other points of note, passed successively before the eyes of the audience, exciting much interest and satisfaction.

Regular Sunday Lectures.

Well-known professors from the universities, when they could be prevailed upon to occupy the rostrum of the reformatory chapel on Sundays, were also listened to with great interest by the entire population, their subjects, however, being perhaps better adapted to the studies of the academic classes than of the lower school divisions. Prominent on the list of speakers thus heard are found the names of Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of social science at Cornell University; Dr. Chas. J. Little, professor of history in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira; Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Professor Herbert E. Mills, of Vassar College; Professor B. J. Northrup, of Clinton, Conn.; Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O.; Miss Knox, Professor at Wellesley College, and others.

Among the subjects treated were the Negro Problem, Progress of Civilization, Christ as a Political Philosopher, How to Avoid Insanity, Building and Loan Associations, Trades-unions and Strikes, Uses and Abuses of Imagination, Socialism in America, and other social topics.

The deep impression created by some of the lecturers was made manifest at subsequent sessions of the classes of logic and ethics, and, long after the speakers had departed, in the columns of the institutional journal, *The Summary*; this was more particularly evident in the case of Professor Jenks, whose lecture upon the Negro Problem, in substance given below, provoked unending arguments pro and con in the logic class and columns upon columns of contributions to *The Summary*, by inmates, extracts of which are furnished later on.

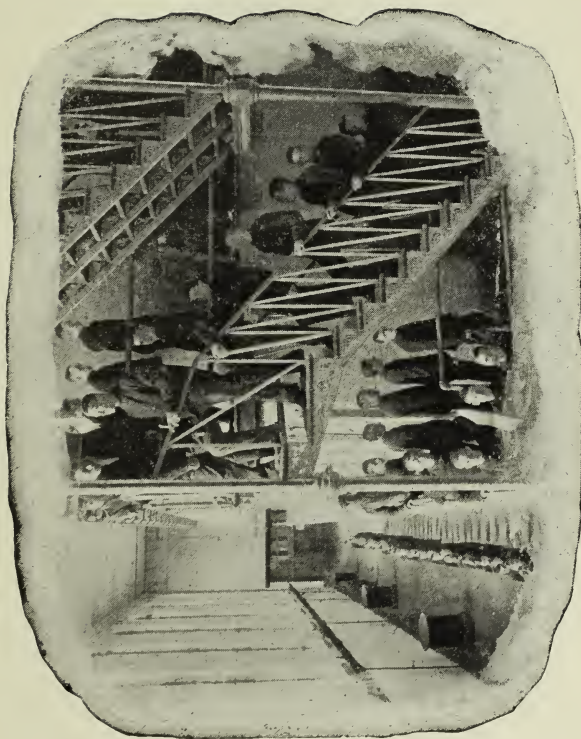
In the course of his delivery of the remarkable discourse referred to, Professor Jenks said:

"History and science seem to show that the negro race is an inferior one; that, with its present development, it is incapable of civilized self-government. If we compare the brain weights of the negro and the white man, we find that the brain of the negro is considerably lighter; if we go back to ancient history, we perceive that the negro is always mentioned as being in a state of slavery. The reason for this is found in the negro's inability to govern himself. During the time the negro was in power in the South, he abused his privileges shamefully.

"What are the present conditions of the negroes in the South? In the last twenty-five years they have made a very decided improvement in some respects; in others, none at all. As regards the accumulation of property, they have made some progress as individuals, but not as a race. As for the morals of the negroes in the South, they are very bad. Socially, the negroes have no standing at all. In the South, at present, they are not even allowed to exercise their right of suffrage.

"What are the remedies which have been advocated? The most prominent project has been voluntary emigration to Africa. There are in many parts of Africa, rich, healthy countries, where the negroes, if they could be persuaded to go, would be far better off than they are here. Such is the opinion of the ablest colored men. All we can do for them, at present, is to educate them, to improve their condition, for their sake and our own."

The lectures by visitors were not limited, however, to the consideration of social questions. Religionists of repute were also heard, on more or less intricate dogmatic and theological problems. Among the speakers were Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, President Van Norden, Rev. Isaac Jennings, Rev. Wm. T. Henry, Rev. Allen F. De Camp, and Rev. W. E. Wright, of Elmira; Rev. Mr. Lord, of Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Grant, of Dannemora, N. Y.; Rev. W. F. Blackman, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. O. A. Houghton, D. D., of Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. Millard, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Boole, D. D., and Dr. J. Benson Hamilton, of New York city.



Inmates Marching to Lecture Hall.

These various lectures were occasionally interspersed with miscellaneous talks, reading and light addresses, by such well-known leading elocutionists as Professors Riddle and Hayes, of Cambridge, Mass., and Edwin L. Adams, Editor of the Elmira Advertiser; also, at the outset of the year, and inaugurating the inmate course, with lectures on scientific topics to the lower school division, by Rev. E. M. Mills, D. D., of Elmira.

Logic and Philosophy.

Until February of this year, there had been two classes in ethics: One in practical ethics, under the direction of Professor J. R. Monks, the other in theoretical ethics or moral philosophy, under Rev. F. Buffington Vrooman. The latter class, after six months' session, had reached the formulation of a rule of right, and being prepared to apply the rule to the study of practical questions—more properly the domain of practical ethics—it was discontinued for a time. In the meanwhile, Mr. Vrooman removed from the city, and the class was permanently disbanded, one in logic and philosophy being substituted, under the guidance of Professor Monks. This latter class, the first of the academic division, met with even more success than that of moral philosophy, which it replaced. In the class of logic, various propositions were submitted for discussion among the members, the range of subjects chosen extending from practical politics to biblical and theological questions. Professor Monks attended the meetings, acting principally in the capacity of moderator and mentor, pointing out a fallacy here or there in the argument, and guiding weaker speakers into a clear expose of their views. The sentiments expressed by members in the heat of the debate, some of which are set forth below, must, therefore, be looked upon as the honest interpretation of their individual ideas.

The class of logic and philosophy was valuable as an indicator of the pulse of the population. It encouraged the men to give voice to their thoughts in a fearless, honest manner, enabling the professor to correct ideas inimical to the work of reformation and make an intelligent choice of subjects for further discourse and teachings. It possessed also the more direct advantage of bring-

ing together minds of corresponding calibre, which, by habits of thought and argumentation, would accustom themselves to work in desirable channels and create favorable conditions of mental activity.

From among the lengthy correspondence of inmates, published in The Summary, commenting upon the Negro Problem, as expounded by Professor Jenks, the following is selected to furnish an idea of the thorough treatment the subject received at the hands of the members of the logic class:

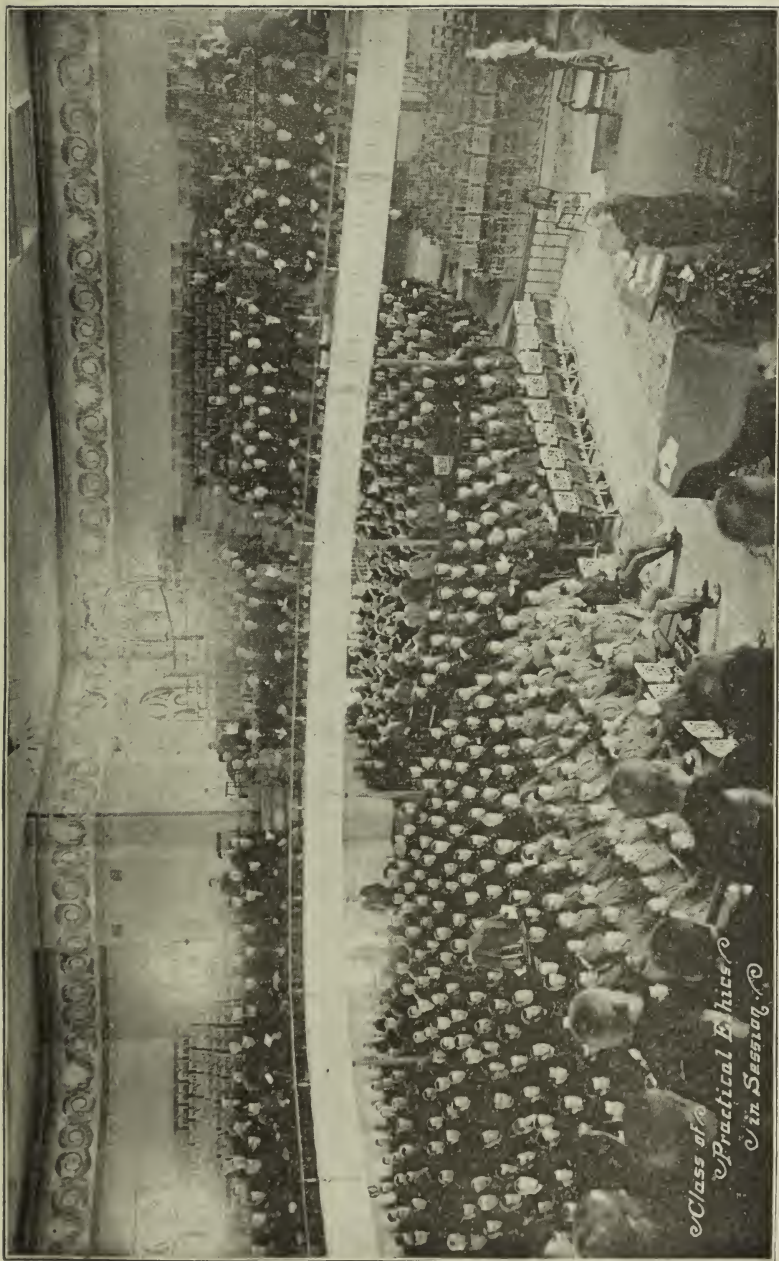
"If, as stated by Professor Jenks, the brain weights and shapes of head and of face of the human race indicate the degree of intellect and civilization, it is evident that these physical characteristics must have shown themselves centuries ago among such races as the Mongolian to a more advantageous extent than among the Caucasian. Evidently, this intellect, this power of civilization, with the physical features characterizing them, have undergone some vast change in either one of the two races or in both. Could not a similar transformation take place in the negro?"

"As to the question of property, if the negroes have accumulated no property themselves, they have helped other men to accumulate it. Wealth begets wealth, and the negro's only stock-in-trade was his freedom.

"The negro can not govern himself in Liberia or San Domingo. Then, how can he be expected to govern himself in Africa? If he is not sufficiently advanced to stay in America, where he can be taught, he certainly can not be sufficiently advanced to go to Africa, where he would degenerate."

At the time the bill was pending before Congress, demanding an appropriation for the Chicago Exposition, with the Sunday closing proviso, the question was raised in the logic class: "Should the World's Fair be kept open on Sunday?" A debate ensued, arguments of which are given in part below:

First member.—There are a large number of people, principally workingmen, unable to attend the Exposition any day other than Sunday.



*Class of
Practical Ethics
in Session*

Second member.—Why should the conveniences of these workmen be alone consulted? If they attend the Fair on Sunday, they will oblige others to work; they will throw out of profitable employment those whose religious scruples do not allow them to perform Sabbath labor, and be a cause of humiliation and of sin for others who could not afford to sacrifice perhaps the only means of support of a numerous family.

Third member.—Would not the closing of the Exposition gates on Sunday result in driving to the opened liquor saloons the masses of people who will have flocked to Chicago to witness the Fair?

Fourth member.—The existence of one evil can be no excuse for the institution of another. This is a Christian nation, and as such it should observe the law of Sunday rest.

Fifth member.—The opening of the Chicago Fair on Sunday would be no violation of Christian regulation. The Sabbath is a day of rest, but rest is not incompatible with enjoyment and recreation.

Fourth member.—The Sabbath is not only a day of rest, but a day of worship. The country is a Christian one, and from the landing of the first settlers Sunday has been observed, and the Christian sentiment has always been manifest in our progress as a nation. In the large cities of the south and the west where places of amusement are thrown open on Sunday the morals of the people are low. There is a sacredness about the Sabbath day which America, as a Christian nation, should recognize in all national enterprises.

Fifth member.—But religion has nothing to do with the question.

Class instructor.—That is a mistake. This country is historically, judicially and naturally a Christian one, and its sentiments must be consulted.

Second member.—Christian sentiment is the bulwark of the nation; when every other sentiment gives way Christianity is the only element upon which the nation relies for moral support and respect of laws and order.

Sixth member.—But the religion of Christ teaches us that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.

Seventh member.—A wrong can not by any amount of sophistry be made a right. To work unnecessarily on the Sabbath is contrary to the law of God. To attend places of amusement where our fellow men are obliged to labor on the Lord's day is therefore ethically wrong from any religious standpoint.

The exercise of the reasoning faculties of the inmates were not, however, limited to social topics, and when Professor Monks asked the class to discuss the question: "Is the study of moral philosophy favorable to the principles of Christianity?" the arguments furnished showed that the members were as capable of discussing religious problems as social ones. At the outset of the debate in question, a paper was read by a member of the class who proposed a negative answer.

The substance of his remarks and of the replies they provoked are given below.

First member.—To ascertain whether the study of moral philosophy is favorable or unfavorable to the principles of Christianity, we must first understand two things: The ideas from which moral philosophy and Christianity spring, and the office and purpose of each. Moral philosophy has its genesis in the Aristotelian idea of the ultimate good upon man; Christianity has its source not in this world, but in the kingdom on high. According to the former, right is right because there is a reason for it; according to the latter, right is right because it is right, because it has a divine origin. The office and purpose of moral philosophy is man's well-being; that of Christianity, to instil in the human mind doctrines which must be accepted with blind obedience. Moral philosophy teaches that reason and not absolutism is the rightful source of authority; moral philosophy preaches equal liberty for all. Christianity desires recognition of the absolute authority for its doctrines, and hence destroys the liberty of the people by barricading free intellectual thought. For these various reasons the study of moral philosophy is unfavorable to the principles of Christianity.

Second member.—That the source and the origin of Christianity differ from those of moral philosophy assuredly does not answer the question. The source and origin of two studies or of two things of any nature may be entirely different, and the existence or one not unfavorable to the other. The office and purpose of Christianity is not, as the last speaker announced, to instil doctrines; that is only the means employed. The office and purpose of Christianity is the same as that of moral philosophy, namely, man's well-being. Right is right, according to moral philosophy, because there is a reason for it; according to Christianity, because it is right. But that last is the best reason that can be given; the human mind may err, but facts never can. Moral philosophy teaches that reason and not absolutism is the rightful source of authority, but this teaching is absolutism on the face of it; while moral philosophy would subordinate all things to reason, religion would subordinate them to fact, far more powerful than reason. From an objective point of view it is impossible to show that the study of moral philosophy is favorable or unfavorable to the principles of any religion. In order to form an opinion it is necessary to compare the teachings of one to those of the other. Moral philosophy preaches liberty for all, said the last speaker. Of all the great philosophers, none has preached liberty and equality more earnestly than Christ. On the other hand, the great Christian teaching of belief is that of a hereafter, which is also upheld by moral philosophy. The great Christian teaching of conduct, as announced by Christ, is "Love your neighbor as yourself," and "If he strike you on one cheek, turn toward him the other." These simple words embody all that moral philosophy has ever taught; and moral philosophy alone could never have uttered them.

Third member.—But the principles of Christianity are not based upon facts, but upon dogmas, beliefs. They are therefore opposed to moral philosophy.

Fourth member.—In principles of any kind, there is no such thing as fact; everything is belief. We say it is a fact that Columbus discovered America; that is mere belief. Our belief may

be formed by our judgment or by our instinct or by both; but fact in the absolute sense does not exist. What may seem a fact to one may not to another.

First member.—That is true of most things, but there are absolute facts; mathematical facts, for instance.

Class instructor.—But even mathematical facts are founded on facts of belief. A curious instance of the theory just stated of fact and belief lies in a notion of the ancient philosophers, of man's existence in a previous life; they founded their belief upon the fact that often when one is placed in certain circumstances or performs a certain act or is impressed with a certain train of thought, he is suddenly struck with the conviction that he has experienced these identical circumstances before. Now science teaches us that this impression is merely due to an unequal action of the two lobes of the brain.

Debates on topics of this nature continued throughout the year and did much toward elevating the educational standard of the inmates.

As the logic class had served one of its most essential purposes, that of furnishing competent debaters to the class in ethics, it was decided late in the year to disband it temporarily, subject to a reorganization when its need would be again felt. In consequence, during the first week of September, the reformatory logic and philosophy class for the school year 1892 passed out of existence.

Class of Ethics.

The ethics class, of which so much has been said in previous reports, numbers some 450 pupils, there being also 700 members of the lower divisions in regular attendance as guests. To this class belong all the members of logic and philosophy, and the debates which occasionally take place are on a line with the discussions of the latter class; they are, however, participated in by other members, often involuntarily drawn into the argument and thus obliged to exercise their reasoning faculties.

The range of the subjects considered may be gleaned from the queries below, offered at different meetings of the class:

When does the indulgence of an appetite violate the laws of nature?

What are nature's penalties for the immoral indulgence of an appetite?

Is it right to endanger your health to save another man's property? To save your own?

Is lynch-law ever justifiable?

Is there any sin in our desires?

Does the "end ever justify the means?"

Give two reasons for the infliction of a penalty.

In what way does intemperance injure the State?

Is it ever right to refuse obedience to a human law?

Why is the traditional "good fellow" a "bad fellow?"

What moral law is violated by duelling? Stealing? Slander?

Are alcoholic stimulants necessary to laboring classes in their work?

Even among the lower academic divisions these questions raised noteworthy remarks. The fact was especially instanced in a symposium of views upon the liquor question, given by members of these classes, and published in *The Summary*. One man advocated the introduction of refining influences among the workmen; a second, more rigorous in his ideas, wanted total prohibition and no compromise; another would have abolished all alcohol, except in form of a drug; while a fourth urged the necessity of a change in the workman's surroundings. A classmate suggested doing away with adulteration; the education of the workingman was advised by another; a more prudent member counseled the class to look well before adopting any harsh measures; the advisability of abolishing the retail of intoxicating drink was pointed out by another; finally, a suggestion was offered to employ every practical measure that would lead to the result in view. A eulogium of the coffee-house as a substitute for the liquor saloon was then followed by a dissertation on the effects that have attended the institution of licenses.

On other occasions, when practical questions arose in the ethics class, the fact became patent that the proceedings were of more

than passing moment to the inmates by the voluminous correspondence carried on through the columns of *The Summary*. A thorough debate, at one of the class sessions, of the question "Is lying ever justifiable?" was, in particular, followed a week later by another symposium, wherein the individual opinions, entirely unsolicited, of thirty members of the class were freely expressed above the writers' respective signatures. A knotty point of casuistry over a principle enunciated by Fenelon, involving a conflict of duties between humanity, country, home, friend and self, attracted similar attention and correspondence. Later, a discussion of the question "Which is the greatest evil threatening American civilization?" again called forth the private expressions of a number of the members, one pupil arguing that the principal evil of modern civilization could be found in the use of 'intoxicants, while another demonstrated with equally unsailable logic that the origin of intemperance and of all sin is ignorance; centralization and licentiousness were also denounced as the principal evils of civilization in America. One member refrained from mentioning any special cause, contending that all the reasons so far offered were correct. "Drunkenness," he wrote, "causes poverty and misery, as poverty and misery cause drunkenness. The evil of one is the evil of the other. Vicious practices injure the capacity for sound belief, and ignorance is a cause of viciousness as of poverty. The fact is, these forces of evil act and react upon one another, each appearing now as the cause, now as the effect, and the lesson learned by generation after generation is that all these evils can not be overcome by a blow aimed at one of them. They all endanger civilization and should all be removed in the measure of the possible."

At another time, after the question of right and wrong had come up for consideration in the ethics class, a member of the academic division, in a communication to *The Summary*, wrote:

"I take exception to the following statement which appeared in the recent outline of ethics, among the objective theories of the ultimate rule in morals:

“The right act is not so because approved by our consciences and commanded by God, but our consciences approve and God commands it because it is right in its nature.’

“If this proposition were true, every act would be stamped on its face as right and wrong, and our consciences would enable us to perceive this mark in every instance. Are then our consciences infallible guides? Truly not; for if it were so, we should have no cause to argue upon the right or wrong of actions, and I should not at present be discussing a view that to me appears so inconsequent. God commands us to respect the life of our fellow-creatures, and it is wrong to kill; but God commanded Abraham to put his only son to death, and Abraham was deemed righteous for his desire to obey the Lord’s wishes.

“There is nothing, except Deity, which is not the result of something else. How then can right stand out alone and be ‘right in its own nature?’ If right is independent of all other cause, if it derives its essence from itself, then right is identified with Deity. Therefore, God’s will alone determines the rightfulness of an act and above objective theory is contradictory on its face.”

Essays of this nature were freely contributed and published from week to week; they indicate without doubt a very sensible improvement among the inmates, result of these teachings in practical ethics.

Political and Social Economy.

The course in economics, under the direction of a competent professor of law, was made particularly interesting during the summer term by the application of the principles of economy, previously reviewed, to current social and political problems. Propositions growing out of the theories of individualism on one hand and socialism on the other, such as free and compulsory education, the abolition of “poor” laws and of State charitable institutions; as enlargement of the powers of the State, handling of all monopolies and large enterprises by the government, limitation of the citizen’s powers, were discussed in turn. Questions of wages, of relation between capital and labor, were fully analyzed and applied to such practical consideration as the recent

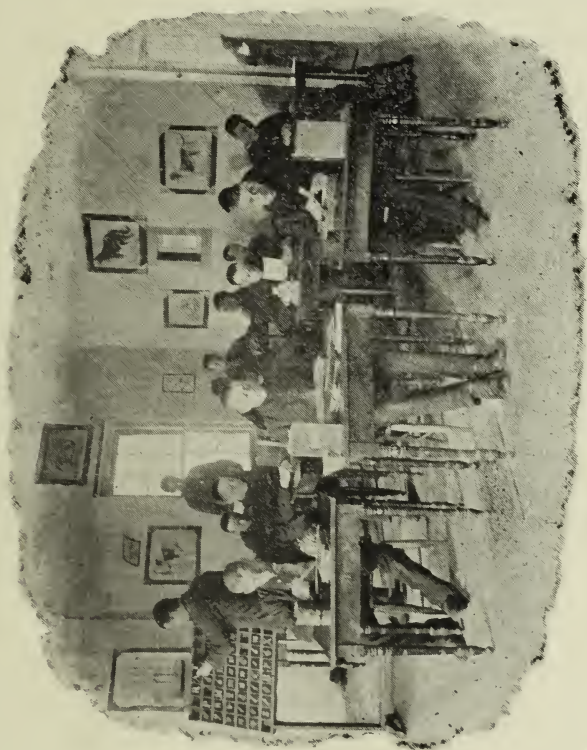
labor troubles among the steel workers in Pennsylvania and the workmen in other section of the country.

Permission was also granted members of this class to rise during the sessions and demand a fuller explanation on points not made clear to their understanding. As a result, many warm discussions took place, originating with simple points of information asked for and disputed. In this manner, such questions as labor unions and monopolies, with their advantages and evils, were the object of special contention and attracted great interest. Numerous other topics received due consideration, according to the practical importance of their bearing upon the probable future of the inmates. The class in economics was thus made a fitting compliment to the more theoretical studies of the logic and ethics classes.

Kindergarten.

While the name itself would suggest a school for children, the members of the kindergarten are men, some of them in full growth, children only in intellect. They are, however, examples of an exceedingly low human type, appearing unable to control their natural appetites, gratification of which seems to be their sole desire. Their knowledge of life is confined almost entirely to their own selves, and to the localities whence they were recruited. Few of them can distinguish between the days of the week, between the months, seasons or years. Many are ignorant of their own age, and entertain but imperfect ideas of their relations to one another or of their present surroundings. It was resolved to educate these unfortunates to a better understanding of their destiny and of their duties; with this purpose in view the kindergarten was founded, some two years ago.

Every morning of the week, with the exception of Sunday, five hours are devoted to the special instruction of these men, who also attend the evening sessions of the lowest primary division. A systematic plan of education is made use of, based upon Froebel's method, with a few variations. As a result, while in some individual cases little or no success has been apparent, a vast improvement has been noticed in others.



Kindergarten.

During the first few months of its existence, the kindergarten consisted of some twenty pupils; subsequently, it was decided to divide the class into two sections, with the idea of surrounding each inmate by a mental atmosphere in harmony with his individual capacity, on the theory of mental contagion. The first object aimed at in the education of these unfortunate beings is to awaken their enshrouded faculties to the perception of things, to the sense of their surroundings, to the value of circumstances and to the knowledge of their own existence, which faculty distinguishes man from the beast. The early part of the morning is given to this task for which suitable class-room is provided. After the routine of the day is laid down by the instructor, the most simple lessons are imparted, bearing upon the distinction of colors, sizes, shapes, measurements, numbers, objects; tasks in language and writing are also given. After the senses have thus been called into play to awaken the mind, recreation and exercise are provided, in order to allow full margin for development of these senses. The men are conducted in the open air, and, although the space allotted for their outdoor exercise is of necessity restricted, they derive from this healthy association with one another a certain amount of benefit, traceable through their progress in the school-room. Of eighteen men on the roster-roll of the higher kindergarten class, seven months ago, two have fallen back to the lower set, two were subsequently removed to trades-schools, three men were graduated to the primary class four months after their admission, while ten successfully held their own at a recent examination, the substance of which is given further on. Of these ten men, two passed with 100 per cent; three earned ninety; over eighty per cent was awarded three others, while one pupil just passed with seventy-five per cent, the last man obtaining but sixty.

Albeit, the questions proposed may appear simple or even ridiculous to many, if it be taken into consideration that seven months previous the unfortunate creatures were utterly incapable of forming the slightest idea upon any of the subjects chosen, were practically soulless, devoid of all mental perception, as

untutored as the newly-born babe, the progress made will not be judged a mean one. A few of the questions follow:

1. What is a circle?
2. Write down the five vowels.
3. Three are how many times one?
4. What number must I take from three to have one left?
5. Write from dictation the following: The weight is heavy.

In order to give an idea of the great difficulties encountered in the education of these weak-minded beings, several of the answers furnished by the class to one of the questions proposed are here submitted.

"A circle Is roin drawing."

"Moon is round as a circle."

"a circle is a Large one."

"I seen a big circle in new York."

"The circle is rine."

"I had a Craker as round as a Cercel."

"i sost a circle."

Just what the writer of the last sentence wished to convey has never been discovered. The other replies are fair specimens of the answers made in the regular examinations.

Results of the System.

How near the educational treatment herein described comes to filling the purpose of its projectors may be ascertained from the Reformatory school ledgers, containing records of all progress made by inmates. A study of these accounts will reveal the large difference of mental development between incoming and outgoing prisoners. As an instance, ninety-six men were successively released on parole between March 1st and July 1, 1892. Of these sixty-five manifested the usual progress; the cases of the remaining thirty-one, being particularly worthy of notice are given below:

A. No. 2851, had only a fair knowledge of the multiplication table on arrival; before being paroled, after four and a half years of service, he had passed in due order through all the primary

and intermediate classes to the second academic class, acquiring on the way a solid grammar education, receiving, besides, the benefits of a course in physics, English literature, history, and practical ethics.

B. No. 3074, who upon his arrival in July, 1888, could only work out examples in short division, was a member of the highest academic set when paroled in May, 1892, having attended the lectures in logic and philosophy, social and political economy, medieval and modern history, practical and theoretical ethics, English literature, and algebra.

C. No. 3177, had a knowledge of short division when committed, at the age of 16; when paroled, after three and a half years' detention, he was a member of the highest academic class.

D. No. 3535, could scarcely read or write at the time of his commitment and was assigned to the lowest primary set; in less than three years he had attained the highest academic division, having undergone successful examinations in arithmetic and grammar. During the last six months of his stay, he was an attentive listener at the lectures on ethics, history and English literature.

E. No. 3581, had some vague notions of arithmetic to long division, on his arrival in July, 1889; at the time of his release on parole, in May, 1892, he was a member of the second academic class, having acquired a knowledge of arithmetic including discount, interest, stocks, square and cubic roots. This fund of learning procured for him later on a good commercial situation.

F. No. 3641, was familiar with the four fundamental operations of arithmetic when received, October, 1889, aged 22; he graduated from the highest academic class in May, 1892.

G. No. 3670, had studied arithmetic to fractions, previous to his commitment, in October, 1889; was paroled in May, 1892, after passing, with success, the examinations of the highest academic set.

H. No. 3760, when received in December, 1889, had a slight knowledge of arithmetic to division; was paroled in May, 1892, after successful studies in the higher branches of arithmetic, physics, history, literature, political economy, ethics.

I. No. 3773, knew only his multiplication table upon arrival; was passing his examinations regularly as a member of the academic division when paroled, twenty-nine months later.

K. No. 3781, entered one of the lowest primary sets, with a knowledge of arithmetic to subtraction; he worked his way to the highest class in the school, where, after two and a half years' service, he underwent satisfactory examinations in English literature, modern history, political economy and ethics.

L. No. 3845, upon his arrival was assigned to the third primary class, grammar division; after a successful term in arithmetic, history, literature and ethics, in the second academic class, he was paroled, having done two and a quarter years' service.

M. No. 3920, had studied arithmetic as far as long division prior to his commitment, in March, 1890; he was paroled in April, 1892, after sustaining himself in the higher classes.

N. No. 3936, who when received was unfamiliar with the multiplication table, attained the second academic division before earning his parole, in April, 1892.

O. No. 4037, reached the reformatory in May, 1890, at the age of 23, with a knowledge of addition and subtraction; he was a member of the third academic set when conditionally released in June, 1892.

P. No. 4096, could do short division at the time of his arrival; twenty-three months later, he graduated from the third academic class and was paroled.

Q. No. 4103, on arrival in June, 1890, could work out examples in long division; in May, 1892, he was discharged, after undergoing the regular examinations of the second academic class, in literature, history, arithmetic and ethics.

R. No. 4281, with a knowledge of fractions, when committed, was assigned to the first primary class; when released on parole one year and a half later, was a member of the third academic set, having made successful studies in arithmetic, physics, literature, history and ethics.

S. No. 4473, committed at the age of 17, was placed in the first intermediate class, grammar division; when paroled after fifteen months, he was attending the lecture courses of the highest

academic set, in history, economics, literature, practical ethics, logic and philosophy.

T. No. 4547, possessed a knowledge of arithmetic to division when sentenced to the reformatory in March, 1891; upon his release on parole, in May, 1892, he had passed all the examinations of the third academic class, which include the higher branches of arithmetic, also grammar, literature, ethics.

U. No. 3347, on arrival, knowledge of decimals; after forty months, reached second academic division, completing, later, courses of grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, geography, physics, ethics.

V. No. 3477, knew addition and subtraction when committed; member of first grammar class when paroled, after three years, with sound knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, geography.

W. No. 3510, Could scarcely read or write; after three years' service, reached second academic division, where he received thorough training in the higher branches.

X. No. 3525, neither read nor write; paroled after three years, with good knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, literature, history, geography, ethics.

Y. No. 3575, committed July, 1889; knew arithmetic to fractions; paroled May, 1892, after thorough course in arithmetic; grammar, geography.

Z. No. 3932, assigned to third primary class; knew multiplication table; paroled, after two years, from academic division; grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, ethics.

AA. No. 4098, on arrival, unfamiliar with multiplication table; member second class, grammar division; when paroled, sound knowledge of arithmetic and grammar.

BB. No. 4128, knowledge long division when committed; when paroled, member second academic set.

CC. No. 4205, a German, unfamiliar with the English tongue; entered special German class, and one year and a half reached the highest academic set, having undergone successful examinations in arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, economics, English literature, ethics, physics, logic and philosophy.

DD. No. 4218, knew long division on arrival; paroled from second academic set; grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, ethics.

EE. No. 4268, familiar with decimals when committed; paroled, after one and a half years, from highest academic set.

FF. No. 4277, had studied arithmetic to fractions, before sentence; when released was member third academic; good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, literature, ethics.

NEWSPAPER

The aim, origin and scope of the institutional journal are probably well known to all whose interest in the reformatory would suggest a perusal of this book. "The Summary" is now in the eighth year of its existence, with a weekly circulation of 2,500. It is in every detail the product of inmate talent; editors, engravers, printers and pressmen are all reformatory residents, the publication of the sheet supplying much of the practical work necessary for the printing trade class of the institution.

The purpose of "The Summary" is twofold — official and institutional. It is designed to keep public officers informed with regard to the population and condition of the reformatory, and to furnish news and reading matter to the inmates. Although the main object aimed at in providing the men with a paper is to improve their morals, as well as to cultivate their minds, it has never been found necessary, nor is it deemed good policy, in order to attain this end, to "sermonize." The matter which appears in the pages of "The Summary" is selected merely with an eye to its qualities of enlightening, upon the grounds that mental improvement usually implies moral progress; that with young men, in most cases, the only way to the heart is through the mind. "The Summary" is thus a newspaper in every sense of the word, save that it excludes from its columns all items of a sensational or criminal character, that it prints no advertising, and accepts only voluntary contributions.

To furnish an idea of the standard of its work and nature of the paper's influence upon the reformatory population, the table of contents prefacing one of the numbers is given below:

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A short explanation of some of the foregoing departments may not be found amiss:

Reports of Lectures and Debates.

With a view to incite and stimulate the interest of the men in the lectures provided for them and in the discussions incident to the academic sessions "The Summary," from time to time, published discourses of a striking nature, while the debates were reported weekly in the "Congressional Record" style, each member receiving due credit for his share in the discussion. Some of the lectures being reproduced verbatim, a number of stenographers, graduates of the shorthand class, were regularly afforded the opportunity of exercising their talents in order to provide the newspaper "copy."

As mentioned more fully in the report of the school of letters, under the division of logic and philosophy, the inmates frequently contributed articles to "The Summary," wherein were expressed their individual views on some one of the subjects brought to their notice in the different lectures or debates. These voluntary contributions, when provoked by similar views on one certain topic, were given publicity under the heading of "Symposium;" at other times, when the outcome of contradictory opinions, under the suggestive title of "Arena." There were printed in this manner during the past year thirty pages of such local composition, in all 70,000 words, or thereabouts. Occasionally, the other letters to the editor, on more general subjects, were also accorded publication.

News.

As the men are not allowed to receive or read newspapers from without, all the current news is conveyed to them through the channel of "The Summary." In consequence, much circumspection is used in the selection of the daily tidings, and the publication of any event which might tend to awaken the baser instincts, criminal or animal, of the inmates is carefully avoided.

Contemporary.

In the selection of newspaper and magazine articles for republication, strict censorship was exercised, the choicest material only being culled from the best and latest periodicals. Editorials and scientific articles were thus extracted from leading journals, the matter well sifted down, and those parts deemed non-essential or harmful, after mature consideration, scrupulously eliminated. In this way, the men were kept well abreast with the times on topics which agitate the outside world and were enabled in their classes to discuss intelligently contemporary events as they occurred without.

Prison Reform.

There being in this country so many friends of prison reform, desirous of keeping pace with the reformatory movement and who look to Elmira for information in this respect, it was decided to devote a special page to the publication of penal reform news. As an acknowledgment of this feature, leading prison reformers, upon solicitation, have, at intervals, made use of the columns of "The Summary" to represent the progress of penal legislation in their respective States and describe the corrective methods adopted in the different prisons, or explain other matters of moment to penalogists. In this manner, articles have appeared over the signatures of such reputed criminalogists as C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, Indiana, author of "The Prison Question;" Dr. Roland P. Falkner, associate professor of statistics, University of Pennsylvania, statistician to the subcommittee on tariff, committee on finance, U. S. Senate; Charles E. Felton, assistant secretary of the National Prison Association; Rev. H. H. Hart, president of the National Convention of Charities and Corrections, sec-

retary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities; Warren F. Spalding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association; L. C. Storrs, secretary of the Michigan Board of Charities and Corrections; Dr. J. M. Mosher, of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; James Massie, warden of the Central Prison, at Toronto, Canada; Dr. M. Lavell, warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario; Walter L. Russ, editor of "The Waif," Topeka, Kansas; Hon. Louis H. Hahlo, member of the New York State Legislature; John T. Mallalieu, superintendent of the Nebraska Industrial School at Kearney; and others.

In this connection it may be mentioned that several free criticisms appearing in the editorial columns of "The Summary," on a series of articles upon prison reform, which latter were published in leading periodicals of this country and Europe, and attracted widespread attention, called forth direct replies from the authors, one of them a conspicuous Massachusetts court official, the other, secretary to the London Howard Association, of England. This entire controversy provided much interesting matter to readers of the paper throughout the penological world.

Editorials.

The editor's comments in "The Summary" were confined almost entirely to topics of immediate interest and benefit to the inmates—occasionally a few words with regard to the work in any special department of the institution; at other times, a remark upon the aim of certain familiar reform measures; in many instances a short dissertation upon the lectures or debates of the week. By this means, when discussions were carried on in the ethics class with unusual warmth, testifying to the members' appreciation of the subject, or when the sessions came to a close before any fair decision could be reached, the various arguments reported in the news columns would be noticed editorially, some weak points and good qualities brought out in turn and one or more theories suggested for the determination of the question at issue. Editorial comments upon broader topics were also indulged in, care always being taken to select subjects of local or even international import, the study of which by the inmates would extend their range of thought.

Its Standing.

The humble position occupied by "The Summary" among the giants of modern journalism is too insignificant to permit of any lengthy comment upon its standard as a literary production. The general appreciation of the work performed on the paper during the year is perhaps evidenced by the large number of complimentary notices accorded to the sheet by esteemed contemporaries. Modesty prevents quoting of these or any that might appear dictated alone by a kindly feeling. Principally for the description it gives of the manner in which "The Summary" is conducted, the following editorial notice of the Savannah (Ga.) News is reproduced:

"'The Summary' is a weekly newspaper published at the New York State Reformatory, of which the editors, printers and pressmen are inmates. Its purpose is 'to provide a truthful history of contemporary events,' and 'uphold the excellent and condemn the bad in all things that come properly within its sphere as a newspaper,' its plant at the same time forming part of an equipment of the mechanical school of the prison, and its pages teaching the inmates a healthful code of ethics. The paper has its general news, editorial and local departments, the same as papers published for free communities, and each is edited in a manner showing that men of more than ordinary ability are its present editors. The news pages of the last issue of 'The Summary' contain a four-column report of an address on the negro problem, delivered at the reformatory by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University. Commenting on Professor Jenk's address is a two-column editorial. Following the editorial is a symposium on 'How to Decrease Drunkenness,' all of the papers in which were written by prisoners — 'cadets,' as they are called in the reformatory, because they have to attend a semi-military school. Each paper in the symposium is signed with the writer's number on the prison rolls. The local department furnishes a medium through which the friends of inmates may hear of them occasionally. The paper is a power for good among the prisoners."

Since the appearance of the article quoted above, the prestige of "The Summary" as a prison paper has received fresh lustre

from the numerous contributions of friends of prison reform who have graced the sheet with their writings. Not a little of the honor accorded to it is due to their essays, so well in harmony with the motto at the head of its front page: "No man, whatever his offense, ought ever to be discharged from restraint, except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually and physically capable of earning a livelihood."

LIBRARY.

Prominent among other educational factors in the reformatory system and an important adjunct of the school of letters is the library. The extension to the entire population of the privileges of this department, formerly accorded only to a certain portion of the men, was the feature of its last year's progress. Theretofore it had been ruled that all members of the "convict" grade, by the sole fact of their reduction, forfeited with the usual first-grade indulgences all title to library conveniences. Similar measures were adopted affecting all men, irrespective of grade, who failed to receive the required number of marks at the regular monthly examinations, it being thought that such action might create an additional incentive for greater application among the less advanced inmates, as well as constitute a cause for renewed effort among the members of the lowest grade. These regulations, however, were revoked early in the year, through the consideration that the possible mental improvement to be derived from the restoration of the privilege would more than counterbalance the value of its deprivation as a deterrent.

The reformatory library numbers 4,237 bound volumes, circulating continually among the various inmates of the institution. It is conducted on the plan of a public library; the inmate in charge keeps, in addition to a regular account with every man, a separate ledger account for each work, which system enables him to trace any volume at a moment's notice, also to estimate its popularity, and determine the nature of its circulation or other special data.

Being strictly prohibited from receiving literature of any kind from friends on the outside, the inmates depend solely for their spare reading matter upon the institutional accommodations. With the exception of those who soil or mutilate their books or

library cards, and are as a result blacklisted for thirty days, every man is entitled to a fresh volume once a week; for each of the five principal quarters of the building, a separate day is fixed to effect the exchange. In addition to this privilege, magazines are distributed regularly every Saturday evening among the members of the two higher grades, some 900 in all.

Reference Library.

The library proper is divided into two principal sections: Reference department and circulating library. The first of these, numbering 1,322 volumes, is composed essentially of books on higher scientific and technological subjects, collected mainly with a view of affording assistance to the men in their respective classes, in both the school of letters and that of mechanical arts; also of works of poetry and of the larger classical publications, to meet the demand of those who in their studies of English literature have cultivated a taste for higher reading. These works, which never leave the library, save under special authorization, may be consulted at any time by members of the higher school divisions, who signify their desire and furnish the catalogue number of the volume required; each man is provided for the purpose with a "reference" catalogue giving the numerical key.

In former years, the smaller educational works of the reformatory library circulated among the members of the various classes. Later on, when the "lecture" system was adopted, all the school books were called in and shelved, 447 volumes being reserved for the library proper. These works are now included in the reference collection. An idea of the contents of the reference library and of its mode of division may be had from the following table, extracted from the special catalogue for 1892:

Table showing the class of works continued in the "Reference" catalogue of 1892.

Philosophy.	
Intellectual Powers	Abercrombe.
Early Law and Custom.....	Maine.
Psychology	Rane.
Theology of Christ.....	Thompson.
System of Logic.....	Mill.

Economics.

An Alphabet in Finance.....	McAdam.
Work and Wages.....	Rogers.
Money	Walker.
Dissertations and Discussions.....	Mill.
Manual of Pol. Econ.....	Fawcett.

Essays.

Essay on Man.....	Pope.
Bacon's Essays.....	Whately.
Literary Reminiscences.....	De Quincey.
Studies on Great Subjects.....	Froude.
'The Unseen World	Fiske.

Educational.

Hints on Writing.....	Higginson.
Words and Their Uses.....	White.
Complete Arithmetic	Fish.
English Grammar.....	Kerl.
Elements of Algebra.....	Olney.

Biographies.

Distinguished Women.....	Hale.
Life of Lincoln.....	Lamon.
Memoirs of U. S. Grant.....	Grant.
Autobiography of Goethe.....	Oxenford.
Life and Character of Christ.....	Keith.

History.

History of England.....	Macaulay.
Decline and Fall of Rome.....	Gibbon.
French Revolution.....	Carlyle.
Medieval Europe.....	Hallam.
History of United States.....	Bancroft.

Classics^y(Prose).

Pilgrim's Progress.....	Banyan.
Roger de Coverley.....	Addison.
Lectures	Emerson.
The Sketch Book.....	Irving.
Seneca's Morals.....	Anon.

Classics (Poetry).

Paradise Lost.....	Milton.
Poems of Swinburne, Moore, Browning, Shelley, Poe, Wordsworth, Whittier, Shakespeare, Goethe, Chaucer, Tennyson, Longfellow, Holmes.	

Fine Arts.

Wonders of European Art.....	Viardot.
Art and Mural Decoration.....	Goodwin.
Historical Architecture.....	Freeman.
Greek and Roman Sculpture.....	Eaton.
Wonders of Engraving.....	Duplessis.

Mechanical Arts.

Practical Blacksmithing.....	Richardson.
Wood Engraving.....	Emerson.
Stone Masonry.....	Davidson.
Practical Machinist.....	Rose.
Plumbers' Treatise.....	Brown.

Agricultural.

Life on the Farm.....	Brown.
What I Know of Farming.....	Greeley.
American Cattle.....	Allen.
Gardening for Profit.....	Henderson.
American Farm Book.....	Allen.

Physics.

Works of.....	Tyndall.
Treatise of Physics.....	Gaunt.
Mechanics.....	Goodeve.
Steam.....	Perry.
Theory of Color.....	Pickering.

Chemistry.

Complete Chemistry.....	Avery.
History of a Candle.....	Farraday.
Principles of Chemistry.....	Doremus.
Chemical Affinities.....	Roscoe.
Handbook of Chemistry.....	Rolfe.

Electricity.

Dynamo-Electricity	Prescott.
Telegraphy	Preese.
Magnetism	Thompson.
Electric Light.....	Gordon.
Practical Electricity.....	Ayrton.

Natural History.

Physiology	Huxley.
Human Species.....	Quatrefages.
Anatomy and Hygiene.....	Draper.
Elements of Geology.....	Le Conte.
Forces of Nature.....	Guillemin.

Astronomy.

The Heavens.....	Flammarion.
Lessons in Astronomy.....	Lockyer.
Handbook of the Stars.....	Rolfe.
Other World than Ours.....	Proctor.
The Stars and the Earth.....	Hill.

Miscellaneous.

Homes for Toilers.....	Vaughan.
Precious Thoughts.....	Tuthill.
Self Culture	Blackie.
Amenities of Literature.....	Disraeli.
Making a Living.....	Eggeston.

Encyclopedias.

Mechanical Dictionary	Knight.
People's Encyclopedia	De Puy.
Cottage Encyclopedia	London.
Art and Archaeology.....	Mollet.
Encyclopedia of Politics.....	Lalor.

Circulating Library.

The circulating library, exclusive of 1,500 bibles and testaments, copies of which are supplied each inmate, numbers 2,915 volumes, consisting chiefly of works of fiction, also of biographies, tales of travels and lighter classics. The exchange of books in this department is made weekly, on regular exchange days, and is

entirely independent of the privileges of the reference department, or of the additional Saturday magazine distribution. During the past year, the weekly circulation of works of fiction averaged 1,352 volumes, or a total for the entire year of 70,325.

Although the number of readers had greatly increased during the past year, by reason of the new regulations as well as on account of the natural growth of population, it was not found necessary to add to the library, save by the usual acquisition of publications of a standard character, as these appeared in print. The exchange of books being effected only once each week, the 3,000 volumes furnished abundant variety and proved fully sufficient to meet the demands of the entire community. A circulation of over 70,000 was thus made possible by means of a collection incomparably smaller than would be found requisite in public libraries.

On the other hand, the class studies of the men make it undesirable to furnish them with fresh books of fiction more than once every week. The examinations are oftentimes so exacting that the librarian not infrequently receives notices of this nature: "Please discontinue my exchange until examinations are over." This sentiment which seems to pervade the entire institution is felt with singular force, the weekly circulation following examinations always greatly exceeding the exchanges at other times.

To furnish an idea of the class of fiction represented, tables are appended, giving the names of authors most in demand, separated according to their style of work and to the estimated value of the reading, the figures opposite the names indicating their respective circulation within the twelve months ending September 30, 1892.

Table showing circulation of most popular authors for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Best Reading.	
Charles Dickens	783
Bulwer-Lytton	526
Charles Kingsley	518
Bret Harte	509
George Eliot	436

Wm. D. Howells	423
Mark Twain	414
Nath. Hawthorne	404
J. Fen. Cooper	397
F. M. Crawford	384
Thos. B. Aldrich	379
Walter Scott	378
Wilkie Collins	372
Benj. Disraeli	341
Walter Besant	318
C. D. Warner	303
Rud. Kipling	295
Lew Wallace	287
O. W. Holmes	271
Anth. Trollope	253
Edmund Yates	250
William Black	237
W. M. Thackeray	204
Mrs. H. B. Stowe	201
Thomas Hardy	196
Charlotte Bronte	195
J. G. Holland	192
Ellen O. Kirk	188
Edward Bellamy	167
Wash. Irving	121
Edgar A. Poe	103
Owen Meredith	39

Translations.

A. Dumas (elder).....	646
Victor Hugo	459
Leo Tolstoi	392
Edmond About	360
Louisa Muhlbach	277
A. de Voltaire	270
George Ohnet	261
Paul Du Chaillu	248
Erckmann-Chatrian	244

B. Auerbach	226
F. Spielhagen	209
Octave Feuillet	187
Francois Coppee	153
Georg Ebers	102
R. E. Fancillon	96
Gustav Freytag	80
Theophile Gautier	64
E. Marlitt	59
Madame de Stael	24

Good Reading.

Rider Haggard	557
Edna Lyall	531
Capt. Chas. King	508
Eliza S. Phelps	396
Blanche W. Howard	370
E. P. Roe	364
W. Clark Russell	359
R. L. Stevenson	354
Charles Reade	332
Charles Lever	328
James Payn	326
Grant Allen	313
Hugh Conway	285
J. Strange Winter	261
A. S. Hardy	260
Mrs. A. Whitney	239
G. MacDonald	227
James Grant	187
George W. Curtis	165
Margaret Deland	161
Ig. Donnelly	140
Mrs. H. Ward	131
Grace Aguilar	126
L. Meriwether	102
Augusta Evans	93
Martha Finley	78

George Taylor	60
Miss Mulock	44
B. J. Farjeon	42
Mrs. Custer	33
J. Austen	28
W. A. Hammond	26

Fair Reading.

George W. Cable	274
Edward Garrett	229
Mrs. Denison	223
E. J. Worboise	210
Graham Claytor	207
William Carleton	184
M. Edgeworth	125
Amelia Edwards	106
C. F. Woolson	95
Robert Buchanan	91
Richard Whiteing	91
W. G. Simms	64
Anna S. Coombs	64
C. E. Craddock	40
G. W. Hosmer	35
H. F. Keenan	31
Julia Magruder	26
Katherine King	24
Mrs. Macquoid	23

Juveniles.

Louisa M. Alcott	412
Mayne Reid	357
F. H. Burnett	331
J. T. Trowbridge	316
Sophie May	296
Jules Verne	293
W. O. Stoddard	254
Oliver Optic	242
Thomas Hughes	197
W. H. G. Kingston	190

Charles O. Coffin	183
Thomas Knox	181
Capt. Marryat	180
Robert Grant	165
R. M. Ballantyne	161
Hugh Murray	158
John S. C. Abbott	149
C. Kirk Munroe	130
Robert Tones	125
Henry Mayhew	117
W. J. Abbott	114
Horatio Alger	112
Capt. Burton	108
Joseph Alden	101
Daniel De Foe	94
Lucy L. Lillie	89
J. A. Saint John	86
Joel O. Harris	86
Ed. S. Eblis	83
James Otis	74
Mary M. Dodge	73
Rollo Books	70
Howard Pyle	68
Harry Castlemon	58
Noah Brooks	53
Pansy	49
James Baldwin	47
F. R. Goulding	45
Ed. A. Rand	42
J. Ross. Browne	38
Mrs. M. Dana	37
Anne Bowman	33
Elijah Kellogg	32
Francis Palmer	27
Rev. J. Scudder	27
O. B. Perry	26
Rudolph Raspe	26

John G. Edgar	24
C. J. Anderson	24
H. H. Boyesen	24
Gaylor	23
Louise C. Moulton	20

Table showing the circulation of works most in demand for the
year ending September 30, 1892.

Author.	Work.	Cir.
Hugo — Les	Miserables	104
Bellamy — Looking	Backward	104
Dickens — Oliver	Twist	104
Eliot — Adam	Bede	104
N. Hawthorne —	Scarlet Letter	103
Scott — Ivanhoe	.....	102
Hughes — Tom	Brown's School Days	102
Ward — Robert	Elsmere	102
Burton — Arabian	Nights	101
Pulwer — Last	Days of Pompeii	100
Aldrich — Marjorie	Daw	100
Reade — Never too	Late to Mend	98
Hughes — Tom	Brown at Oxford	95
Howells — Rise of	Silas Lapham	94
Scott — Rob	Roy	94
De Foe — Robinson	Crusoe	94
Holmes — Autocrat	of Breakfast Table	91
Cooper — Last of the	Mohicans	90
Dickens — Pickwick	Papers	90
Twain — Tramp	Abroad	83
Eckmann-Chatrion —	Waterloo	81
Besant — All	Sorts and Conditions of Men	52
Gunther — Mr.	Barnes of New York	52
Dumas — Count of	Monte Cristo	52
Stowe — Uncle	Tom's Cabin	52
Verne — Around	the World	52
Eliot — Middlemarch	.....	52
Burnett — Little	Lord Fauntleroy	52

Author.	Work.	Cir.
Dumas —	Three Guardsmen	52
Dickens —	David Copperfield	52
Hugo —	Toilers of the Sea	51
Reid —	Desert Home	51
Warner —	Being a Boy	50
Verne —	Under the Sea	50
Aldrich —	Story of a Bad Boy	50
Conway —	Called Back	48
Gunther —	Mr. Potter of Texas	46
Roe —	From Jest to Earnest	45
Dumas —	Twenty Years After	45
Bulwer —	Paul Clifford	44
Scott —	Guy Mannering	44
Haggard —	King Solomon's Mines	44
Eliot —	Felix Holt	44
Mulock —	John Halifax, Gent.	44
Twain —	Yankee at King Arthur's Court	44
Disraeli —	Endymion	43
Dickens —	Tale of Two Cities	42
Aldrich —	Life on a Ranch	42
Wallace —	Ben Hur	42
Black —	Donald Ross of Heimra	41
Marryat —	Sea-King	41
Meredith —	Lucille	39
Feuillet —	Romance of Young Man	39
Eliot —	Daniel Deronda	39
Hugo —	Notre-Dame de Paris	39
Collins —	Basil	39
Marryat —	Phantom Ship	38
Scott —	Antiquary	38
Hawthorne —	Marble Faun	38
Gunther —	That Frenchman	37
Grant —	Jack Hall	36
Scott —	Waverley	36
Kipling —	Light that Failed	36
Marryat —	Jacob Faithful	34

Author.	Work.	Cir.
Bulwer —	Pelham	34
Marlitt —	Old Mams'elle's Secret	34
Howells —	Two Gentlemen of B.	33
Ohnet —	Master of the Forges	33
J. Hawthorne —	Garth	33
Crawford —	Mr. Isaacs	33
About —	Man with Broken Ear	33
Custer —	Boots and Saddles	33
Lever —	Charles O'Malley	33
Harte —	Waif of the Plain	32
Twain —	Prince and Pauper	32
Freytag —	Ingo	32
Cooper —	Pilot	32
Verne —	Mysterious Island	32
Dickens —	Our Mutual Friend	31
Kipling —	Plain Tales	29
Ward —	David Grieve	29
Reid —	Forest Exiles	28
Payn —	Beggar on Horseback	28
Cooper —	Pathfinder	28
Scott —	Fortunes of Nigel	28
Twain —	Life on the Mississippi	28
Spielhagen —	Prob. Characters	28
Kingsley —	Hypatia	28
King —	By Land and Sea	28
Howels —	Fearful Responsibilities	28
Reid —	Plant Hunters	27
Collins —	After Dark	27
Yates —	Fifty Years of London	27
Marryat —	Midshipman Easy	27
Trollope —	Diamond Cut Diamond	27
About —	Story of an Honest Man	26
Conway —	Dark Days	26
Ebers —	Egyptian Princess	26
Anderson —	Only a Fiddler	26

Author.	Work.	Cir.
Stevenson —	Treasure Island	25
Stretton —	In Prison and Out	25
Verne —	Michael Strogoff	25
Voltaire —	Charles XII of Sweden	25
Bulwer —	Rienzi	25

THE MILITARY.

When, in 1888, the military was started experimentally at the reformatory, it quickly developed such progressive features, so many valuable points presenting a common character with reformatory ideas, that it became thenceforth an inseparable fixture in the institutional system. By means of a plan of military grading, establishing distinctions between the inmates, it allowed the application of a system of reports, making each man accountable for the conduct of his subordinates. From among the first-grade men were chosen all the commissioned officers and subalterns, numbering some 170 inmates; they act as minor guards, duty men, patrolmen, etc. To these are confided the details of providing for and keeping watch over the remainder of the population. Their very number, added to the vigorous manner in which are treated all serious breaches, reduces to a minimum the possibility of neglect of discipline or untruthful accusation. Later on, when the parole of any of these officers meets with the approbation of the managers, positions of guards are awarded to those, if suitable, who, being unable to secure employment outside, request the favor of being taken on by the management.

All these graduates are practically drilled men, well acquainted with the life and duties of guard, and endowed with a knowledge of prisoners and their ways, far more perfect than is ordinarily acquired by civilians. They make, furthermore, exceptionally effective and zealous keepers, by reason of the peculiar nature of their release, which, being only conditional, renders them liable to annulment of parole, reduction to the neutral grade as inmates, and forfeiture of all moneys earned, for any serious violation of discipline or disregard of duty. From their number are chosen overseers, monitors and assistant military instructors, a number of whom, through long and faithful duty, have earned the trust and confidence of the managers. Some of the leading



Inmate Officers of a Company.

officers have thus been, or are now, under parole in the employ of the reformatory for three, four and five years.

Irrespective of helping inmates to a position while awaiting extra-mural employment, this system has the advantage of placing the men in a probationary situation, which, with its attendants of allowances and privileges and constant menace of forfeiture of parole, better fits them for an honest life, once released.

A Few Figures.

Inmate officers paroled into the service of the reformatory are at first credited on the books with thirty dollars monthly, regular opportunities being afforded for promotion and increase of compensation. They are allowed to draw upon this account for all current expenses, such as wearing apparel and other minor items; their daily fare and sleeping accommodations are provided by the institution. Upon their final release these men are presented with all amounts due them after proper deductions are made for expenditures and fines.

The number of paid employes, including teachers, officers, mechanics and others in the service of the institution, at this date, September 30, 1892, is ninety-three, fully one-half of them being paroled inmates. They are distributed as follows:

General officers and office clerks	10
Mechanical and trade instructors	22
Police and disciplinary	11
Guards (day and night)	30
Domestic supervisory	20

According to the nature of the regulations affecting their engagement the employes of the reformatory may be classed into four groups, viz.:

Civilian officers; employed under civil service rules, after competitive examination — citizens.

Mechanics; after non-competitive examination, engaged under civil service rules — citizens.

Paroled officers; not under civil service regulations — former inmates.

Laborers (such as stokers, teamsters, etc.); not under civil service rules — citizens or former inmates.

Although in a general way it is found preferable to make use of the services of former inmates rather than of citizens, the position of guard is not adjudged indiscriminately to every prisoner whose parole has been authorized. The men are carefully selected according to their general ability and disciplinary qualities, preference being given, whenever a vacancy occurs, to those who show themselves the most faithful and capable. The points considered in this determination are, according to their estimated importance:

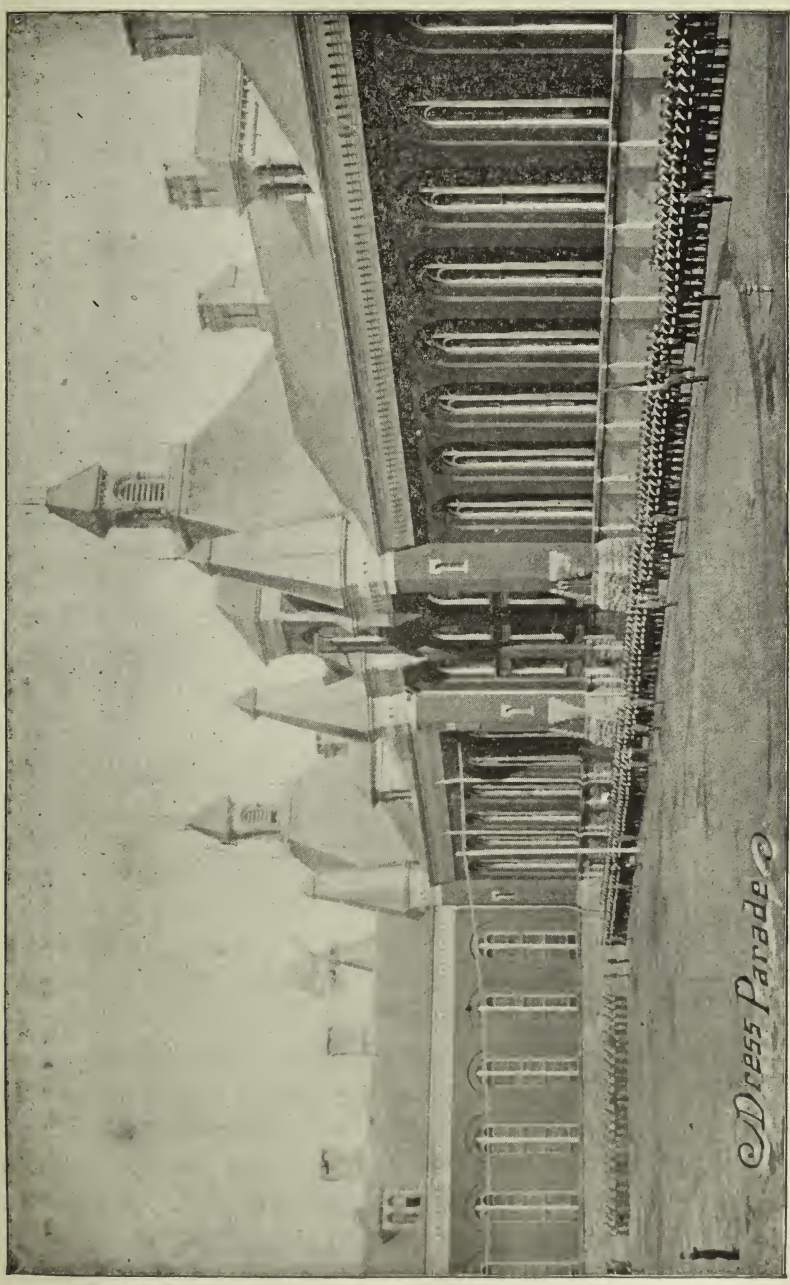
1. Military proficiency.
2. Conduct at the reformatory.
3. Previous character.
4. Natural aptitude.
5. Personal bearing, height, weight.
6. Schooling — grade and success.

Exclusive of its other advantages, the system of inmate officers, from a financial standpoint, presents also a favorable economic feature, the salaries of paid help in 1891, for an average maintenance of 1,204 inmates, amounting only to \$38,265.27, or a rate per capita of population of thirty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Albeit the value of a reformatory measure, as a reformatory measure, can not depend in any way upon its economic pecuniary merit, it is nevertheless true that a system embodying the two — progress and economy — has much to commend it as a desirable institution. When both these characters are presented to the degree manifested by the military organization here, it must be considered a part of the very life of the general system, a necessary condition of its existence.

The Year's Progress.

While no innovation can be recorded in the disciplinary department proper of the military, several important changes marked its progress within the reformatory last year, prominent among them being the adoption of the United States infantry tactics, reorganization of the entire regiment and construction of a new drill hall.



Dress Parade

New Infantry Tactics.

Early in the spring of the year the National Guard of the State having adopted the newly-framed set of tactics approved by the War Department, the old system of drill was excluded from the reformatory regimental manual, and the revised regulations adopted. As the purpose aimed at by the war department was increased simplicity, directness and rapidity of the different movements of the old tactics, it was judged advisable by the management, with the object of carrying to a higher degree of perfection the military discipline, in conformity with the ideas which prevailed in its foundation at the reformatory, to keep in touch with the national provision and substitute the new manual for the "Upton" method, formerly in use.

The change affected to a greater or less extent all the parts of the drill, making it urgent to communicate the new tactics with as little delay as possible. Tuition was imparted to the officers of the regiment, qualifying them to convey separate instruction to their respective companies in compliance with rules set forth on special outlines printed for the occasion. Impressed with the simplicity of the new manual and, possibly, with its feature of novelty, the privates undertook their work with the same ambition that had marked the instruction of their superiors, and, before long, the battalion was enabled to execute all the new manoeuvres with the precision and ease which characterized previous performances of the manual of arms and marching exercises under the old regime. To secure this result, all the new gun movements were at first explained to the men; one afternoon's practice of such drills witnessed the undivided regiment holding dress-parade in a very creditable manner, according to the revised United States Infantry Tactics. The following day, all the old marching exercises were discontinued, giving place to the less complicated movements of the improved manual, and, in this fashion, the entire section of the new tactics relating to company drill was mastered in four "military" afternoons. Later on, the battalion manoeuvres were gradually taken up, lack of space on the parade-grounds proving, however, a serious impediment to their perfect success.

By means of the new tactics, the manual was considerably simplified, proving withal, if anything, more perfect than the Upton system. This fact was made especially evident in the instruction of the "awkward" squad, consisting chiefly of newcomers; undergoing formerly a drill of three weeks, it was qualified under the new rules to graduate within a fortnight. The only portion of the improved manual more lengthy and difficult of apprehension than the corresponding section of the old system was that relating to the "setting up" exercises; these were quadrupled, evidencing the vast importance attached by military authorities to this style of calisthenics, which carry out so well the desire of the Ancients — *Mens sana in corpore sano*.

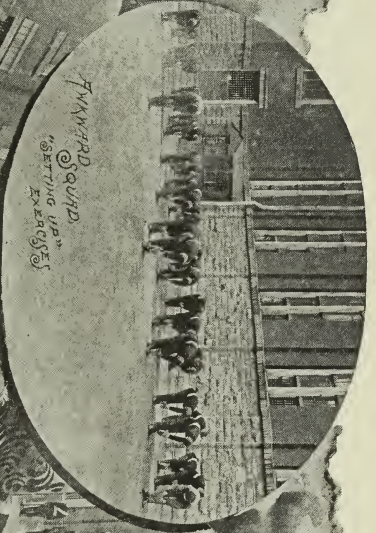
Reorganization of the Regiment.

When first organized in 1888, the reformatory regiment numbered 560 men, distributed among eight companies. Later on, these were increased to twelve, each under the command of a captain supported by a staff consisting of three lieutenants, five sergeants and four corporals. During the summer of this year, the number of recruits were multiplying in such proportions that, little by little, with the overcrowding of the ranks, the captains found themselves less and less able to manage the companies satisfactorily, while their regular staff of officers proved unequal to the task of properly supervising and controlling the men confided to their charge. When, in June, a total of more than 100 names appeared on the muster-rolls of a number of the companies, it was resolved by the management, in conjunction with the military instructor, to reorganize the entire regiment. In pursuance, during the first week of July, the number of companies was increased to sixteen, with an average roll of sixty-five privates to each company. The regiment, by this proceeding, was divided into two battalions consisting at the time of reorganization of 1,040 "cadets;" at present it numbers 1,192 inmates (including paroled officers and band), detailed as follows:

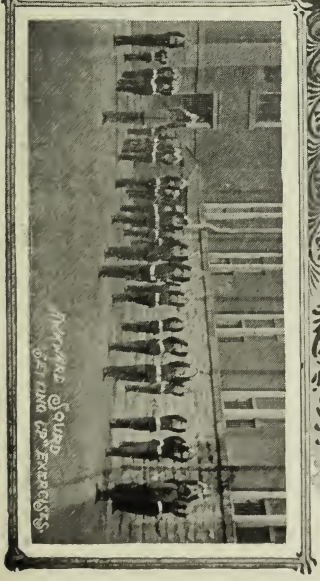
Colonel's staff.—Lieutenant-colonel and two majors; adjutant (rank of first lieutenant); sergeant-major; quartermaster-sergeant; color-sergeant.



FORWARD SQUAD
 "GETTING UP"
 EXERCISES

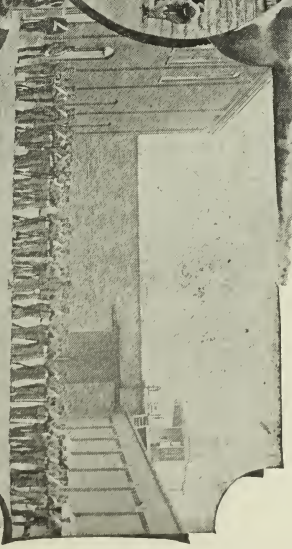


FORWARD SQUAD
 "GETTING UP"
 EXERCISES



FORWARD SQUAD
 "GETTING UP"
 EXERCISES

FIRST GRADE COMPANY
 AT "PARADE REST"



Regiment.—Sixteen captains; forty-eight lieutenants; eighty sergeants; sixty-four corporals; 944 privates.

Band.—Captain; drum-major; sergeant; two corporals; twenty-eight musicians.

Two considerations enter into the formation of the various companies; individual height and grade. The ranks of each separate company are thus made to contain only men of the same divisional grade and of approximately even height, the entire regiment being composed in the manner set forth below:

Upper or probationary grade (blue suit): Companies A and F.

Lower first or neutral grade (black suit): Companies C, D, E, H, I, L, O and P.

Second or convict grade (red suit): Companies B, G, K, M, T and U.

This rule of separation of companies according to grades does not, however, affect the officers; none of the latter are selected from the convict grade, while the neutral admits only of the distinctions of corporal, third sergeant and (rarely) second sergeant.

With one single exception, all the officers and subalterns are inmates or paroled prisoners; alone the military instructor, who acts in the capacity of colonel to the regiment, is an independent citizen, engaged under civil service rules.

When compared with regular State troops, the size of the reformatory regiment gives it an exceptionally imposing appearance, the average regiment of the National Guards, State of New York, mustering less than 500 men, with a set maximum limit of 1,000.

New Drill Hall.

To provide the "military" with the necessary assembly room and shelter against inclement weather, a plain building, originally constructed by inmates, was made use of until last April. To accommodate, however, the large number of men composing the regiment previous to its reorganization this structure was found entirely inadequate.

As the regiment continued to increase, the requirements of the other departments multiplied in a like manner, and the old "armory," used partially at the time for manufacturing purposes,

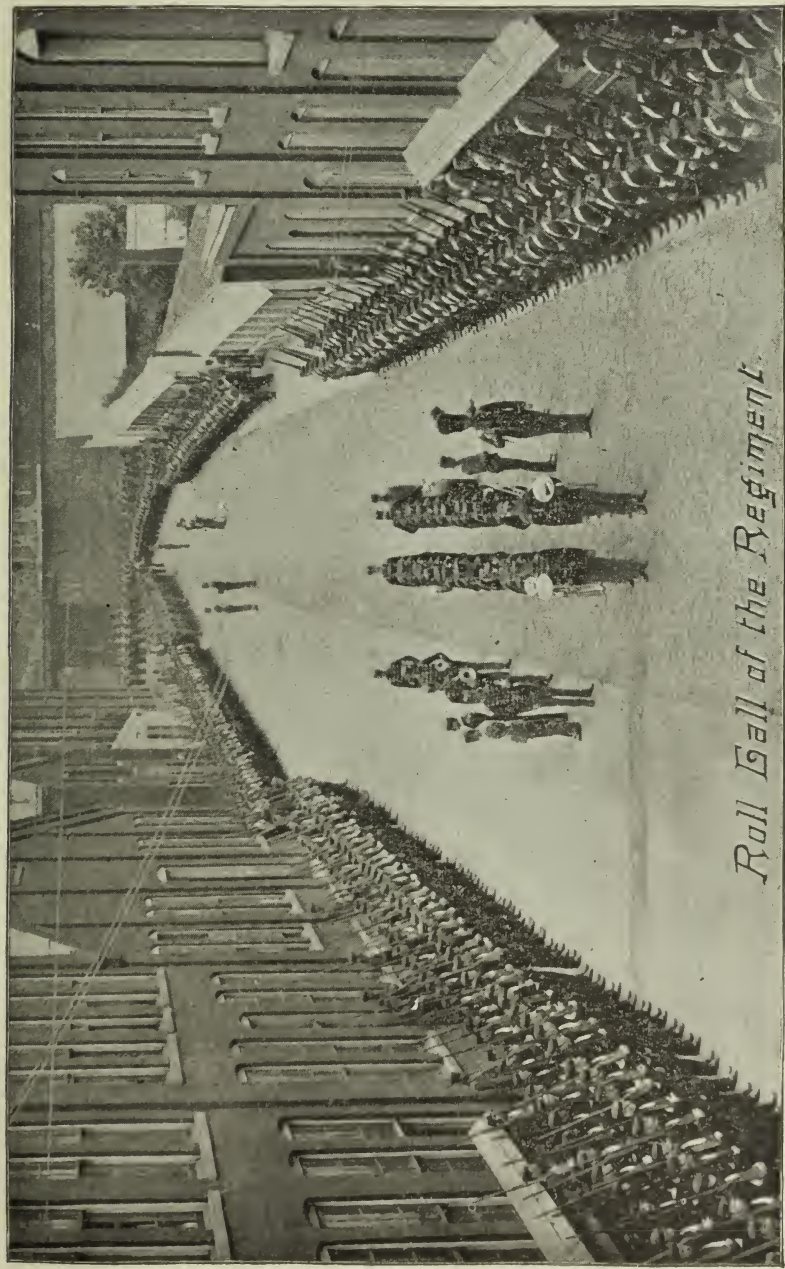
was vacated by the military, and the iron foundry placed in exclusive possession. This change, which abolished armory assemblages and drills, deprived the regiment, at the same time, of a sheltering place in rainy weather. The establishment of a new hall was, in consequence, projected by the board of managers, to be erected upon the grounds occupied by the hothouses and gardens, the only space seemingly available for the purpose. Plans were submitted and approved, and arrangements made for the completion of the work during the winter, concerning which full details are given on another page, under Building Operations of the Year.

Present Military Routine.

As the "military" plays an all-important role in the life of the reformatorian, a short description of the present military routine may not be found excessive.

Awaiting the completion of the new drill-hall, now in course of construction, the regiment is ordered on the parade-grounds for military exercises, in favorable weather only, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. The ceremony of guard-mounting is at first gone through, with men detailed from each company. These guards, divided into three reliefs, are practically instructed in patrol duty and stationed around the grounds to act as sentinels, whence they are relieved every hour by fresh details. The following military afternoon, the same men are again posted on duty, and replaced, soon afterwards, by a new guard. In this way, every cadet of the regiment is called upon in turn to perform guard duty.

These afternoons are devoted by the captains to the drill of their respective companies, a portion of the time being also given to the instruction of the entire regiment by the superior officer in command. Dress-parade takes place every evening after work has ceased in the shops; it lasts about three-quarters of an hour. During the occasional interruptions of the various exercises, in military parlance "place-rest," the men of the upper first-grade companies alone are allowed to communicate with one another; strict silence and "heads and eyes to the front" are the orders of the neutral and convict grade companies.



Roll Call of the Regiment

The appearance presented by the reformatory interior on "military" days, after the noonday meal, merits a special description. To a visitor entering the institution at that moment, the hum of voices, the unusual stir, and noisy bustle, the general sense of expectancy that seems to hover in the air, all would suggest some extraordinary event about to take place; it is, nevertheless, but the ordinary routine of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. "Passing down the corridors and glancing in the rooms, some men are to be seen armed with brushes, shoulders bent, shining their shoes with such mighty efforts as to shine a hole through the leather, were it not quite so thick and solid; others are polishing the copper buckles of their white belts—insignia of their soldierly calling—scrubbing and rubbing and brightening and shining, as if to give the vile metal a lustre of a Cape diamond; while others, their cap-straps at their chins, fully arrayed in martial splendor, with their belts and cross-belts, stand expectant at their doors. Suddenly the air rings with the strong notes of the bugle; brakes are pulled, doors open and shut, the iron steps tremble and resound under the trampling of hurrying feet, and in a few minutes all this din has ceased. The men, over a thousand in number, are orderly assembled in squads at the foot of the stairs; commands are given by the officers in charge, and the different columns move successively toward the military grounds, where the companies soon form, each under the command of a captain, supported by the regular staff."* The beating of the drum brings the men to attention, when the roll is called and the inspection made. To the sounds of the band the companies then march to the parade-grounds, where, during three hours, gun exercises and platoon and battalion movements are executed, under the supervision of the military instructor and other officers of the regiment. At 4 o'clock the dress-parade takes place, superintended by the commanding officer. After the presentation of arms and the execution of the regular manual exercises, the first sergeants report their roll-call and absentee list; the adjutant announces the orders of the day and detail for the morrow, whereupon the commissioned officers all march to the

*The Summary, May 22, 1892.

center and salute their chief, who, after a few instructions, dismisses the regiment.

A feature, more attractive than regular, unintermitting drill and dress-parade was from the start introduced into the military system. In order to take account of the progress made and establish a desirable spirit of emulation between the men of the various companies, competitive drills are held monthly; two consecutive afternoons are devoted each month to the purpose. Three leading officers act as judges to decide these contests, the victors of which receive special honorary mention and are the object of certain minor dietary indulgences.

Value of the System.

The adaptation of this system of military training has been attended ever since its introduction into the reformatory by numerous beneficial results, the effects of which are evidenced in the marked physical, mental and moral progress of the community. That it improves the body can be easily understood. The marching and running movements and gun manual constitute a most desirable hygienic exercise; they insure the healthy development of the muscles of arms, chest and legs, and assist materially the respiratory powers. From a mental standpoint the "military" possesses many merits. It aids the mind by means of the systematizing influence it unconsciously introduces into the brain and its workings; in like manner it cultivates the memory and dispels absent-mindedness. The necessity of responding promptly to every command, of watching untiringly for every order and executing it with rapidity, sharpens the perceptions of those unused to intellectual activity, and operates to create habits of attentiveness and mental appreciation. The system develops the moral faculties by the strict conception it imparts of the value of order, government, command, obedience, duty. Moreover, as in the case of the reformatory, it offers an incentive to mental and moral progress by the institution of military distinctions, carrying with them numerous privileges of consideration and treatment.

The military and mental training provided by the reformatory has provoked the appellation, facetiously given to it, of "College



on the Hill." It has been suggested in reply that "with its academic courses, its military and physical training, a college perhaps it is; a college in accordance with the true Athenian spirit, which demanded culture of body as culture of mind; a college in conformity with the strict Spartan principles and discipline."

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Since the summer of 1886, the close relationship existing between corporal conditions and mental operations and conduct has received practical recognition at the reformatory in the application of physical education to the reformation of social delinquents and their adjustment to the usages and laws of society. The effect of improved personal hygiene in response to requirements of school and discipline was so marked in the case of the initial class, that the scope of the work gradually broadened and the number of men subjected to physical treatment increased until additional facilities became a necessity to permit of the work being carried on in a manner commensurate with its importance and as a supplement to educational measures in vogue. Aid was sought from the Legislature and an appropriation obtained for the construction of a gymnasium, which was first used March 20, 1890, and has since been in constant service.

From September 1, 1891, to August 30, 1892, 132 inmates were assigned for physical betterment and renovation. The history of these men presents certain facts of interest and importance that can not be expressed by percentages or tables. An extended recital of the history of their former lives is needed to properly emphasize the effects of ancestry and surroundings upon body, mind and conduct.

Of the 132 men, one had an insane mother, and a second an epileptic father.

Intemperance ranging from occasional drunkenness to habitual inebriety prevailed in

	Per cent.
Father	46 or 34.85
Mother	5 or 3.79
leaving sixty-one and thirty-six one-hundredths per cent claiming temperate parents.	

Thirty-one, or twenty-three and forty-nine hundredths per cent, came from families who evidenced their thrift by the accumulation of property ranging in value from a few hundred dollars to a competency; while 101, or seventy-six and fifty-two hundredths per cent, represented families dependent upon days' wages, and in some instances recipients of public bounty and private aid.

Their personal histories show the prevalence of the tobacco habit as follows:

	Per cent.
Abstainers	7 or 5.30
Smoke	69 or 52.27
Chew	7 or 5.30
Smoke and chew	49 or 37.12

In the use of alcoholics there were:

Abstainers, claimed	13 or 9.84
Occasional drinkers	52 or 39.39
Continuous drinkers	65 or 49.25
Periodic drinkers	2 or 1.51

Those classed as occasional drinkers were usually consumers of beer and rarely drank to excess; Saturday evening, Sunday and holidays being the occasions of indulgence. The habituals drank daily, oftentimes excessively, paying when in funds, banking upon credit when allowed, on the alert for a "treat," possibly stealing money to spend over the bar or with which to "work the growler." The periodics two or three times a year would experience a debauch lasting a week or longer, being in the interval industrious and refraining from drink.

In the matter of personal habits, as reflected by venereal infection:

	Per cent.
No history, infection denied	78 or 59.10
Gonorrhoea	43 or 32.58
Chancre	1 or .75
Chaneroid	10 or 7.57

The percentage of those who gave no history of venereal disease shows either a greater degree of personal purity or an exemption from infection beyond what commonly obtains in the

world at large in the male between 16 and 30 years of age; but since most of the men acknowledge having indulged in illicit intercourse, occasionally or habitually, the statement that fifty-nine per cent escaped infection must be accepted as illustrative of the physical effect of venereal disease in obtunding or obliterating the sense of truth.

In the matter of labor, there were:

	Per cent.
Skilled	29 or 21.97
Unskilled	103 or 78.03

The degree of education is roughly shown by those who could:

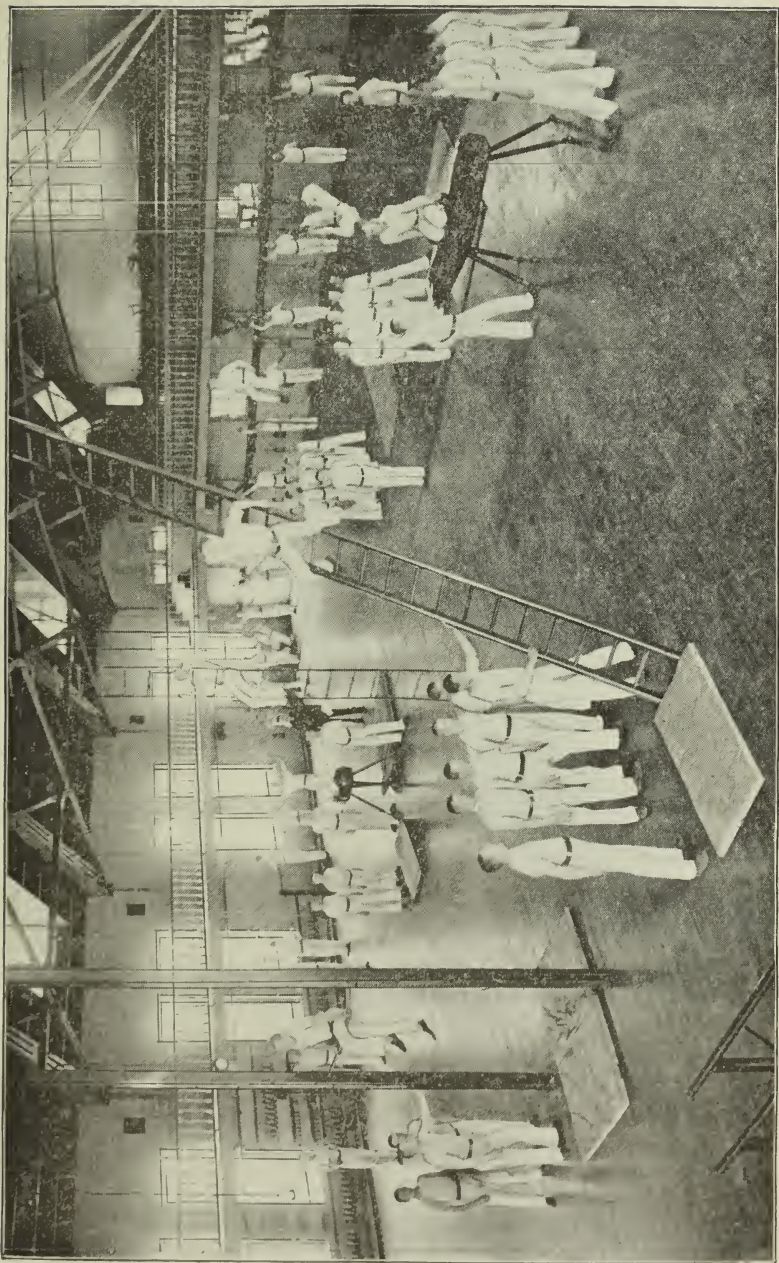
	Per cent.
Read and write, or better	108 or 81.81
Illiterate	24 or 18.19

At the time of arrest, there were:

Living at home or with relatives.....	57 or 43.18
With employer, in boarding-house, or furnished lodgings	75 or 56.82

The causes that determined the selection of the men were:

Anemia, masturbatic	2
Bronchitis, subacute	6
Cutaneous disease; Acne 8, eczema 5, tinea tonsurans 2..	15
Debility and prolonged convalescence following epidemic influenza	12
Lack of thoracic growth	8
Lumbago	2
Muscular atrophy following infantile paralysis	1
Need of ethical improvement	3
Ox-like stupidity	5
Observation, detection of malinger	1
Physical and mental decline, masturbatic	7
Physical renovation and setting-up	44
Rheumatism	3
Scrofula, cervical adenitis	17
Sprained ankle	1



Stiff knee following punctured wound abscess	1
Stiff wrist following injury	2
Synovitis, knee, chronic	1
Syphilis	1

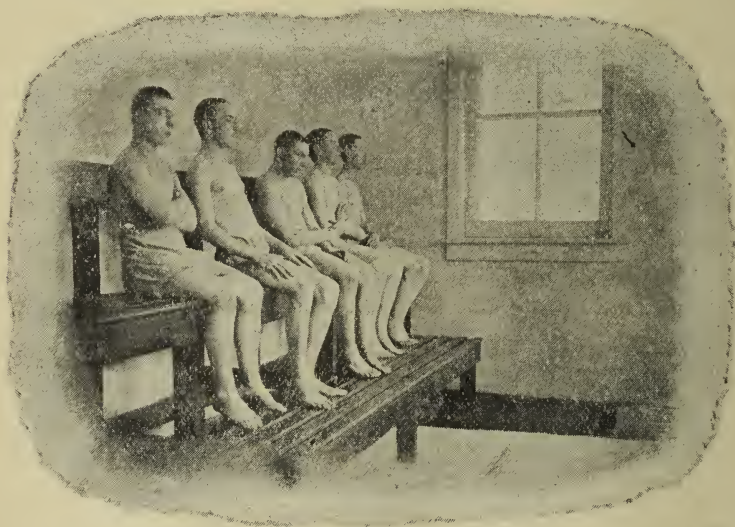
A study of the above-named causes of selection shows the gymnasium to be in touch with all departments of the institution. Here it is sought to nullify in new arrivals the enervating effect upon body and mind, arising from enforced idleness incident to prolonged detention in county jails, where only an existence is had, while the mind lies fallow, and brutish instincts are kept alive and exaggerated by suggestion and contact with the abandoned and depraved. The gymnasium is also a place of setting-up, in anticipation of future activities in manual and mental training and in shop, of the city representative, tainted and attenuated by unhygienic conditions attending his daily life, and by participation in habits and excesses that stunt the body and blunt the mind, and which youth esteems it manly to affect. Boys of arrested mental growth, who, by reason of their deficiencies and of the questionableness of responsibility should have been dealt with otherwise than by sentence to a penal institution, are treated as a trainer would handle a colt—by exercising and grooming—that mental action may be evolved from systematic quickening and accretion. The work of the hospital has been supplemented by transferring to the gymnasium those who, from various causes, inherent and acquired, become physically disqualified to observe the routine of the place and conform with its discipline; cases in which hospital treatment, as commonly understood, is not indicated, the subjects not being ill enough to be put to bed and nursed, which proceeding might ultimately create a feeling of semi-invalidism, result of association, and a disinclination to again resume the tasks imposed.

The gymnasium presents an aggregation of deficient in natural inborn strength of body and mind, who, before birth, were hampered and hindered in development, and whose growth afterward was in part affected by surroundings of their own selection and in part by those from whose influence they were powerless to

escape, and which severally and collectively operated to produce a condition of exaggerated egoism and repression of altruistic traits of character.

The distinction that exist between the work of the reformatory gymnasium and that of the gymnasia of schools and institutions of higher learning should be noted. One essays to evolve from vitiated material a higher grade of the purely animal for the psychical improvement that ensues, while the other sustains and strengthens the physical in anticipation of demands to be made upon it through mental cultivation.

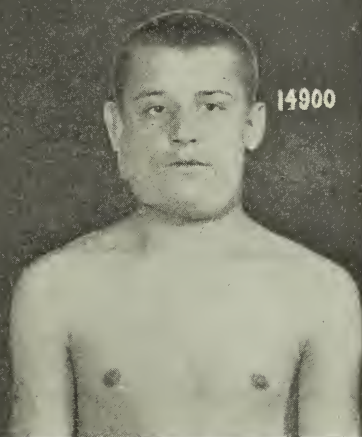
The physical education imparted is not encompassed within the bounds of apparatus work, free-hand exercises, and feats of



The Hot Room.

strength and skill, but comprises in addition the bath for all as a hygienic and therapeutic measure, and special diet in certain cases of unusual malnutrition and depreciation. Each by itself responds to an indication, and in judicious combination enhances each other's value. In addition to the physical benefits conferred, the breathing and free-hand exercises concentrate attention, quicken the hearing, and join the muscles of the trunk, arms, hands and legs in rhythmical and associated action. The

Plate I

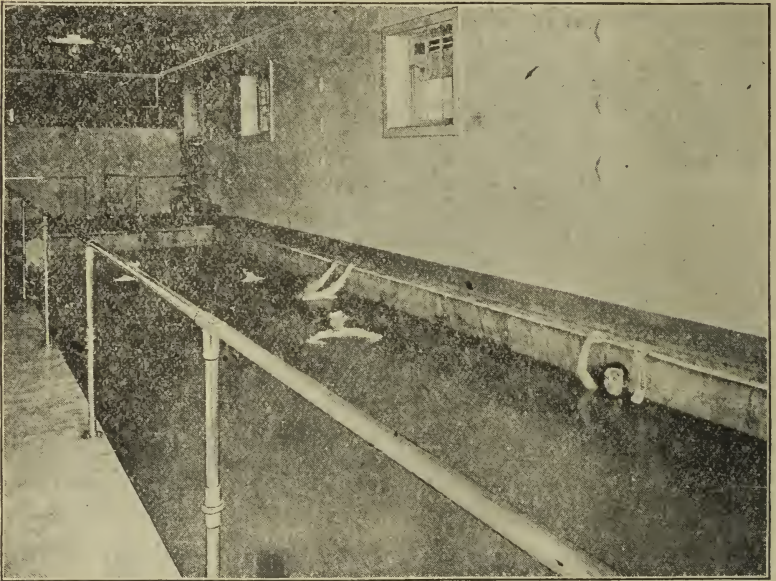


co-operation of the men is more forced in free exercises than in apparatus work, due in part to a want of understanding of the principles involved in the latter, which in the former are applied to themselves, and also to the absence of competition that enters into apparatus work. Men of low organization can be made to do class-work with head erect, shoulders back and an elastic step; but remove the tension of the drill, and there returns the shuffling gait, with relaxed shoulders and head bent forward, suggestive of the cart-horse, which holds its head aloft under the influence of the check-rein, but whose nose seeks the ground when the rein is relaxed.

The floor and suspended apparatus of the gymnasium are utilized for section work, as appears in the illustration, and afford an opportunity for competition under supervision and restriction. That against the wall, consisting of chest-weights, quarter circle and inclined plane, meets the indications of many who are prevented by defects from doing class work. For purposes of diversion, to promote agility and good nature and the exercise of self-control, games such as basket and foot base ball, wrestling, and the like, find a place at the close of the morning and afternoon work; and the effect of play interjected into the day's order has proved beneficial.

The dry vapor or Turkish bath is the one employed. Briefly, its functions transcend the removal of organic dirt. It improves the quality of structure and increases the functional activity of the cutaneous system, an important organ of elimination. Its effect is manifest upon the circulatory, glandular, muscular, and nervous systems. In its entirety it tends to relieve areas of localized congestion by a diminution of the supply of blood to internal parts—abdominal, thoracic, and cerebral—through hyperaemia of cutaneous vessels. It strengthens muscles, rouses weak and torpid organs to action, promotes absorption, secretion and elimination and acts as a therapeutic measure in muscular and rheumatoid affections, besides affecting the nervous system through stimulation of peripheral nerves. The same degree of supervision is had in bathing as in exercise. The hot-room is contra-indicated in certain cases while in others the warm-room furnishes a dia-

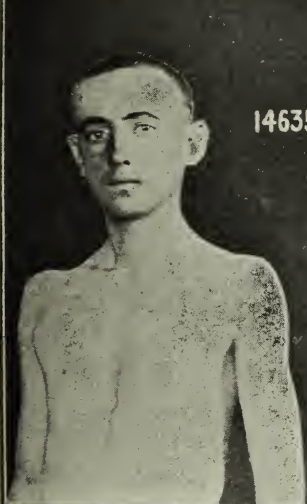
phoresis that is moderate and non-depressing, or the douche and rubbing meets their needs. With but few exceptions, the plunge bath is used by all, and in addition to its hygienic advantages provides facilities for teaching swimming, which with many stupids is a valuable breathing exercise, securing as it does their co-operation. The water in the tank is at all times maintained at a mean temperature of seventy degrees F. This removes the objection so often made of shock and cardiac disturbance following the plunge, and allows of its general application.



The Plunge Bath.

In the quality of their tissues and performances of vegetative functions, the 132 men were generally of a grade inferior to those treated in the gymnasium in former years. A partial explanation is found in the overcrowded condition of the reformatory prior to the occupancy of the north wing extension in the summer and in the prevalence of epidemic influenza for a period of four months operating to further reduce individual vital resistance. These conditions favored an increased susceptibility to, and manifestation of, tuberculous disease.

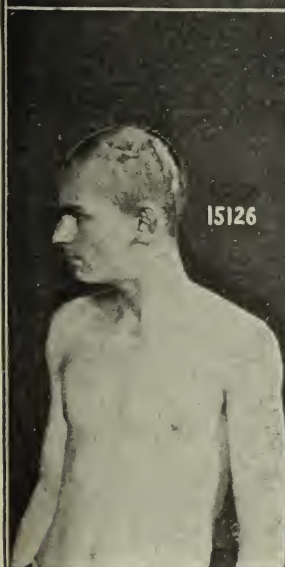
Plate II



14635



14087

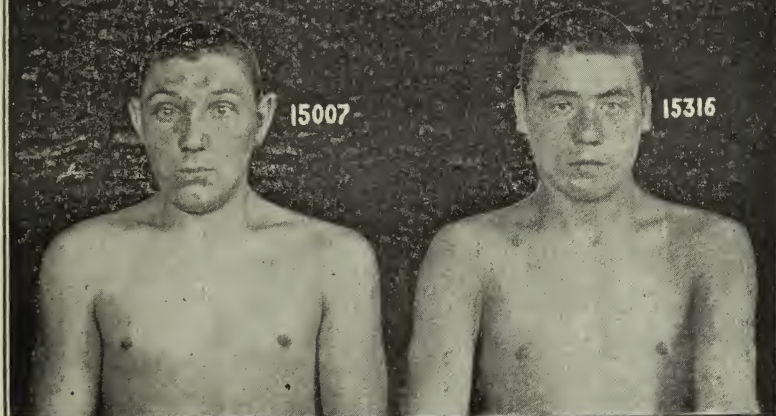


15126



15180

Plate III



The eleventh annual report of the State Board of Health of New York for 1890, is authority for the statement that there were in that year 13,484 deaths from consumption, or about 225 deaths in each 100,000 population; and in each 1,000 deaths from all causes 122 deaths from this cause alone. This refers to a mortality from pulmonary disease and does not take into consideration tuberculous manifestations more or less modified. Tuberculous disease is found to a greater degree in institutional life where in the order of things the inhabitants are confined and restricted in the matter of fresh air and where, according to Baer, the mortality is four times as great as in a free community.

There were seventeen selections under the head of "Scrofula, cervical adenitis," four subjects of which are shown in Plate I. This is a class of cases to which the terms scrofula and struma formerly were indifferently applied, but which now are recognized as tuberculous disease of the lymph glands — tuberculous adenitis. These subjects present an anemic appearance, wax-like skin, and loss of weight and strength, due to impaired nutrition and general physical depreciation.

Nos. 14,884 and 14,900 show enlargement of submaxillary glands and tendency of the disease to asymmetry, the glands of one side generally being involved to a greater degree than their fellows opposite. In the case of 14,627, the glands of the neck are implicated, the swelling of the right side being posterior to the sterno-mastoid muscle, and chiefly anterior on the left; in 14,271, their location is submaxillary and supraclavicular. In three of the cases pictured, the adenitis was a sequella of influenza. Cases of this variety are unfitted for shop-work, which aggravates the trouble, and as the hospital affords insufficient facilities for exercise, the best disposal is assignment to the gymnasium. The improved hygienic conditions, the effect upon vegetative functions — digestion, assimilation, circulation, secretion and excretion — resulting from exercise and bathing, supplemented by an extra diet, places these unfortunates in the best position to combat a disease from which recovery is discouragingly delayed.

Among the men comprising the gymnasium contingent, shallow respiration and pulmonary insufficiency are common defects. The

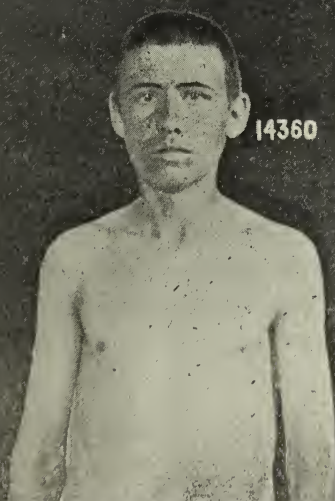
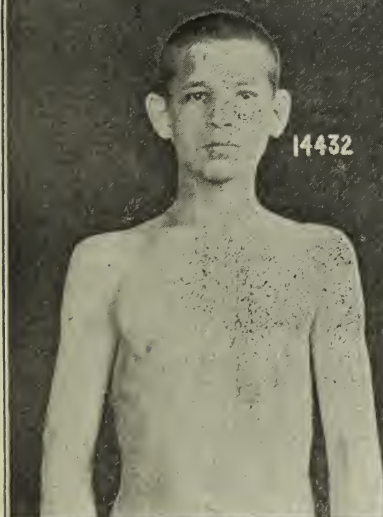
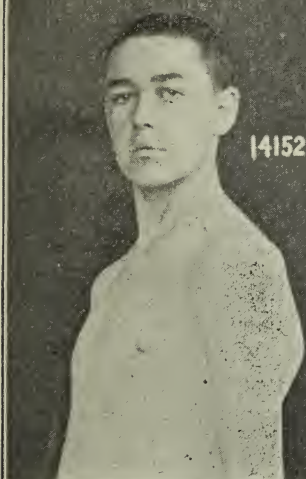
lungs are only partially expanded, and, in consequence, through absence of reserve power and an amount of air in excess of actual ordinary needs — result of inadequate vesicular dilatation, the subject becomes winded upon unusual or prolonged exertion. Incredible as it may appear, breathing exercises, with voluntary forced expansion and contraction of the chest, are the most difficult of accomplishment. These boys possess only to a limited degree the power of conscious control over the muscles of respiration. Almost invariably when told to draw in the breath, they practice expiration, and at command to empty the chest, inflate it. Breathing exercises performed with great exertion and attending mental confusion in class, are done unconsciously and seemingly to the limit of their power, which is susceptible of gradual increase, in swimming or attempts thereat; and for this reason the plunge bestows what conscious efforts fail to yield.

With many men the circulation is at fault. The heart's action is generally weak although its rhythm is maintained. Feeble systolic action and capillary atony frequently impart to the skin a mottled purple color. This condition is overcome as systemic improvement proceeds. The phenomenon has been noted of the effect of prison life in a reduction of the frequency of the heart's beats from ten to twenty below what is commonly encountered in extra-prison life, result of regularity of living, discontinuance of alcoholics and tobacco, and suspension of sexual indulgence, exaggerated by suggestion and opportunity.

The large number of selections for physical renovation and setting-up were generally instances of functional decline from inherent and acquired conditions predisposing to specific lesion and organic decline. The effects of the unwholesome conditions incident to lodging-houses and overcrowded tenements, insufficient and improper food, long hours of labor at the plastic age, in shops where sanitation is ignored, are noted in the city lad in stunted growth and vitiated tissue which favor retrograde metamorphosis in organs of least resistive power. This appears in the individuals pictured in plate II, in height and weight as follows:

No. 14,635, age 19, height five feet three inches, weight 105 pounds.

Plate IV



No. 14,087, age 17, height five feet three inches, weight 109 pounds.

No. 15,126, age 16, height five feet three inches, weight 103 pounds.

No. 15,180, age 18, height five feet six inches, weight 125 pounds.

No. 14,635 is a case of posterior curvature of the sternum, imperfectly shown, and of thoracic asymmetry. Upon a level of the nipple, in the median line, the concavity of the breast bone forms a furrow of sufficient size to admit a finger and thirty-one mm. deep. The abnormal inclination backward of the bone reduces to 137 mm., the antero-posterior diameter of the chest, and, carrying with it the ribs, curtails the capacity of the thoracic cavity. The diameter of the right chest from nipple to spinal column is 173 mm.; of left, 192; circumference on a line with the nipple, anterior to posterior median line, right 395 mm., left 425 mm. The companion picture on the plate, No. 14,087, presents arrested lateral curvature of the spinal column. No. 15,126 shows the traces of ringworm of the scalp; and 15,180, eczematous patches upon both hands, left forearm and elbow, but is better nourished than his companions, as his wanderings as a tramp conferred at least pure air.

By reason of their needs, the objects of greatest solicitude are those termed dull and stupid. In many instances, the criminous conduct of such springs from a suppression of the senses and of the will through the faculties not receiving the training most important in early life. These subjects as a class are not thoroughly depraved, and, at an early age, would have responded as readily to good influences as they did to bad. Their anti-social traits, developed from treatment received at home in early childhood, or circumstances—as death or unwillingness of parents to assume their moral obligations—cast them forth upon the world with an animal's instinct of self-preservation and without clear perception of right and wrong. This ox-like class, of which four illustrations appear in plate III, are generally well nourished, sometimes sleek and oily, but withal coarse-tissued and of gross lineament. They are deficient in nervous energy, easily taking

on flesh, like a stall-fed ox, and displaying their greatest activity in obedience to sensuous promptings. With this class, physical education inculcates habits of obedience, mental concentration and application, and forces into the background the former man. It is not assumed that improvement in corporal conditions will induce a cultivation beyond the natural limitations of the man, but it renders possible of realization potential traits of mind and character that could have been evolved through individual efforts, but were repressed by unfavorable surroundings. The men portrayed in plate III were illiterate at the time of admission, devoid of affection for place or person, and with moral natures undeveloped.

Instances of sexual perversion and exaggeration are shown in plate IV. Sexual activity is as great in prison life as without; and in the case of adolescents few causes more markedly depress the nervous system than sexual gratification by manual means. City and country morals are about upon a par. The difference between the urban and rural youth is not one of intent; but sexual excitement in the former finds expression in natural, although immoral channels, and in the latter more generally through perverted means. Both in prison occupy a common plane. The sexual wave is generally recurring or periodic, and characterized by objective and subjective physical phenomena. The recurring variety affects the nervous system, manifesting itself in irritability and unrest, and the periodic, continuing for days or weeks, like an alcoholic spree, induces organic depreciation and functional derangement. Some of the conditions induced are loss of appetite and weight, anemia, irregular and intermittent pulse, muscular pains, stiffness of the joints, cold and moist surface, mental depression, and in extreme cases a nervous explosion showing itself in transient mania. The recurring form may continue for years without exerting other than a transient depressing influence, or it may become habitual, the periodic assuming a chronic form and eventuating in fatuity and dementia. Save in exceptional cases, admonition and advice are of no avail and mechanical measures useless. The gymnasium affords as satisfactory a means

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Plate V



Nº 13243 - Age 21 - Condition at time of entering Class of Physical Culture.

Plate VI



No 13243 - Condition after Six Months of Physical Training.

Plate VII



Nº 14140 - Age 16 - Condition at time of arrival.

Plate VIII



Nº 14140 - Condition after Three Months of Physical Development.

of disposal of this class of cases as has yet been suggested. The expenditure of nervous energy in exercise and training, the stimulating influences of healthy competition, bathing, and the induction of fatigue within physiological limits, tend to diminish erotic desires and produce a better man. It has not been found that physical improvement and approximation to a better type of man brings into prominence brutish traits, but, on the contrary, produces rest in the troubled centers of the brain.

Front, lateral and back views of four men are given showing appearances before and after treatment, also a table of measurements for purposes of comparison. Selection in every case was for physical conditions.

No. 13,243, once insane, inclined to obesity. He was as heavy mentally as physically. The improvement wrought is well shown in the reduction of adipose tissue and the increased muscular power conferred. Organic life was quickened and inertia of voluntary parts overcome. He has since been discharged upon parole.

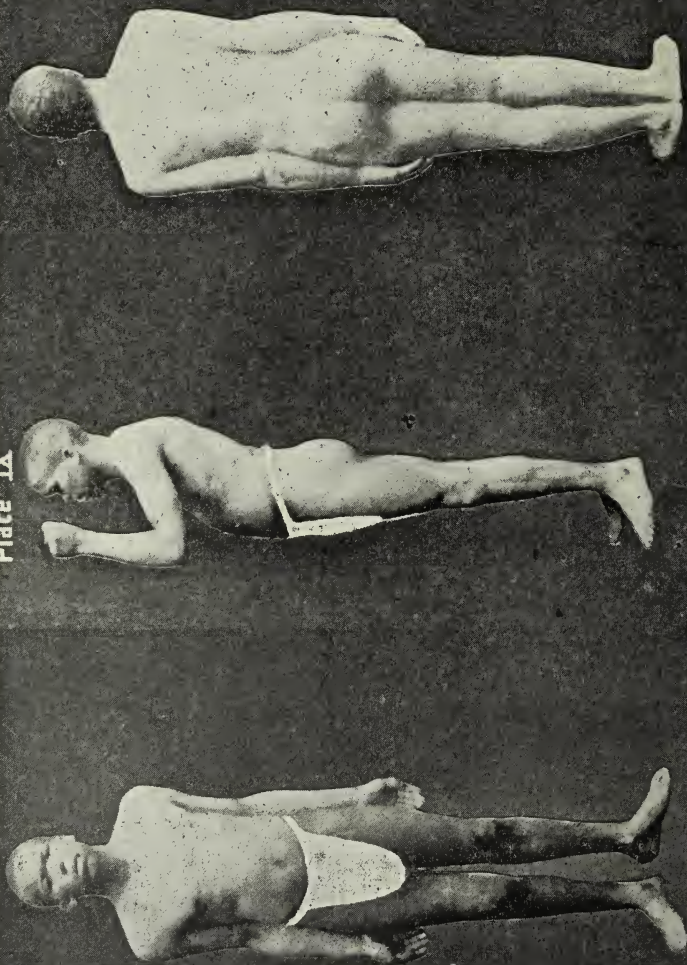
Table showing improvement made by No. 13,243.

(Capacity of lungs is given in litres. All other measurements are in millimeters. Twenty-five and four-tenths (25.4) millimeters equal one inch; 2.20 pounds equal one kilogram; .61 cubic inches equal one liter.)

	Jan. 6, 1891.	Aug. 27, 1891.
Weight	85.2	69.1
Height	1662	1665
Height, sitting	917	910
Height, knee	400	405
Height, pubes	791	795
Height, navel	963	963
Height, sternum	1359	1352
Girth, head	570	562
Girth, neck	400	375
Girth, chest	1070	970
Girth, chest, full	1120	1030
Girth, ninth rib	965	890
Girth, ninth rib, full	980	945

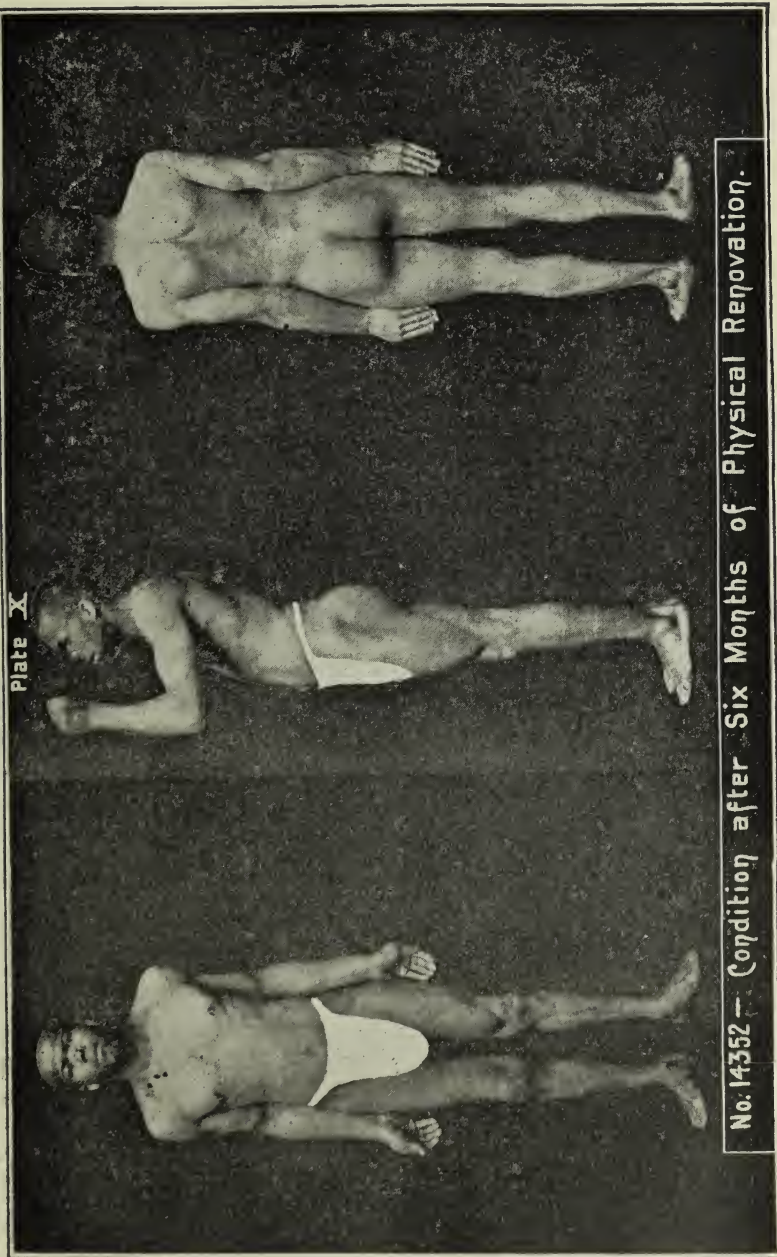
	Jan. 6, 1891.	Aug. 27, 1891
Girth, belly	948	800
Girth, hips	1060	945
Girth, right thigh	620	553
Girth, left thigh	630	560
Girth, right knee	410	380
Girth, left knee	400	390
Girth, right calf	415	392
Girth, left calf	415	392
Girth, right ankle	250	235
Girth, left ankle	250	232
Girth, right instep	265	260
Girth, left instep	270	260
Girth, upper arm, right	380	348
Girth, upper arm, left	380	348
Girth, right elbow	280	265
Girth, left elbow	290	272
Girth, right forearm	300	286
Girth, left forearm	310	292
Girth, right wrist	185	178
Girth, left wrist	190	178
Depth, chest	247	226
Depth, abdomen	257	194
Breadth, head	152	152
Breadth, neck	129	118
Breadth, shoulders	393	386
Breadth, waist	314	266
Breadth, hips	374	348
Breadth, nipples	223	206
Length, right shoulder, elbow	380	370
Length, left shoulder, elbow	370	368
Length, right elbow, tip	464	457
Length, left elbow, tip	464	457
Length, right foot	275	273
Length, left foot	275	273
Horizontal length	1684	1684
Stretch of arms	1745	1745

Plate IX



Nº 14352 -- Age 21 -- Condition at time of arrival.

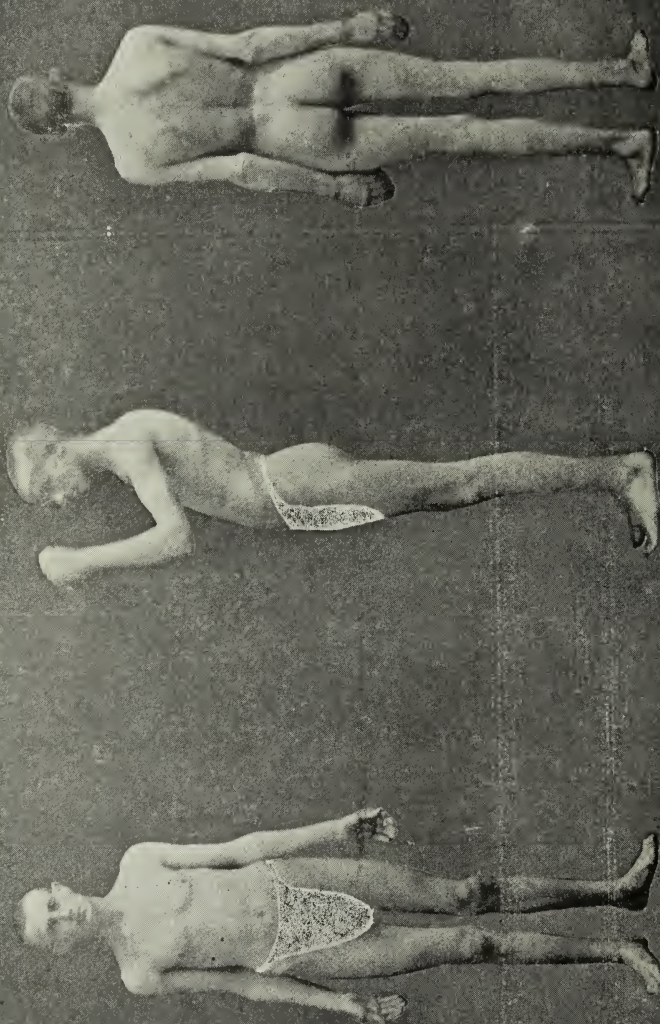
Plate X



No. 14352 — Condition after Six Months of Physical Renovation.

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Plate XI



Nº 14004 - Age 21 - Condition at time of arrival.

Plate XII



— № 14004 — Condition after Six Months of Physical Development.

	Jan 6, 1891.	Aug. 27, 1891.
Capacity of lungs	2.4	3.4
Strength, back	90	128
Strength, legs	120	172
Strength, chest	32	40
Strength, upper arm, dips	1	7
Strength, right forearm	22	30
Strength, left forearm	20	29

No. 14,140 was greatly reduced physically, an instance of malnutrition without specific lesion. He was anemic, with feeble circulation and shortness of breath, and in a state of general deterioration. Systematized work with the stimulation afforded by the bath and rubbing increased his weight thirteen pounds in three months, and changed him from a puny weakling to a mischievous boy, full of life. From the time of his discharge he has been in good health, and at the present time is a proficient wood-turner. This is a case in which the gymnasium was a substitute for the hospital.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,140.

	May 7, 1891.	Aug. 28, 1891.
Weight	37.6	43.7
Height	1503	1515
Height, sitting	787	796
Height, knee	401	401
Height, pubes	753	764
Height, navel	912	916
Height, sternum	1215	1220
Girth, head	528	533
Girth, neck	305	320
Girth, chest	700	770
Girth, chest, full	733	822
Girth, ninth rib	690	720
Girth, ninth rib, full	720	785
Girth, belly	670	685
Girth, hips	730	770

	May 7, 1891.	Aug. 28, 1891.
Girth, right thigh	370	444
Girth, left thigh	380	444
Girth, right knee	320	340
Girth, left knee	320	340
Girth, right calf	285	312
Girth, left calf	290	312
Girth, right ankle	188	200
Girth, left ankle	188	200
Girth, right instep	230	230
Girth, left instep	230	233
Girth, upper arm, right	220	270
Girth, upper arm, left	210	267
Girth, right elbow	221	235
Girth, left elbow	211	235
Girth, right forearm	211	230
Girth, left forearm	211	232
Girth, right wrist	152	160
Girth, left wrist	147	160
Depth, chest	181	190
Depth, abdomen	184	168
Breadth, head	148	151
Breadth, neck	98	105
Breadth, shoulders	324	327
Breadth, waist	221	230
Breadth, hips	277	285
Breadth, nipples	156	171
Length, right shoulder, elbow	321	329
Length, left shoulder, elbow	320	327
Length, right elbow, tip	410	414
Length, left elbow, tip	400	412
Length, right foot	241	244
Length, left foot	241	243
Horizontal length	1516	1530
Stretch of arms	1530	1558
Capacity of lungs	1.6	2
Strength, back	70	102

	May 7, 1891.	Aug. 28 1891.
Strength, legs	75	148
Strength, chest	7	22
Strength, upper arm, dips .....	....	11
Strength, right forearm	16	22
Strength, left forearm	16	22

No. 14,352 was selected to overcome a swollen and stiff knee resulting from a punctured wound and subsequent abscess. He was fairly nourished but crippled from inability to use the knee. The original appearance of the swollen joint is well shown in Pate X, and presents a striking contrast to its fellow.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,352.

	Oct. 19, 1891.	March 19, 1892.
Weight	16.3	72
Height	1720	1724
Height, sitting	910	918
Height, knee	450	456
Height, pubes	848	853
Height, navel	1016	1014
Height, sternum	1393	1393
Girth, head	585	590
Girth, neck	380	380
Girth, chest	900	920
Girth, chest, full	940	995
Girth, ninth rib	830	826
Girth, ninth rib, full	890	890
Girth, belly	780	778
Girth, hip	880	900
Girth, right thigh	490	517
Girth, left thigh	550	560
Girth, right knee	400	384
Girth, left knee	370	380
Girth, right calf	333	348
Girth, left calf	340	350

	Oct. 19, 1891.	March 19, 1892.
Girth, right ankle	217	220
Girth, left ankle	218	220
Girth, right instep	260	260
Girth, left instep	268	267
Girth, upper arm, right	330	375
Girth, upper arm, left	308	345
Girth, right elbow	290	290
Girth, left elbow	265	282
Girth, right forearm	280	296
Girth, left forearm	260	289
Girth, right wrist	182	182
Girth, left wrist	180	180
Depth, chest	198	198
Depth, abdomen	210	203
Breadth, head	160	164
Breadth, neck	118	125
Breadth, shoulders	390	407
Breadth, waist	264	256
Breadth, hips	316	327
Breadth, nipples	187	198
Length, right shoulder elbow	388	390
Length, left shoulder elbow	390	392
Length, right elbow tip	482	483
Length, left elbow tip	481	483
Length, right foot	264	266
Length, left foot	264	266
Horizontal length	1730	1744
Stretch of arms	1825	1837
Capacity of lungs	3.7	3.9
Strength, back	150	220
Strength legs	?	270
Strength, chest	33	56
Strength, upper arm, dips	3	12
Strength, right forearm	48	54
Strength, left forearm	48	52

No. 14,004 was a case of serious effusion in the cavity of the right chest, following epidemic influenza. After the withdrawal of the fluid, and when able to be about, he was placed in the gymnasium. His progress there, though slow, was continuous and compared favorably with many cases of prolonged convalescence after uncomplicated influenza.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,004.

	June 17, 1891.	Jan. 2, 1892.
Weight	60.7	67.8
Height	1823	1826
Height, sitting	920	930
Height, knee	511	520
Height, pubes	962	958
Height, navel	1125	1137
Height, sternum	1500	1505
Girth, head	566	580
Girth, neck	342	353
Girth, chest	910	935
Girth, chest, full	952	1000
Girth, ninth rib	800	860
Girth, ninth rib, full	858	907
Girth, belly	715	755
Girth, hips	860	910
Girth, right thigh	485	510
Girth, left thigh	480	530
Girth, right knee	355	362
Girth, left knee	355	360
Girth, right calf	315	338
Girth, left calf	330	345
Girth, right ankle	228	226
Girth, left ankle	222	226
Girth, right instep	265	260
Girth, left instep	260	260
Girth, upper arm, right	285	320
Girth, upper arm, left	274	302

	June 17, 1891,	Jan. 2, 1892,
Girth, right elbow	255	265
Girth, left elbow	255	260
Girth, right forearm	250	260
Girth, left forearm	250	265
Girth, right wrist	170	173
Girth, left wrist	170	168
Depth, chest	207	211
Depth, abdomen	150	170
Breadth, head	158	158
Breadth, neck	106	112
Breadth, shoulders	400	400
Breadth, waist	265	274
Breadth, hips	332	331
Breadth, nipples	195	206
Length, right shoulder elbow	400	402
Length, left shoulder elbow	395	392
Length, right elbow tip	501	503
Length, left elbow tip	493	394
Length, right foot	280	280
Length, left foot	283	280
Horizontal length	1840	1840
Stretch of arms	1886	1895
Capacity of lungs	3.3	4
Strength, back	108	160
Strength, legs	132	247
Strength, chest	23	44
Strength, upper arm, dips	4	12
Strength, right forearm	29	44
Strength, left forearm	31	38

Most of the men were of inferior stature, small-boned, and indifferently nourished. For the reason that they existed prior to and at the time of commitment, these conditions can not in part be charged to the effects of prison life. Certain effeminate traits in facial lines, soft and low voice, and diminished growth of hair in axillary and public regions appear. If certain ones were

clothed in more attractive dress than the severely plain prison garb, they would pass for artless and guileless boys, among confiding and unsuspecting people. At the plastic age, crime can not be clearly read upon the face. Numerous examples of gynecomastia have occurred, ranging from a rounded development of bust and prominent nipple surrounded by a deeply pigmented areola to well-defined mammary glands that have periodic seasons of congestion and attempts at functional activity. In one instance there was well marked glandular secretion. Through stimulation and suggestion, sexual activity was manifest in many at an early age, and, without attempt at repression and control, entered into their daily life as a hygienic function and a pleasure; or the sexual sense being perverted became exaggerated and pathological sexuality ensued. Within a year two pederasts for hire were noted, one of whom is at present insane.

The cutaneous in common with other systems improperly performed its part. The skin is dry and harsh with tactile power impaired. Acne as a reflection upon personal hygiene is the most common lesion, and present in all its stages, from papules to disfiguring induration.

The facial and cranial asymmetries of criminals have been noted by observers. If sought for they will be found to exist in most individuals; but, as a matter of fact, are more pronounced in defective classes and brought into greater prominence by cropping the hair and beard. In talking or giving expression to the emotions, an unequal contraction of the muscles of the two sides of the face is common, presenting the appearance seen in mild cases of facial paralysis.

Waves of ascending nerve currents are frequently witnessed, manifesting themselves in passing destructive tendencies, irritability and sulks, or an unexpected and unprovoked assault upon a fellow prisoner may result from accumulated nervous energy. Changes in manner and appearance convey to the trained observer, days in advance, the approach of a nervous storm, and in extreme cases, afford an opportunity to confine the subject, that the attack

may be modified and shortened. These nervous storms are of common occurrence but happen with greater frequency in early spring and fall.

The moral nature is warped and blunted. In most instances no regret is experienced for the commission of a crime. In the case of violence, it is for purposes of revenge and to right a real or fancied wrong, or to minister to lust; and, in any event, the end sought or attained justifies the means. The boys were not thieves for purposes of gain and accumulation, but applied the proceeds of their crime to the satisfying of factitious wants, the gratification of sensuous pleasures, and to enable themselves to live without labor and in a manner beyond their station. It is a matter of little importance whether the party wronged be related by closest ties or be a total stranger. The only disgrace attaching to criminous acts is in detection, which is an implied reflection of crudeness in the methods pursued.

By the opportunities it affords for close contact with and observation of the men, the gymnasium possesses advantages as a favorable place for studies in criminal anthropology "the name first used by Lombroso and others of the so-called Italian school. now generally given to that branch of morbid psychology which is concerned with the study of such physical and psychical peculiarities as may be found in criminals." Criminals are variously classified. The classification of Ferri is a clinical one and substantially as follows: (1) the criminal by passion; (2) the occasional criminal; (3) the habitual or professional criminal; (4) the instinctive criminal; (5) the insane criminal. Tyndall arranges them thus: (1) criminals of occasion, accident, but essentially of sound morals; (2) criminals of the plastic type, that is, who can be readily molded for either good or evil; (3) incorrigible criminals. Professor Benedikt's classification is upon a pathological basis.

Crime, as a moral affection, is hereditary and acquired, and presents itself in an acute or chronic form. The causes of criminous conduct reside within the individual or pertain to his environment, using the term in its broadest psychological sense — the whole of the circumstances that act upon the individual or that he can

act upon. In addition to the above there are three factors, biological, cosmic, and social.

The biological rests upon anatomical, physiological and psychological peculiarities which may be hereditary, due to accidents at birth involving head and brain, or the results of morbid processes, as disease. Some, using the word in its literal sense and losing sight of the fact that degeneracies of parents may be modified by transmission, object to heredity being considered a crime-cause in cases where criminous tendencies are absent in the parents. Parents may at times fail in impressing a child with marks of its origin, yet the same child may possess to a marked degree traits and peculiarities that were characteristic of its remote antecedents. Depressing conditions in the parents at the time of the union of the germinal elements may manifest themselves in varied form in the offspring. The syphilitic and inebriate will transmit their vices which in turn may become modified in their progeny, finally finding expression in collateral degeneracies, as idiocy, lunacy, prostitution and criminality. In addition may be mentioned: cerebral compression, due to prolonged or instrumental labor; accidents at birth; the epileptic state; toxæmia of infectious diseases; and the effect of drugs, as opium, chloral, the bromides, cocaine, quinine, etc., upon judgment and will-power.

The cosmic factor relates to the influences of the external inorganic world; atmospheric conditions; influence of seasons, humidity, heat and cold; the influence of drought and rain upon food supply, inducing famine and disease.

The social has a relation to crime arising from economic disturbances, to acts originating in dissatisfaction with social means and standing, and unwillingness to assume certain moral obligations connected therewith, and to questionable methods in the acquisition of power and gain. Lacassagne pertinently remarks: "The social environment is the cultivation medium of criminality; the criminal is the microbe, an element which only becomes important when it finds the medium which causes it to ferment."

The criminal by passion is occasionally encountered. He is not essentially possessed of anti-social traits or deficiency of morals; but, impatient at the law's delays, assumes to mete out

justice where his interests are at stake or to visit with violence an injury done him. An avenger of family dishonor and a lad who steals the equivalent of wages wrongfully withheld are instances in point.

The occasional criminal constitutes the rank and file of commitments to the reformatory. He may at first exhibit perverse traits of character in childhood—outbursts of temper and willfulness—and passing beyond the control of parental authority seek an environment calculated to repress his latent good and develop the evil phases of his nature; or, possessing original weakness of organization and character, with a progressive decline of resistive power, he may succumb to opportunities. By a repetition of opportunities a habitude or criminous “second nature” is evolved that tends to the commission of crime “without any preceding consideration and arrangement of separate actions by a decided impulse of the will,” and appears as the forerunner of the habitual or professional criminal, types of devolutionary change. The instinctive criminal figures occasionally although constituting a small proportion of the prison population. His is a condition of exalted egoism accompanied by unusual development of sensuous impulses and an entire absence of self-inhibition. He is accounted morally insane when inclined to diabolism as evidenced by destructive traits, purposeless appropriation of property, gratification in the infliction of cruelties upon his fellows and the lower animals, and deriving intense delight with sexual exaltation from acts of violence involving maiming and the sight of blood.

The insane criminal, that is, one mentally deranged prior to the commission of the criminous act that brought him in conflict with the law, is related only incidentally to criminal anthropology.

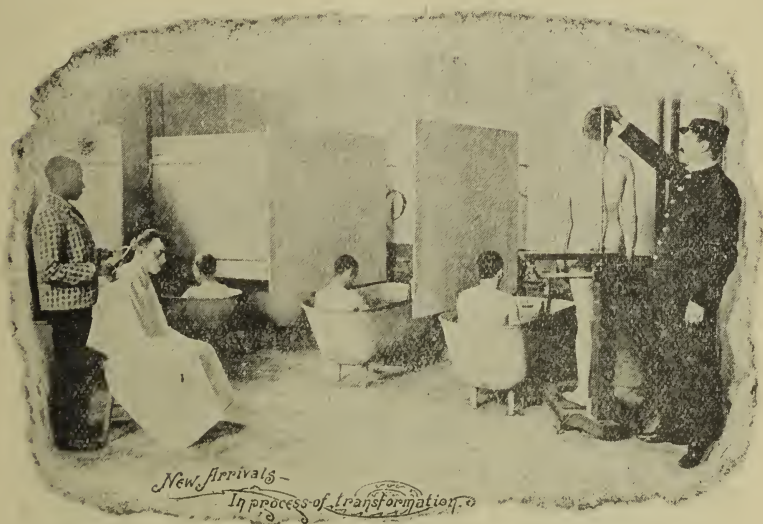
THE PRISONER.

Reformatory methods for the treatment of criminals have been the object of much attention in recent years. But there have appeared so many misguided writers, wont to inflict upon a patiently suffering public the tale of their illusions in the matter, that it seems opportune to attempt to establish here a clearer idea of the routine of reformatory life at Elmira and of the methods that characterize its functions. Several authors, admir-



able for their literary ability and imaginative powers, more than for their knowledge of the subject, have rendered descriptions that would lead the reader to conceive a reformatory as an institution specially adapted to the conveniences and recreation of the youthful lawbreakers confined within its walls, while others have commented in strong terms upon the severity of the treatment applied to prisoners. It is perhaps not surprising that opinions

assurances and prayers of parents or friends who implore the judge to save the culprit from the ignominy and utter disgrace of a term in State prison. While awaiting trial in the city prisons, the younger criminals not infrequently obtain from old offenders with whom they become more or less acquainted a somewhat exaggerated and fanciful idea of the workings of the reformatory, and by the time they are arraigned at the bar of General Sessions, many are often thoroughly frightened and beg to be sent to one of the State prisons rather than to the reformatory. Appeals of this kind are sometimes considered but are more frequently



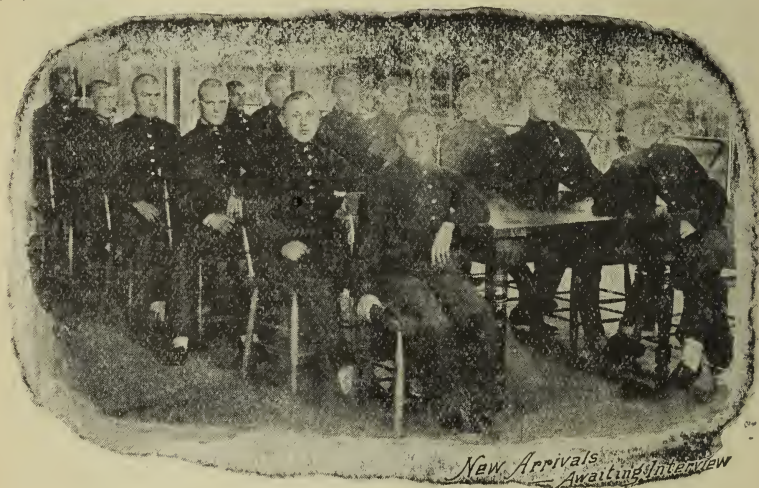
disregarded.”* The indeterminateness of the sentence to the reformatory is naturally distasteful to the majority of the convicted criminals awaiting sentence. The possible length of his stay at the reformatory being the maximum period of imprisonment provided by law for the offense of which he has been found guilty, the youthful offender generally prefers a term in State prison, to which he would be sentenced most likely for the minimum time fixed by the code, irrespective of the consideration of the usual “good time” reduction, and where he would know precisely the length of the detention upon which depends his freedom.

* *The Summary*, July 24, 1892.

Young men convicted of more serious crimes, involving a possible penalty of ten years or longer, usually wish to be sent to the reformatory, expecting in this manner to obtain their release more rapidly, while again there are others who feel keenly the shame of a sentence to State prison and prefer the reformatory to what they consider a more degrading imprisonment.

How Initiated.

When arrived at the reformatory the prisoner is immediately shown the way to the bath-room, where he is divested of all his clothing, his hair is cropped short and face clean shaved, and he receives a thorough cleansing; after undergoing the usual ordeal of inspection and measurements for registration and identifying purposes, he is presented with the regular neutral grade uniform and assigned to a cell. In addition



to clothing and undergarments, he is furnished upon his arrival with an extra pair of working trousers, a shoe brush with blacking, hair brush and comb, tooth brush, cake of soap, needle and thread, tin water cup and basin. The morning after arrival, an interview with the general superintendent takes place. The main object of this private audience is to ascertain the special causes of each individual's crime, for the purpose of determining

the treatment to be pursued, experimentally at first, in order to effect a cure. The points gathered at this interview are the names and addresses of parents and relatives, the prisoner's antecedents, including the condition of his ancestors, whether criminal, insane, epileptic, intemperate or illiterate, their means and manner of living, and his relation toward them; his own history, comprising an account of previous wrong-doings, the character of his associations, the nature of his home life, his religion, mental attainments, trade relations, and physical type and conditions, also the trade he would like to follow and for which he thinks himself more especially adapted. Then other questions are put and answers sought, upon which the general superintendent usually relies as fair indicators of character, and a certain standard, more or less approximate, is determined under the quantities of sensitiveness and moral susceptibility. A treatment is then prescribed, subject to any variations that may be found advisable as the treatment progresses. When all the arrivals of one day have thus been accorded audience, which ordinarily lasts in each case some twenty minutes, they are assembled in the management's office, where the rules and methods of the institution are fully explained to them by the general superintendent, in person; this instruction lasts another half hour. The school secretary then carefully examines each man, and, after ascertaining his mental attainments, grades him in the school of letters. Later on, the physician ascertains the condition of those impaired in health or body, and assigns to the physical culture class all men who require hygienic treatment; the others, a large majority, by far, generally exceeding ninety per cent of the number received, are assigned to the "military."

In the "Awkward Squad."

The first two weeks of a cadet's life are usually found exceedingly severe. They are devoted almost without interruption to military training in the "awkward squad." One of the inmates thus expresses himself:

"On Tuesday morning, we were called down to the store-room where a pair of heavy shoes was presented to each man, with a
[Assembly, No. 25.]

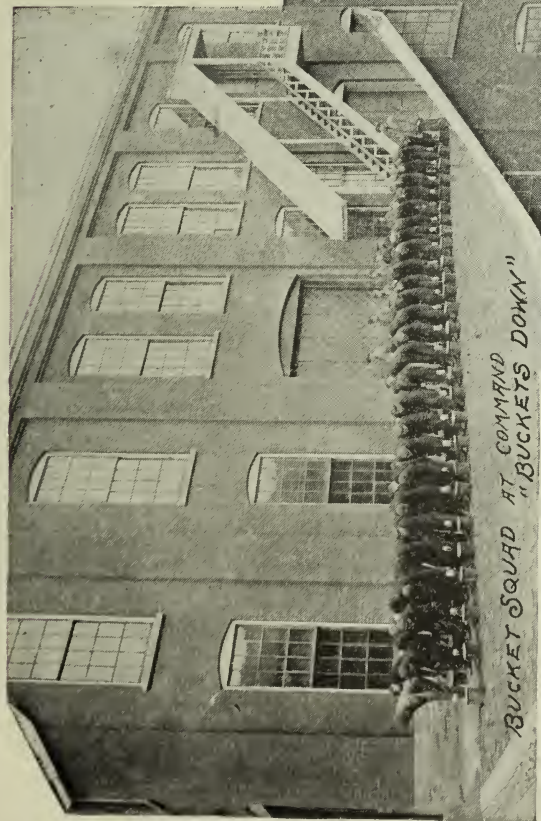
new belt and buckle, such as we have seen the others wear at 'military' in the afternoons. I asked the storekeeper if I could have another handkerchief for the one he gave me on arrival a few days before, when he informed me that every man must wash his own handkerchief and military belt; when they are worn out, he replaces them. Thereupon we repaired to the outer grounds, where, under a scorching sun, we were taught by another inmate how to march in step and execute right face and left face and right dress and left dress with the precision of automatons. That morning we were interviewed by the military instructor. After a few hours of our preliminary exercises in the 'awkward squad,' I had some misgiving with respect to my physical capacity for enduring two weeks of this continuous drill, and when the colonel remarked: 'And if you feel tired and your feet are sore and blistered, don't ask to be excused, for the doctor will only laugh at you; you must accustom yourself to such things,' I experienced still greater apprehension. After three days of marching and drilling, when the blisters did appear, as large as my thumb, and my feet did ache and felt like blocks of lead, I recalled the colonel's words, and reflecting upon the uselessness of any appeal to the physician, I resolutely slipped on my heavy shoes, not without a cry of pain, and went out into the hot sun with the others, trudging and drudging and drilling all day long.

* * * By this time the skin was commencing to peel from my forehead and face under the merciless action of the sun, but I soon became accustomed to these slight physical discomforts and after a while the blisters began to harden, and I scarcely heeded the fatigue any more. Two weeks later, I was graduated from the 'awkward squad' and assigned to a regular company and became lost among the great army of reformatory 'soldiers.'"

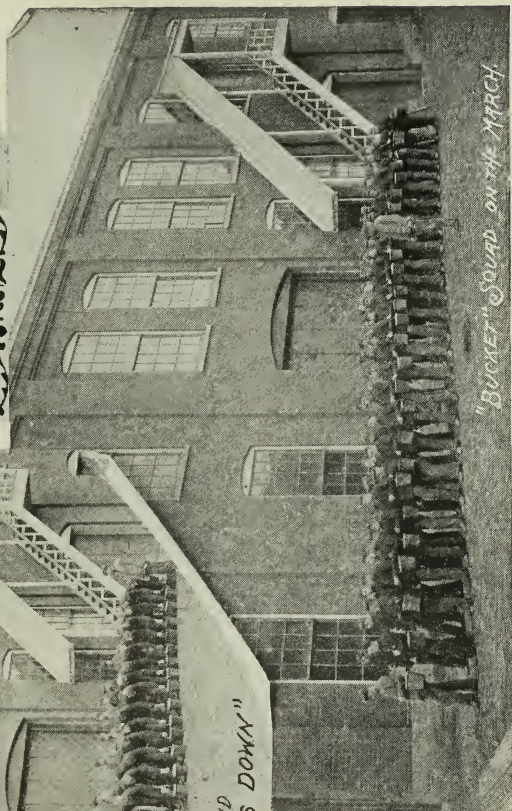
Daily Routine.

The daily routine of reformatory life is as follows:

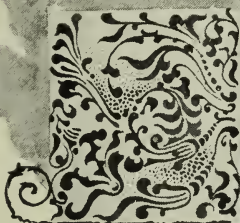
At 5.45, the morning call ^{4.45} sounded for the men to arise and dress; breakfast is served at 6 o'clock and half an hour later beds must be made and cells cleaned; at 6.45 the cell doors are unlocked and the prisoners assemble in squads to carry their buckets to the air galleries and gain their respective shops. Work com-



BUCKET SQUAD AT COMMAND
"BUCKETS DOWN"



"BUCKET" SQUAD ON THE MARCH



mences at 7; at noon, the whistle sounds for dinner. During the afternoon, on regular days, work is resumed in the shops at 1 o'clock and continues until 4. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, the entire afternoon is devoted to military drill. Every secular afternoon at 4.15 dress-parade takes place; it lasts until 5, when supper is served. At 7 o'clock manual and mental training is provided; these sessions usually last until 8.30; certain classes sit until 9. At 9.30 "taps" are sounded and the men retire for the night; those who for important reasons are provided with "late light" permits may continue to burn their lights until 11.

The Sunday schedule is somewhat different; it is given below:

Reveille, 6.45 a. m.

Breakfast, 7 a. m.

Military inspection, 8.30 a. m.

Religious services of various denominations (ministrations and attendance voluntary), 9.30 a. m.

Course of lectures on "Nature" studies (lower school division), 10.45 a. m.

Dinner, 12.30 p. m.

Session of class in practical ethics (higher school division), 3 p. m.

Supper, 5 p. m.

Lecture (entire population), 7 p. m.

Tattoo, 9 p. m.

Taps, 9.30 p. m.

As the routine of reformatory life varies in its details with the individual grading of each inmate, an explanation of the manner and methods of classification seems in order.

There are three divisional grades: Upper first or probationary, lower first or neutral, and second or convict, assignments to all of which are made in a methodic manner according to a well regulated disciplinary system of "reports."

System of "Reports."

The disciplinary organization is based entirely upon a military reporting system. All officers and guards are provided with small printed blanks, termed reports; upon these the entire discipline of the institution is founded. The reports are practically

fine-notices, upon which are printed the various offenses for which the fine may be imposed, with space for the name of the offender and for that of the reporting officer. The amount of the fine, ranging from fifteen cents to nine dollars, is indicated by the color of the report. To report an inmate under his charge, the officer fills out one of these slips with the name of the offender and checks off the offense or offenses for which the fine is imposed, stating the circumstances in full. At the close of the day, all the reports of each officer are inclosed in an envelope which is subsequently sealed and delivered into the colonel's letter-box. The following



morning, all these slips are carefully looked over by the colonel who, after determining provisionally the amount of fine which should be imposed, hands them in to the disciplinary office, where they are entered in the conduct ledgers, and smaller duplicate memoranda written out with the offense checked and circumstances detailed, but with the reporting officer's name omitted; these duplicate reports, which correspond in color with the originals, are delivered in the evening to the offending inmates, while the originals are docketed and filed. When a prisoner receives a report which he considers unmerited, he is at liberty to deny it and return it to the general superintendent. After a thorough

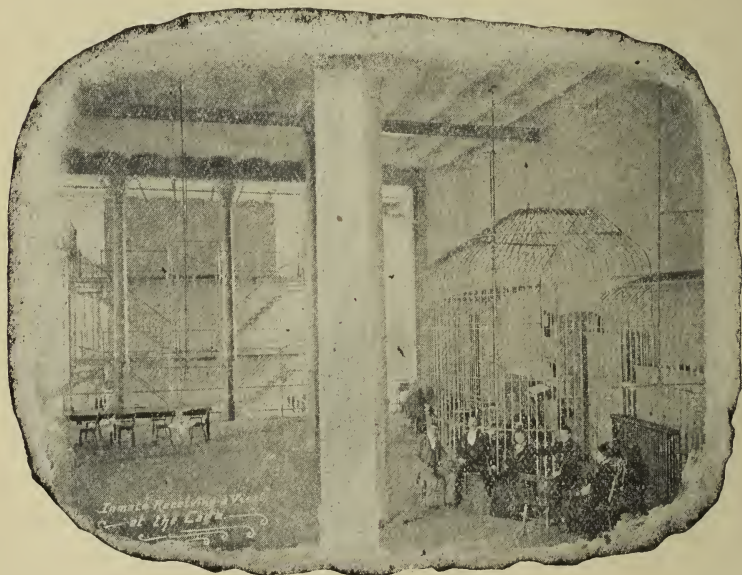
investigation, the latter personally indorses the report "canceled" or "stands." In the former case, notification of the cancellation is given in a regular manner; in the latter event, the report is returned. Whenever a report is denied for fraudulent motives, and the fact is established, another, of one dollar, is added for untruthfulness. For serious breaches, or whenever an inmate continues to appeal from judgment once rendered, a court-martial is assembled, consisting generally of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and two majors of the regiment, and the matter is more thoroughly sifted. Before the court-martial, the prisoner is allowed to produce any witnesses he wishes to call to the stand; the full proceedings are reported by a stenographer and copies furnished to each member of the court, when, after mature deliberation, judgment is rendered a few days later, such decision being subject to the approval of the general superintendent; from the findings of this court, which sits usually on one case for two or three hours, there is rarely an appeal.

Labor reports, distinguished from conduct reports by their color, which is grey, are also imposed, for the shortage of task, or any other deficiency or neglect in the workshops. A loss of one mark is entailed in conduct or labor for every complete dollar fined in either of these departments during the entire month. In school, a loss of one mark is sustained for every full twenty-five per cent short of 100 in that examination wherein the lowest percentage is obtained during the month. A perfect month is indicated by nine good marks which correspond to absence of all loss of marks for the month either in conduct, labor or school. For committing a theft, or for "crookedness" of any kind, a zero is imposed, which involves the loss of nine marks, thereby annulling all credit of previous good conduct. A serious breach of discipline is punished in like manner by a "nine-dollar report" which is the heaviest fine imposed.

Disciplinary.

Conduct enters largely into the various disciplinary considerations. As soon as an inmate loses a mark in conduct, his reports for the month are taken from the file and looked over by

the general superintendent who also inquires into the accounts of previous months in the conduct ledger. If the record is clear and the mark is lost for continuous carelessness, the man is generally "reproved," that is, he receives a printed notice, above the general superintendent's signature, cautioning him to be more careful. After a second imperfect month, he is usually warned to do better and notified to the effect that another month's bad record may cause his reduction in grade; that is the "first call." If no improvement is apparent during the following month another chance is generally offered in the shape of a "last



call." After a fourth successive month of unimproved record, the culprit is ordinarily reduced to an inferior grade. In the convict grade the path of the offender is not "strewn with roses." Loss of one mark brings him a notification that he must behave or suffer the consequences of his misconduct. With the reporting of three more offenses he is given a final warning. Further losses insure for him a personal interview with the general superintendent. If the latter observes no signs of repentance, nor desire to make an effort, but perceives only a moral lethargy that requires awakening, physical treatment is resorted to, in the form of

"spanking," administered in every case by the general superintendent. If the latter observe no signs of repentance, nor desire retributive.

In these different considerations, less attention is paid to the absolute record of an inmate than to the improvement manifested, and to other individual circumstances peculiar to each prisoner. No positive rule is laid down in advance, and the nature of the treatment outlined upon the arrival of every man may vary at any time, from month to month, according to the character and aptitude manifested by the subject in the course of the application.

Classification.

Upon his arrival, the prisoner is placed in the neutral grade, where he must earn six successive or nearly successive months of perfect record, or, in default of this, of such improved record as the general superintendent sees fit to exact, before he can reach the upper first or probationary grade. As already mentioned, three or four months of bad and unimproved record in either the probationary or neutral grade may entail a reduction to the grades respectively and immediately below. After degradation all previous markings are virtually annulled, and an entirely new record must be made, with this difference: That whereas but three months of perfect behavior are exacted to secure restoration to the neutral grade after a first reduction to the convict grade; after a second reduction it requires six months, and after a third reduction, one year.

Twice a year, Independence Day and Christmas, an exception is made for the benefit of second-grade men, and a temporary suspension of the rule ordered. Usually, one month in advance of the event, the general superintendent publishes a proclamation in *The Summary*, somewhat as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the General Superintendent :

"To members of the second grade, amnesty is hereby offered. With the sole exception of those too recently reduced for vile or dishonest conduct, all men belonging to this section, who earn perfect records during the month of June, will, on the fourth day

of July, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, be advanced to the neutral grade and restored to all the privileges of that section. This offer is extended to all members of the second grade not especially excepted, however imperfect their previous record may be.

“ Be it understood that this amnesty applies only to this single period, and can not be held as a precedent for any future occasion.

“ Done at the New York State Reformatory this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1892, and of the establishment of the reformatory the seventeenth.”

UPPER FIRST OR PROBATIONARY GRADE.

This is the highest division, and can only be reached after at least six months of perfect record in the lower first or neutral grade. At no time is there more than twenty-five per cent of the entire population in this division. At this writing the count is 329, the entire population numbering 1,394. Prisoners are released on parole from the probationary grade only. Four perfect months must be earned in this grade before a parole will be authorized by the board of managers, and two months of further good record are required before the conditional release is actually granted. A prisoner can obtain his release on parole from the probationary grade only after having secured, through the intermediary of his friends or of the management, a satisfactory situation. To aid him in this undertaking, the institution provides such stationery and printed blanks as may be needed for purposes of corresponding. Whenever a situation is offered an inmate, the character of the prospective employer is investigated and, unless good faith is established, the prisoner is not allowed to depart. In conformity with the methods of reformatory treatment which consist in grading the advantages of inmates according to the probable proximity of their departure into free life, the upper first grade is attended with certain privileges denied other divisions. Inmates belonging to this grade are clothed in light blue uniforms and caps; they are allowed a “regulation” shirt of muslin once a week; they may wear their beards trimmed as they please and are entitled to a shave twice a week; they may

receive letters and visits once a month and write as often to their parents; the cells are larger and the men "doubled up," two or three in one room; prisoners of the upper first grade may attain to all military distinctions; during military exercises the privates are allowed to talk while at "rest." What is considered the greatest privilege of the probationary grade is the partaking of meals in the dining-room instead of eating in cells from ration pans. The dietary is also somewhat improved. The dining-room tables are spread with white cloths and the men are provided with



knives, forks, spoons, crockery, salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard. The food without being fanciful is substantial and nourishing. Bread may be had in reasonable quantities. Tea or coffee is served at every meal, the latter being made from burnt bread crusts ground with coffee-beans. The morning regimen is usually hash, or at other times mashed red beans. For dinner, meat soup is served three times a week, once with potatoes or cabbage; a meat stew is dished out three other days and bean soup on another. The evening meal consists gene-

rally of a small pat of butter with a portion of fruit-sauce, either currant or apple, in addition to bread or tea. At these meals, the men are allowed to converse in moderated tones with one another after the signal is given to commence eating.

LOWER FIRST OR NEUTRAL GRADE.

This is the largest of the grades. At present it contains 593 inmates. Prisoners may be assigned to it in four different ways: By original commitment, by reduction from the upper first or restoration from the second grade, and by violation of parole. In this grade the prisoners are completely segregated and are prohibited at all times from communicating with one another. Their cells are much smaller than those of the upper first grade men.



The bedsteads are made of iron and the mattresses are filled with straw. Their clothing is black with dark gray trousers. Inmates of the neutral grade are not allowed to wear a trimmed beard, but may be shaved once a week; they are permitted to receive a letter or a visit and to write home once every other month. No military distinction higher than the rank of second sergeant can be attained by members of this grade. Meals in the lower first grade are served in ration pans and eaten in the cells. Every man is

provided regularly with molasses, vinegar and salt, which articles he keeps in the cupboard of his cell. Bread is distributed in liberal quantities at the different meal hours. The diet is somewhat inferior to that of the upper first grade; the breakfast is the same—hash or beans; the supper consists of tea, bread and

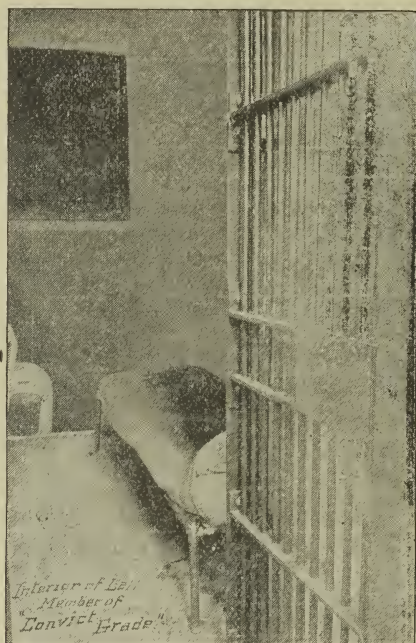


molasses, while the dinner is composed of meat-soup with potatoes or cabbage for one day of the week; for three other days there is stew, and for the remaining three, soup; coffee is served for dinner four times per week and every morning at breakfast.

SECOND OR CONVICT GRADE.

Reductions to this grade, which, on September thirtieth, had a following of 472 men, are made usually from the neutral, but exceptionally from the probationary, grade. Restorations from the convict grade are had into the neutral only. Inmates of the second grade whose conduct shows no improvement after a reasonable time are temporarily classed as “incorrigible,” and whenever the crowded condition of the reformatory makes a transfer of prisoners to other State penal institutions necessary, the incorrigibles are generally selected to depart. At the State prisons, transferred reformatory prisoners are obliged to serve out the remainder of their maximum sentence, less the usual “good time” allowed

other prisoners. The treatment of men in the convict grade is calculated to make the offenders taste to the very dregs the bitter part of prison life. The men are clothed in garments of bright red and wear their hair closely cropped. Their underclothing is of coarser texture and material than that of the neutral grade, and their cells are devoid of all furniture, i. e., table and chair, while the beds are without sheets, consisting only of blankets and mat-



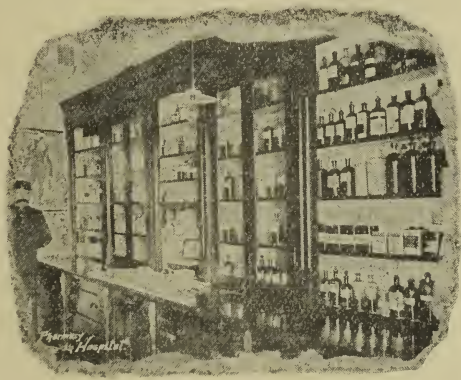
tress; carpets are not allowed within second grade cells. In this grade, prisoners receive no visits or correspondence, nor are they permitted to write to their families. They are deprived of the use of the reference library and are under stricter surveillance in the classes and shops. No military distinctions are accorded them. Neither is coffee or tea served with their meals, which in other respects consists of the same fare as that of the neutral grade.

General Facts.

Upon entering the institution, every inmate is provided with a small pad and a pencil, by means of which he is enabled to communicate with the general superintendent through letter-

boxes established for that purpose and conveniently placed throughout the building. A separate day for each of the three grades is set apart every week by the general superintendent for interviews with men who request an audience. The prisoners are not allowed to receive wearing apparel or books or packages of any kind from friends without, excepting carpets, which may be sent to members of the two higher grades.

The buildings are lighted throughout by electricity, every cell being provided with a ten-candle power incandescent lamp. Heat is furnished by means of steam pipes. Body wear, towels, and bed-clothing are changed once every week. Prisoners are required to make all small repairs to their clothing, sew on but-



tons, wash their handkerchiefs and military belts, keep their cells clean and in order and their cell doors washed. Miscellaneous literature, carefully selected, is distributed to inmates once every week, also a copy of the institutional newspaper, *The Summary*. A reference library is open for consultation by members of the two higher classes. Written examinations in every study are undergone monthly, with the exception of ethics, examinations in which are held every other month. The physician makes his round of calls every morning, and the dentist once a month. The board of managers convenes quarterly to consider for parole purposes the records of prisoners, and once every month to award absolute releases among those paroled and to listen to any communications from inmates on personal or other matters.

The Parole.

When an inmate obtains his release on parole he is provided with a new suit of clothes, and receives sufficient funds to reach his destination and pay his immediate expenses. An interview is then granted him by the general superintendent who gives him some practical advice with respect to his duties, and presents him with his parole papers. This document practically permits him to go at liberty under certain conditions and restraints mentioned in the papers. Upon their release on parole, inmates are requested to "proceed directly to the place of employment" provided for them, and "there remain, if practicable, for at least six months" from the date of issuance of parole papers. When arrived at their destination, they must report to a guardian specially selected for the purpose—in most cases the New York Prison Association, otherwise some leading citizen of the town—furnishing particulars as to place of employment and place of residence. They must also communicate with the general superintendent announcing their arrival. Upon the first day of every month, for a period of six months or more, and until absolutely released by the managers, they must present themselves at the office of their temporary guardian and hand in a statement of their conduct, to be forwarded to the reformatory authorities. The account, duly certified by their employer, must state whether they have been "constantly under pay during the month, and if not, to furnish the reason therefor, and also make known the amounts of money they have expended and laid aside," together with a "general and full statement of themselves and surroundings." A systematic record is kept of all men paroled from the institution, with minutes of their correspondence and of the guardian's private reports. Whenever an ex-prisoner, conditionally released, is found derelict in complying with the conditions of his parole, an investigation is set on foot, and if the reports are unsatisfactory, a warrant is issued for the apprehension and return of the delinquent. Paroled men who "through misfortune or inability" lose their position and voluntarily return to the institution with the advice and consent of the management are received as guests, awaiting the procurement of a new situation.

July 1st, 1892.

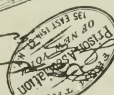


2. B. Brewster, Esq.,
Sup. of
Kauai, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-
In accordance with one of the rules of my parole, I have
with make my THIRD monthly report
Paid for Salary for June \$2.50
Incidental expenses 10.80
Purchased necessary articles 7.50
39.80
12.70 (balance)
of which I have laid aside \$10.
Salary raised to \$35., taking effect the 15th of last month.

Respectfully yours,

[Handwritten text, partially obscured by stamp]



[Handwritten text, including a list of expenses and a signature]

6
The President,
S. J. [unclear]
Atlantic City, N.J.
New York, July 1st 1892

[Handwritten letter text]

Wages for the month ending June 30th
Board - 75¢
Clothing - 12.00
Food - 50
Sundry - 50
Cleaning - 1.50
Laundry - 1.38
Total - \$16.70



[Handwritten text, including a signature]

RESULTS.

Keenly alive as are its upholders to the incompleteness of its action, the modern reformatory system, though far from perfect in the attainment of its object and open yet to considerable improvement—dependent perhaps more on external legislative motives than upon any internal disciplinary causes—is most gratifying in its effects, as much on account of the good results it has produced in the past as of the great hopes it creates for the future. Since the establishment of the reformatory, an aggregate of 5,899 young men, committed from the criminal courts, have been subjected to its treatment, and the numerous letters continually reaching the management from former inmates restored to citizenship, as well as from parents of ex-prisoners, without constituting absolute proof, bear witness, by reason of the average of things, to the good effects usually produced. Evidence of a more direct nature, although perhaps none the more conclusive, might be looked for in the lives of the men discharged from the institution as cured, after a more or less lengthy sojourn under the indeterminate sentence system. The records of 100 of these successively released on parole from October 1, 1891, the beginning of the fiscal year, have been compiled from the institutional biographical registers, regardless of choice or of any consideration other than numerical order of release, and various facts of interest connected with the lives of the men have been condensed into the tables following, and succinct sketches to be found further on, which will furnish a general idea of the value of the work performed in the institution.

TABLE SHOWING THE TRADE AND SCHOOL RELATIONS OF 100 MEN
YEAR

These served well the conditions of their parole

Number.	Date of parole.	Register number.	Age.	OFFENSE.	Maximum term.	Actual term of detention.			Mental attainments.
						Yrs.	Yrs.	Mos.	
1	1891.				Yrs.	Yrs.	Mos.		
2	Oct. 8	13896	18	Burglary.....	5	1	7		Primary school.
3	Oct. 9	13597	17	Grand larceny	5	2	2		" "
4	Oct. 9	13867	23	Burglary.....	5	1	7		" "
5	Oct. 12	13317	19	Grand larceny	5	2	8		Common school.
6	Oct. 23	14058	19	Burglary.....	5	1	5		Primary school.
7	Nov. 3	13704	18	"	5	2	...		Common school.
8	Nov. 9	14208	21	Assault	10	1	1		Illiterate
9	Nov. 11	14199	19	Burglary.....	5	1	1		"
10	Nov. 11	13093	19	Grand larceny	5	3	3		Primary school.
11	Nov. 12	14187	21	"	5	2	8		Common school.
12	Nov. 16	13387	18	"	5	2	8		Primary school.
13	Nov. 16	14193	20	Assault	5	1	2		Illiterate
14	Nov. 16	14196	25	Forgery.....	10	1	4		Primary school.
15	Nov. 19	14132	21	Robbery.....	15	1	4		Illiterate
16	Nov. 23	14014	17	Grand larceny	5	1	7		Primary school.
17	Nov. 25	13986	21	Burglary.....	5	1	7		Common school.
18	Nov. 27	14245	18	Grand larceny	5	1	1		" "
19	Nov. 27	18785	18	"	5	1	11		" "
20	Nov. 27	14282	28	"	5	1	...		Grammar sch'l.
21	Nov. 30	14321	18	Attempt at burglary.....	2½	1	...		Primary school.
22	Dec. 2	14178	25	Receiving stolen goods	5	1	3		Illiterate
23	Dec. 2	13568	20	Grand larceny	5	2	5		Common school.
24	Dec. 3	13466	23	"	5	2	7		Read and write.
25	Dec. 4	14124	19	"	5	1	5		Primary school.
26	Dec. 9	14162	21	Forgery.....	10	1	4		Common school.
27	Dec. 9	13501	16	Assault	5	2	4		" "
28	Dec. 12	13987	21	Grand larceny	5	1	8		Primary school.
29	Dec. 12	13397	16	Burglary.....	5	2	9		Illiterate
30	Dec. 14	13904	19	"	5	1	9		Read and write.
31	Dec. 29	14267	26	Grand larceny	5	1	2		Common school.
32	Dec. 30	13938	21	Burglary.....	5	1	9		Read only
33	Dec. 31	13327	20	Attempt at burglary.....	5	2	11		Illiterate
34	Dec. 31	13856	16	Forgery.....	5	1	11		Academic
35	Dec. 31	13998	29	Burglary.....	5	1	8		Primary school.
36	Dec. 31	14236	16	"	5	1	2		" "
37	Dec. 31	14338	17	Attempt grand larceny.....	2½	1	1		" "
38	1892.								
39	Jan. 1	14343	21	Grand larceny	5	1	1		Common school.
40	Jan. 2	14244	18	"	5	1	2		" "
41	Jan. 2	12771	16	Burglary.....	5	4	2		Primary school.
42	Jan. 20	13942	20	Grand larceny	5	1	10		" "
43	Jan. 21	13763	19	"	5	2	1		" "
44	Jan. 24	13951	16	Attempt at burglary.....	2½	1	10		Read and write.
45	Feb. 3	13325	19	Grand larceny	5	3	...		Common school.
46	Feb. 3	14391	20	Receiving stolen goods	5	1	1		Illiterate
47	Feb. 3	13233	17	Burglary.....	20	3	1		Primary school.
48	Feb. 4	13528	20	Assault	5	2	7		" "
49	Feb. 4	14358	19	Burglary.....	5	1	1		Read and write.
50	Feb. 4	13604	25	Grand larceny	5	2	6		Illiterate
51	Feb. 5	14478	18	"	5	1	...		Primary school.
52	Feb. 5	14306	24	"	5	1	2		" "
53	Feb. 5	14419	23	"	5	1	...		" "
54	Feb. 5	13407	18	"	5	2	10		Common school.
55	Feb. 5	13996	26	"	5	1	10		Illiterate
56	Feb. 6	13028	20	Burglary.....	5	3	8		Primary school.
57	Feb. 6	14255	18	Attempt at forgery.....	5	1	3		" "
58	Feb. 8	14387	17	Grand larceny	5	1	1		Common school.
59	Feb. 9	13483	16	Robbery.....	20	2	9		Illiterate
60	Feb. 11	13032	20	Burglary.....	5	3	8		Primary school.
61	Feb. 11	14398	21	Forgery.....	10	1	1		" "
62	Feb. 12	14183	20	Grand larceny	5	1	5		" "
63	Feb. 12	13329	16	"	5	3	...		" "
64	Feb. 13	14483	20	Assault	5	1	...		Read and write.
65	Feb. 13	13374	17	Attempt at rape.....	10	2	11		Primary school.

SUCCESSIVELY PAROLED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL 1892.

and were subsequently absolutely released.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

ON ARRIVAL.		AT TIME OF PAROLE.	
Pursuit.	Trade relations.	Mental attainments.	Trade relations.
Laborer	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Pattern maker, adv. apprentice.
Bartender	"	"	Plumber, journeyman.
Brakeman	"	Common school..	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Iron molder	Iron molder	Academic	Iron molder, journeyman.
Driver	Unapprenticed ...	Common school..	Carpenter, journeyman.
Laborer	"	Academic	None.
Carbuilder	Carpenter, appr..	Primary school..	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Truck driver	Unapprenticed ...	"	Brass molder, apprentice.
Errand boy	"	Academic	Woodcarver, journeyman.
Clerk	"	"	Bookkeeper.
Farm hand	"	Common school..	Carpenter, apprentice.
Tailor	Tailor, appren ...	Primary school..	Tailor, journeyman.
Brick agent	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Plasterer, apprentice.
Scullion	"	Primary school..	Groom.
Laborer	"	Common school..	Blacksmith, adv. apprentice.
Bartender	"	Academic	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Farm hand	"	"	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Bookkeeper	"	"	Bookkeeper.
Clerk	"	"	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Driver	"	Common school..	Plasterer, adv. apprentice.
Peddler	"	Primary school..	Frescoer, adv. apprentice.
Salesman	"	Academic	Hardwood finisher, adv. apprentice.
Bootblack	"	"	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Laborer	"	"	Stonecutter, adv. apprentice.
Longshoreman ..	"	"	Blacksmith, adv. apprentice.
Newsboy	"	"	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Bartender	"	"	Shoemaker, adv. apprentice.
Bootblack	"	Common school..	Blacksmith, adv. apprentice.
Barber's boy	Barber, appren..	Primary school..	Barber, journeyman.
Restauranteur ..	Plasterer, appren.	Academic	Plasterer, journeyman.
Woodbundler	Unapprenticed ...	Primary school..	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Dock carpenter ..	Carpenter	"	Cabinet maker, journeyman.
Shirtmaker	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Upholsterer, apprentice.
Engine builder ..	Machinist	Common school..	Machinist, journeyman.
Odd jobs	Unapprenticed ...	"	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Clerk	"	Academic	Bookbinder, apprentice.
Bricklayer	Bricklayer	"	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Cook	Shoem'r, appren.	"	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Pressman	Tinsmith, appren.	"	Tinsmith, journeyman.
Errand boy	Unapprenticed ...	"	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Hardw'd fin'sh'r.	Hardwood fin'sh'r.	"	Machinist, apprentice.
Factory boy	Unapprenticed ...	Primary school..	Woodcarver, adv. apprentice.
Scullion	Carpenter, appr..	Academic	Cabinet maker, journeyman.
Tailor	Tailor, appren..	Primary school..	Tailor, journeyman.
Farm hand	Unapprenticed ...	"	Cook, apprentice.
Butcher	"	Academic	Bricklayer and plasterer, journeym'n.
Coatmaker	Tailor, apprentice.	Primary school..	Tailor, journeyman.
Sailor	napprenticed ...	"	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Press feeder	Printer, appren.	"	Printer, apprentice.
Errand boy	Unapprenticed ...	Common school..	Tailor, journeyman.
Clerk	"	Academic	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Office boy	"	"	Hardwood finisher, journeyman.
Scullion	"	Primary school..	Cook, journeyman.
Errand boy	"	Common school..	Shoemaker, apprentice.
Tailor	Tailor, apprentice.	Academic	Tailor, journeyman.
Clerk	Unapprenticed ...	"	Woodcarver, adv. apprentice.
Laborer	"	Primary school..	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Scullion	"	Academic	Pattern maker, journeyman.
Shoecutter	Shoecutter	Common school..	Cabinet maker, apprentice.
Clerk	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Plumber, adv. apprentice.
Truckman	"	"	Hardwood finisher, journeyman.
Laborer	"	Primary school..	Shoemaker, journeyman.
Grocer's boy	"	Academic	Plumber, journeyman.

TABLE SHOWING THE TRADE AND SCHOOL RELATIONS OF
These served well the conditions of their parole and

Number.	Date of parole.	Register number.	Age.	OFFENSE.	Maximum term.	Actual term of detention.			Mental attainments.
	1892.				Yrs.	Yrs.	Mos.		
64	Feb. 15	13243	19	Burglary	5	3	2		Illiterate
65	Feb. 15	14447	18	Grand larceny	10	1	...		Common school.
66	Feb. 17	12787	16	Burglary	5	4	4		" "
67	Feb. 18	13290	22	Attempt crime against nature.	10	3	1		Illiterate
68	Feb. 18	13899	19	Burglary	10	1	11		Primary school.
69	Feb. 22	13878	16	.....	5	2	...		

Correspondence and conduct now maintained,

70	1891. Nov. 2	12925	22	Burglary	5	3	8		Common school.
71	1892. Jan. 25	14015	27	Grand larceny	5	1	9		Primary school.
72	Feb. 2	11485	25	Perjury	10	1	1		" "
73	Feb. 15	13429	24	Attempt at rape	10	2	10		Common school.

Maximum expired while on parole, reporting

74	1891. Nov. 19	13587	17	Attempt at burglary	2½	2	4		Primary school.
75	1892. Feb. 13	12710	23	Grand larceny	5	4	6		Academic

Became insane while on parole,

76	1892. Jan. 20	12672	21	Burglary	20	4	7		Primary school.
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Ceased correspondence

77	1891. Nov. 11	14186	20	Grand larceny	5	1	2		Illiterate
78	Nov. 13	14197	18	Burglary	20	1	1		Primary school.
79	Nov. 20	14276	22	.....	5	1	...		
80	Nov. 20	13303	24	Forgery	10	2	10		Academic
81	Dec. 5	14190	19	Burglary	5	1	2		Illiterate
82	Dec. 5	14116	20	Assault	5	1	4		" "
83	Dec. 7	13771	20	Grand larceny	10	2	...		" "
84	Dec. 31	14002	22	Burglary	5	1	7		" "
85	1892. Jan. 27	13970	21	Attempt grand larceny	2½	1	9		Primary school.

Sent to other prisons while on parole or

86	1891. Nov. 2	12985	21	Grand larceny	5	3	7		Primary school.
87	Nov. 9	14071	22	Burglary	10	1	5		Illiterate
88	Nov. 9	13937	21	"	5	1	8		Primary school.
89	Nov. 27	13982	19	"	5	1	7		" "
90	Dec. 3	14000	23	Forgery	10	1	8		" "
91	Dec. 12	14344	20	Burglary	5	1	...		Illiterate
92	1892. Jan. 14	13600	22	Forgery	10	2	5		Common school.
93	Feb. 3	14136	22	Grand larceny	5	1	7		Academic
94	Feb. 9	13056	22	Burglary	5	3	8		Illiterate
95	Feb. 16	14131	24	Grand larceny	5	1	7		Common school.

Returned to reformatory

96	1891. Nov. 3	14130	20	Burglary	10	1	4		Common school.
97	Nov. 9	14155	17	Grand larceny	5	1	3		Primary school.
98	Nov. 11	14273	19	.....	5	1	...		Common school.
99	Dec. 13	14286	29	Burglary	5	1	1		Illiterate
100	1892. Feb. 16	12924	19	"	5	3	11		Primary school.

100 MEN SUCCESSIVELY PAROLED, ETC. — (*Concluded*).*were subsequently absolutely released* — (*Concluded*).

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

ON ARRIVAL.		AT TIME OF PAROLE.	
Pursuit.	Trade relations.	Mental attainments.	Trade relations.
Farm hand	Unapprenticed ...	Primary school...	Plumber, apprentice.
Clerk	"	Academic	Bookbinder, apprentice.
Office boy	"	"	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Shoemaker	Shoemaker	Primary school...	Shoemaker, journeyman.
Wagon boy	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Odd jobs	"	"	Upholsterer, adv. apprentice.

the period of parole not having expired.

Grocery clerk....	Baker, apprentice	Academic	Stenographer.
Hostler	Unapprenticed ...	Common school..	Blacksmith, adv. apprentice.
Laborer	"	"	Paver.
Clerk	"	Academic	Bookkeeper.

regularly up to time of maximum expiration.

Errand boy	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Blacksmith, adv. apprentice.
Clerk	"	"	Pharmacist.

doing well up to time of insanity.

Bartender	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
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while on parole.

Boatman	Barber, appren...	Primary school...	Hardwood finisher, journeyman.
Clerk	Unapprenticed ...	Common school..	Shoemaker, apprentice.
Plumber	Plumber, appren.	"	Plumber, adv. apprentice.
None	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Bookbinder, apprentice.
Odd jobs	"	Primary school...	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.
Farmer	"	"	"
Laborer	"	Common school..	Bricklayer, journeyman.
"	"	Primary school...	Molder, apprentice.
Paper-hanger....	Paper-hang'r app.	Academic	Frescoer, adv. apprentice.

believed to have returned to criminal practice.

Peddler	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Machinist, adv. apprentice.
Varnisher	"	Primary school...	Hardwood finisher, journeyman.
Woodbundler....	"	Common school..	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Teamster	Varnisher, app.	"	Stonecutter, apprentice.
Bartender	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Bricklayer, journeyman.
Tailor	Tailor, apprentice.	Primary school...	Tailor, journeyman.
Printer	Printer, appren...	Academic	Printer, journeyman.
Cook	Unapprenticed ...	"	Cook, journeyman.
Barber's boy ...	"	"	Stonecutter, journeyman.
Clerk	"	"	Carpenter, adv. apprentice.

tory by arrest.

Clerk	Unapprenticed ...	Academic	Printer, adv. apprentice.
Mill boy	"	Common school..	Pattern maker, adv. apprentice.
Printer's boy ...	"	"	Typesetter, apprentice.
Truckman	"	Read and write...	Launder.
Tramp	"	Academic	Carpenter, journeyman.

RECAPITULATION.

Served well the conditions of their parole, for six months or more, and then absolutely released.....	69
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired.....	4
Maximum expired while on parole, reporting regularly up to time of maximum expiration.....	2
Became insane while on parole, doing well up to time of insanity	1
Ceased correspondence while on parole and not known to have resumed criminal practices again.....	9
Sent to other prisons, or believed to have returned to criminal practices again.....	10
Returned to reformatory by arrest.....	5
Total	100

RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION.

	Per cent.
All of those who have been absolutely released, after having served well the conditions of their parole for a period of six months or more.....	69 or 69
All of those whose conduct and correspondence is now maintained, the period of parole not having expired..	4 or 4
One-half of those whose maximum expired while on first parole, doing well up to time of maximum expiration.	1 or 1
One-half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole and not known to have resumed criminal practices again	5 or 5
Total	79 or 79

It will be remarked that much stress is laid upon the question of handicraft, trade, wages and savings. However foreign to the ideal of reformation and however vulgar in itself the subject of finances and material well-being may appear in a matter where it would seem that the moral alone should be at issue, it is never-

theless true that the success of reformative measures depends to a great extent upon these practical questions.

What is reformation? As far as society's needs or interests are concerned, it is to make of an individual inimical to the peace and safety of the community a being in harmony with the great social work going on around him; and how is this harmoniousness to be expressed by the masses otherwise than by industrial co-action. Safety for society, with regard to an individual member, lies principally in a satisfied condition of such member, and this is usually procured by suitable industrial occupation. A criminal is generally one who, discontented with his lot — knowingly or unknowingly — is willing, or is willing only, to satisfy himself by irregular, unrecognized means, repudiated by the majority. He may, therefore, as a rule, be reformed in two ways. Teach him satisfaction, or make him feel the odiousness of war with his fellow-men and with God. The latter course all alone is a most difficult one to pursue — fruitless it may be said — and it is really unconsciously followed in the operation of the former. Teach the criminal satisfaction. That is the great reform principle. That is why the question of trade and wages plays so important a role in the life of a prisoner undergoing reformative treatment. The mental education is to further this purpose, both by the inculcation of commercial knowledge, with its value in dollars and cents, and by its natural elevating tendency, cleansing the mind of sluggishness of action and perception, and brightening it for better purposes. The physical training has also an important place, aiding the bodily functions, so closely connected with the disposition and temper of the individual, also sharpening the nerves and strengthening the muscles, thereby conducing to their ease and endurance in the performance of industrial action, and, finally, laying a better foundation for the development of the mental faculties.

Of the 100 prisoners mentioned here, consecutively released on parole, after a more or less satisfactory passage at the reformatory, sixty-nine obtained their absolute release upon a trial of six or seven months of liberty, during which period they evidenced

such willingness, application and self-control, as to render them a fit part of society's constituency, and to entitle them to be considered as reformed, at least as in the measure of others in like position who had not passed a portion of their lives behind prison bars. Of the nine who ceased correspondence while on parole, it will be noticed that a large proportion were either residing in other States or provinces, or were gifted with but little mental education. Their failure to report may therefore be looked upon in a number of cases as manifestation of a spirit of carelessness and indifference due to their remoteness, or of unwillingness and



apathy born of their ignorance, and of their natural inability for composition. Of the entire number, but nine were believed to have returned to criminal practices, and only five were brought back for violating the conditions of their release. The consideration of the different circumstances attending the arrival and departure of these 100 men will however furnish a more exact idea of their condition.

1. No. 13,896 was received in March, 1890, at the age of 18, on a charge of burglary entailing a possible maximum term of five years. His father was addicted to strong drink; his mother, an American, had been dead since 10 years. Personally, he was intemperate; he had been in jail ninety days, for assault upon his step-mother, and also one week for petty theft. Prior to his crime, he was engaged at odd jobs, such as working about iron furnaces, etc. He was possessed of a primary school education and enjoyed good health. Upon arrival, he was assigned to learn carpentry and pattern-making. During his second month in the insti-

tution he lost six marks for carelessness and prevarication and received a sharp warning; the following six months showed a perfect record, gaining for him admission to the upper first grade; after six months of further good behavior, his parole was authorized. Being unable to secure a position, after five months of waiting, he asked for and obtained employment in the reformatory as night watchman. After working in this capacity for half a year, he obtained a situation in an Ohio city, as pattern-maker. At the time of his parole he was a member of the first academic class. He secured an absolute release in June, 1892.

2. No. 13,597 came to America from Ireland, in 1885, and was sentenced to the reformatory for theft, on a five-year charge, at the age of 17, in August, 1889. During the interim he had lived in furnished rooms in New York city, where he worked occasionally as a bartender. Upon interview with the general superintendent, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were set down as ordi-



nary, and he was assigned to learn plumbing. After three months he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Two months later, it being Christmas, he was arbitrarily restored. For nine months his record remained unimproved and he was notified by the General Superintendent that he would be reduced unless he did better. Thereupon, his record was perfect for three months, and on Christmas, 1890, he was promoted to the upper first grade. After nine months of perfect record in the "blue," he was paroled, in October, 1891, to Buffalo. Before leaving he had passed through all the primary and grammar classes of the school of letters. His

education, mental and manual, assisted him materially in his new position, that of plumber, in which capacity he earned a fair salary. In his last report, countersigned by Chief of Police Morganstein, of Buffalo, he wrote: "I stay in the house at night studying arithmetic. Please send me the class outlines in English literature."

3. No. 13,867 was 23 years of age when convicted of burglary and sentenced to the reformatory, in February, 1890, under a five-year maximum sentence. He was of a low type, reared in the country, and a tippler. He was living away from home two years



prior to his crime, and, when not engaged in carousing, worked as brakeman on a railroad. His associations were bad, and on payday he never neglected to drink himself to intoxication. At the time of his commitment he was poorly educated, and was assigned to the primary division in the school of letters, and, in trades school, to the machinists' class. After eleven months of fair although imperfect record, he was promoted to the upper first grade. In this division he earned eight months of perfect record, and, after a total stay of nineteen months, he was paroled as a machinist's advanced apprentice, with a good common school education. He went to work in a machine shop at Dunkirk, this State. His last report contained reassuring news as to his progress in free life, and was indorsed by Police Justice E. M. Hiller, as follows: "I can indorse this letter unhesitatingly. The young man has been working steadily for the last six months, at \$1.50 per day. He is in a fair way to become a man."

4. No. 13,317 was committed at the age of 19 for grand larceny in the second degree, involving a maximum sentence of five years. While the prisoner was yet in his infancy, his father died; his mother was illiterate and in poor circumstances; he always lived at home with her in New York city, prior to his arrest. His associates were not good and he had been previously arrested for stealing a shawl, but was dismissed upon trial. He had acquired a good common school education and some knowledge of iron molding. Upon his own request he was placed in the iron foundry to perfect himself as a molder. After six months in the neutral grade, he was reduced to the second for loss of marks; a perfect month gained his arbitrary restoration. His conduct for the succeeding nine months, in the general superintendent's opinion, warranted his promotion to the upper first grade. For the following nine months his record was unstable, but he finally made an effort



and after seven months of improved conduct, secured his release on parole. In the meanwhile he had graduated as journeyman from the iron molding class, which enabled him to secure a position in the metropolis at wages of \$3.20 per day. While on parole, he became a member of a building and loan association in New York and reported regularly to the New York Prison Association.

5. No. 14,058 was living at home in New York city when arrested in May, 1890, and convicted of burglary. His parents were Germans, of good character, and in ordinary circumstances. The prisoner was employed as driver and grocer's boy at a weekly

salary of eight dollars. Upon arrival at the reformatory, he entered the first primary class and was assigned to trade instruction in carpentry. When he departed, seventeen months later, he was provided with a good common school education and was a graduate of the carpentry class. He was of low physical type and in good health. Upon his first interview with the general superintendent, his mental natural capability was adjudged good. His record at the reformatory was fairly steady; after eight months in the neutral grade, he reached the upper first, whence he was paroled after nine months of satisfactory conduct. During



his liberty on parole, he reported regularly good progress. In his February report, countersigned by his father and indorsed by the New York Prison Association, he stated: "For the month of January, I earned fifty-one dollars at carpentry. I expect a raise in a couple of weeks, as I will be able to earn a journeyman's wages, heretofore denied me for the reason that my previous character was not what it should have been."

6. No. 13,704 was of Canadian birth and English-Irish extraction. When sentenced to the reformatory, from Syracuse, on a charge of burglary, he was 18 years of age. He had been convicted of a like crime some five years previous, but sentence had been suspended. He always lived at home with his mother and father, the latter a common laborer of intemperate habits. No. 13,704 was to such an extent run down in health, upon his arrival, that he was excused from trade work, pending the recovery of his strength; he was, however, assigned in the school of letters to the second class of the grammar division. For the first half year,

he failed regularly every month in his studies. As these failures were considered due to indifference and carelessness, he was reduced to the second grade, where he managed to earn three months of perfect record, thereby obtaining his restoration to the lower first. After six months of further perfect marking, he was promoted to the upper first grade and six months later secured the authorization of his parole from the board of managers. Being unable to secure a position, after three months' delay, he was accorded employment in the institution as night watchman. He was subsequently released on an extended parole. Under date of June tenth, his mother vouchsafed for his good behavior on parole.

7. No. 14,208, admitted to the reformatory in October, 1890, under a charge of assault in the first degree, was paroled after a detention of thirteen months. The prisoner was a Norwegian, 21 years of age, having emigrated to America three and a half years prior to his arrest. He lived in furnished rooms or boarding-houses in the metropolis. He was strongly addicted to alco-



holic drink and was intoxicated at the time of his crime. Upon interview with the general superintendent, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were set down as favorable, and his physical type as decidedly good. An illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class. In the school of mechanical arts, he entered the carpentry class, wherein he acquired the necessary theoretical instruction, and, later, was afforded the opportunity of performing practical work on State constructions; from this class he graduated as an advanced carpenter apprentice. He did well, during his stay at the reformatory, and was paroled to

a position in a car factory, at a weekly salary, to commence with, of eight dollars. On parole, he proved himself temperate. After seven months of industry and good behavior, he was granted an unqualified release by the board of managers, in June, 1892.

8. No. 14,199 was 19 years of age when committed for burglary, on October 4, 1890. He was an American, raised in New York city. Prior to his arrest, he was a truck driver, living the greater part of the time in lodging houses. His father was deceased the last ten years; his mother, who could simply read and write, was living out, while his sister was feeble-minded and an inmate of



the asylum at Randall's Island. The prisoner himself, of a low physical type, could barely read and write; upon his admission to the reformatory, he was assigned to the class for illiterates, and in trades school to the brass molding division. His record was very satisfactory, and, after thirteen months, being provided with a thorough primary school education, and a fair knowledge of his trade, his parole was approved by the management. Unable at first to secure work as a brass molder, a position was obtained for him as driver of a United States mail wagon in New York city. He was engaged in this capacity when absolutely released on June 18, 1892, after seven months of correspondence with the reformatory authorities. His reports were all countersigned by his superior and indorsed by the New York Prison Association. His conduct on parole was uniformly perfect and his employers were well satisfied with him.

9. No. 13,093, an American of German parentage; had an aunt, on his father's side, insane. Of very little intelligence; 19 years

of age; he was committed on a charge of grand larceny, under a five years' maximum term. Upon arrival, he was assigned to the third lowest primary class and to the wood-carving department. Being of imperfect health, he was treated in the physical culture class for anemia. In nine months he gained ten pounds and improved considerably in muscular and chest development. His record was not as good as the average, and more than three years elapsed before his release on parole was authorized. He was then a member of the second academic class, having successively passed through the lowest primary classes and the intermediate classes of the grammar division. While on parole, he reported regularly through the Prison Association of New York. His father, who indorsed each report, stated, the second month, that although not in the best of health, No. 13,093 was working industriously. While the general superintendent was on a visit to New York, in June, 1892, he saw the young man, with his tools



upon his shoulder, on his way to employment at wood-carving, in which trade he graduated at the reformatory. Later, he was heard from in a western city, where he had secured a remunerative situation.

10. No. 14,187 was an office clerk, earning sixteen dollars a week; born in this country of German parents; he was committed to the reformatory in September, 1890, at the age of 21, for grand larceny in the second degree. His father was a merchant, of accumulations estimated at \$6,000. The prisoner always lived at home, but his associates had not been good. When interviewed,

upon arrival, his physical type was judged good, and his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as favorable. Of very good natural mental capability and possessed of a decided musical talent, he was assigned to learn the piccolo in the regimental band, and in the school of letters was enrolled in the first class of the grammar division. After fourteen months of good conduct at the reformatory the management awarded him his release on parole. During the interim he had attained a remarkable knowledge of the piccolo, and when paroled he could have relied at any moment upon his musical acquirement to provide a



respectable and comfortable living. At the time of his departure he was a member of the highest academic class. He secured a position as assistant bookkeeper with a New York concern at a fair salary, and reported his progress regularly to the New York Prison Association up to the date of his absolute release, June 18, 1892.

11. No. 13,387 was 18 years of age; a Protestant, of American birth and extraction. His mother had been dead since nine years; his father, a farm hand, was occasionally intemperate. The son, who lived in the country with his grandparents, was a laborer, of very low physical type and afflicted with a serious blood disease. His associations had been low, and his life one of dissipation. Upon arrival at the reformatory he was placed in the physical culture class and was assigned to learn carpentry. In school he made little or no progress during the thirty-two months of his detention. The physical culture report sets forth that his reduced condition was due in great part to malnutrition. When released on parole, after a detention of almost three years' dura-

tion, he had gained considerably in strength. He reported regularly for five months and suddenly ceased correspondence. Upon investigating the matter, it was ascertained that he had been seriously ill and confined in a hospital at Buffalo. Upon his discharge from that institution he wrote: "I am not able to do any work just now, but I use myself like a man, and shall go to work as soon as my health permits." Later, although not able to work, he was found to be conducting himself honestly and an absolute release was granted him.

12. No. 14,193, a native of Poland, was sentenced to the reformatory in September, 1890, from the courts of New York city. A Hebrew, 20 years of age, he was convicted of assault in the second degree, entailing a maximum term of five years. Formerly a tailor's apprentice, earning on an average ten dollars per week, an illiterate, ignorant of the English language, he was assigned to the tailoring trade class, and to the special class for instruction in



English to Germans. With the exception of his school marking his record at the reformatory was excellent. After six months of perfect behavior in the neutral grade, the management saw fit to promote him to the upper first. After six months in the "blue" his parole was authorized. A few weeks later a position was secured for him in the metropolis, at a salary of fifteen dollars a week, and he was conditionally released. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association, and frequently expressed his satisfaction at the change that had been wrought in him. He was fully able to read and write all his own letters

on parole, and stated that he was attending night school and saving one-half of all the money he earned. When, upon investigation, these reports were confirmed, an absolute release was ordered, in June, 1892.

13. No. 14,196 was admitted to the reformatory in October, 1890, at the age of 25. His father and mother had been dead for eight years previous to his crime and he had been married since four years, living with his wife in New York city where he was employed as a brick-agent. He was endowed with very little education and was placed in the first primary class. He was also



taught bricklaying and plastering for six months but was transferred to a lighter occupation upon the doctor's recommendation, as he was not sufficiently strong to undertake trade-class work. At the same time he entered the physical culture class where he received a systematic rehabilitary treatment. In the school of letters, he passed brilliantly through all the intermediate classes of the grammar division and was "passing well" in the academic division at the time of his parole. His stay at the reformatory was very short, his record being such that the board decided to grant a conditional release after a total detention of thirteen months. He was paroled during the fall of 1891 to factory work in New York city, but perceiving a chance of securing a plastering and bricklaying agency, he asked for and obtained permission from the New York Prison Association to change his occupation. After reporting regularly for six months in his new situation, a final release was awarded to him, in June, 1892.

14. No. 14,132, a mulatto, 21 years of age, was convicted of robbery and sentenced to the reformatory under a maximum term of 15 years. He was reared by his uncle, in company with his brother, who was an epileptic, having worked as hostler and as waiter in a restaurant. His associates were not good and about once every month he was accustomed to drink himself insensible. He had served a previous sentence of sixty days for maliciously throwing stones at a companion. Being illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class where he learned to read and write. On arrival, he stated that he was a Methodist and attended services regularly. Rheumatism in a finger joint made impossible his instruction in any trade at the reformatory, and he was in consequence detailed to work about the barn. He did fairly well in the neutral grade, making a slightly imperfect record, and was promoted to the upper first, after ten months. Six months of sustained good conduct in the latter division secured his parole. Before his departure, a situation had been obtained for



him as a groom. He reported regularly in his own handwriting and his employer wrote that he was well satisfied with him, that the man was sober, worked steadily, and was honest and truthful in everything.

15. No. 14,014, an American, arrived at the reformatory, from Syracuse, at the age of 17, with a knowledge of arithmetic to subtraction. He was charged with grand larceny in the second degree and was liable for a maximum term of five years. A Roman Catholic, unconfirmed, he had been previously employed as laborer in a rolling mill, at an insignificant salary, and had

been arrested once before for stealing a ride on a train of freight cars. His associates had been bad, and his younger brother was in a protectory at Buffalo, while his father was intemperate. In the school of letters he entered the third primary class, and in the school of arts was assigned to the blacksmithing and horse-shoeing trades in which he graduated later on as an advanced apprentice. After two months in the neutral grade, the doctor recommended his transfer to the physical culture class; here he improved noticeably in chest development. After a good record of six months he was promoted to the probationary grade. Five



months later, upon evidences of insanity, he was transferred to the State insane asylum, from which, after five months of treatment, he was returned to the reformatory, apparently cured. The following month his parole was authorized.

16. No. 13,986, came to America from Germany six years prior to his arrest. His father was deceased and his mother and all other relatives were in Europe. He was sentenced to the reformatory at the age of 21, convicted of burglary in the third degree. He had been working at different times as grocery clerk and bartender, earning from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month and board, and living always with his employer in New York city. He was possessed of a common school education and was made a member of one of the higher grammar classes. Bricklaying was selected as a suitable trade for him. Received in April, 1890, up to December his record was imperfect; but he manifested such improvement during the succeeding months, that his promotion to

the upper first grade was ordered in April, 1891, one year after his arrival. In the school of letters, he graduated from the grammar division into the highest academic class, where he was reported as doing very well. In November, 1891, he was released on parole, a competent bricklayer. He secured a position at his trade in Baltimore, Maryland, at wages of two dollars and fifty cents per day to commence with. After investigating his condition, the management saw fit to forward his absolute release in June, 1892. Later on, although relieved from all restraint, he took pains to communicate his success in life.

17. No. 14,245, an American, of German descent, was 18 years old when sentenced for grand larceny under a maximum term of five years. His father, a shoemaker by trade, had been dead seventeen years, and his mother was in very poor circumstances. He was a Protestant, attending services irregularly. In childhood, he was an inmate of an orphan asylum; from the age of 15, and



until the date of his arrest, he worked on his uncle's farm. Endowed with a common school education, which he had acquired during his stay in the orphan asylum, and with a mental capability naturally good, he was assigned to the lowest class of the academic division. In the school of mechanical arts, he entered the carpentry department, from which he graduated later on as an advanced apprentice. He was in good health and did well in the "military." Received at the reformatory in the autumn of 1890, he gained the upper first grade after six months of perfect record. He did not deviate once during his entire stay and his

parole was authorized during the following October. He was then conditionally released, after having secured work on a farm. A month later he found a situation as house-builder at wages of one dollar and fifty cents per day, and reported regularly to the management. His absolute release was granted June 18, 1892. At the time of his parole he was passing successfully the examinations of the highest academic class of the school of letters.

18. No. 13,785 was sentenced from New York city in December, 1889, at the age of 18. Of American birth and extraction, and of the Jewish faith, he had lived at home until four months prior



to his arrest. His father having reproved him for keeping unseemly hours, he left home to live in furnished rooms, in company with a dissolute woman whose demands for money led him to steal from his relatives. He was committed to the reformatory under a possible maximum term of five years. After four months of perfect record in the lower first grade, he was reduced to the second on account of fraud; after four months of satisfactory behavior in this division, he obtained his reinstatement to the lower first, and six months later was promoted to the upper first grade. He was paroled after a total stay of twenty-three months; seven months afterwards, he received his absolute release. While on parole, he wrote to the management that he had quarrelled with his father and in consequence had lost his situation with his uncle, and that he was willing to return if the board of managers thought fit to recall him, but that he had hopes of soon obtaining another position. Upon investigation, it was deemed

advisable to afford him the opportunity he asked for and in a short time he had secured a new situation and was giving satisfaction.

19. No. 14,282 had been previously arrested for petty larceny, but having made restitution he had been set at liberty. An American, of native parents, he was committed to the reformatory at the age of 28 years. He was a Baptist, attending church occasionally. His father was formerly addicted to strong drink and his own associations were bad and intemperate. His mother had been a private teacher, and had provided him with a thorough common-school education which fitted him to enter the lowest academic class. Of naturally excellent mental capability, he attained the highest class before his departure. Prior to his commitment to the reformatory, he was at one time a retail vender of butter and eggs, at another time a clerk; at the reformatory he was engaged in carpentry and graduated as an advanced carpenter apprentice. His record in the neutral grade warranted his promotion to the upper first, after a six



months' stay; five months later, his parole was approved by the board of managers, and a remunerative position having been secured for him, as credit clerk in one of the large retail dry-goods houses in New York city, he was paroled six weeks later. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association above the signature and approval of his chief of department.

20. No. 14,321 came from New York city. He was 18 years of age and convicted of burglary. He was an American of Irish descent and had always lived with his parents, who were illiterate and in poor circumstances; his father, a railroad switchman, was addicted

to liquor. The prisoner enjoyed good health and belonged to the Roman Catholic church, in which he had been confirmed. At the time of his arrest, he was working as bottler at seven dollars a week; previously he had been a junkman and a wagon driver. With a knowledge of arithmetic to division he was placed in the second primary class and assigned to trades instruction in brick-laying and plastering. Six months of perfect record in the neutral grade obtained his promotion to the upper first, whence he was paroled a half year later. In the meanwhile, he passed successively through the two highest primary classes and through the



intermediate classes of the grammar division to the second highest, acquiring on the way a thorough common school education. After nine months of practical work in the plastering class he was graduated an advanced apprentice. He was paroled on December first to a stonecutting and masonry firm in New York city, at wages of ten dollars per week.

21. No. 14,178, of low physical type, was sentenced from the city of Elmira, under a five-year maximum charge, for receiving stolen goods. He was a Russian Jew, having emigrated to America some five years previous, with his mother. He was 25 years old, when committed, and had been married eight years. He had a child 7 years of age. The prisoner could neither read nor write, his avocation being that of peddler. He entered the lowest primary class at the reformatory and although some difficulty was experienced at first in teaching him his letters, he soon learned to read and write in an intelligent manner. Later on, his progress

was more rapid, and at the time of his departure he was a fair English scholar. From the frescoing class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated an advanced apprentice. Arrived on September 15, 1890, his demeanor was not what it should have been; after two months of unimproved record, he received a sharp warning from the General Superintendent, which seemed to have produced a salutary effect as his conduct during the next six months was perfect, enabling him to reach the probationary grade on May 1, 1891. After five months of further good record, he obtained his parole on December 2, 1891. An absolute release was awarded him in June, 1892.

22. No. 13,568 was 20 years of age when committed for larceny. He was reared in the "lap of luxury" by parents who were very wealthy. No. 13,568 had been arrested once before for forgery, but the case was not prosecuted. The prisoner's career at the reformatory was most checkered. Received in July, 1889, he was reduced to the second grade, in August, for general misbehavior. His record for September opened up badly and he received several



warnings, but paid no heed, and managed to lose three more marks in as many days; the general superintendent decided, as a last resort, in favor of physical treatment, and the culprit was spanked. A slight improvement was manifested the next month. During the one following he lost seven marks and physical treatment was applied a second time. Until January, 1890, he did fairly well, and upon further warning, he promised to do better and treatment was deferred. For the month of February his record was good, but then he went, morally, "all to pieces," losing fifteen marks in one month. On the third of March he was again disciplined; for

the succeeding four months he was warned each month and disciplined once more on September thirteenth. Finally, he braced up, gained the neutral grade, and was paroled on December 2, 1891. He reported regularly, over the signature of his father, who gratefully attested to his son's reformation.

23. No. 13,466 was an American of Irish parentage. His mother, who was an inebriate, had been placed by him in a Home from which she subsequently fled, and at the time of his commitment the prisoner was unacquainted with her whereabouts. No. 13,466 had never known home life; tramping his way here and there, he



always managed to make his living. Working alternately as boot-black, hall-boy, theatrical advertisement solicitor, he fell in with thieves and became one of them. He entered the reformatory at the age of 23 on a five-year charge, with a bare knowledge of reading and writing. He had acquired a habit of smoking twenty cigarettes every day and his system was poisoned through the combined effects of tobacco and alcohol. When paroled, two years and seven months later, he had acquired a sound common school education and was graduated an advanced apprentice from the machinists' class, where he worked two years. In Chicago, where he finally procured a situation, he worked steadily, earning his way in a short time from forty to fifty dollars per month. After securing his absolute release, he wrote with the indorsement of his employer: "It will, I know, please you to learn that my salary has again been increased by five dollars. I can now support myself and sister, live modestly, and lay something aside."

24. No. 14,124 had been seven years on a school-ship previous to his commitment, in the summer of 1890, at the age of 19. His father had been a ward politician and drank to excess; the son inherited his father's passion for drink. When sentenced to the reformatory, on a five-year maximum term, he had been guilty of several thefts. He was assigned to the stonecutting class, and, in the school of letters, to the second lowest class of the grammar division. After two months of imperfect demeanor, he was reprov'd; his conduct during the following six months gained his admission to the probationary grade, where nine months of further good record secured his release on parole. In the meantime, he had attained the highest academic class and graduated from the stonecutting department as an advanced apprentice. He secured work in New York city, but was obliged to suspend on account of the dull season. Through the New York Prison Association, other work was later secured for him and he has been busily employed ever since, working honestly and affording satisfaction to his



employers. His absolute release was approved by the board of managers in August, 1892.

25. No. 14,162 was sentenced for forgery. He was 21 years of age and had lived with his father, a horseshoer, until the latter died, from the effects of an apopleptic stroke, two years prior to the son's apprehension; his mother had been deceased some eighteen years. He had five elder brothers, three of whom were horseshoers in different sections of the country; another belonged to the fire department and the fifth was a sailor. The prisoner had received a fair public school education, but no trade instruc-

tion. He was a longshoreman at one time and for six months had been a plumber's helper. His associates were bad and intemperate. He had been arrested for disorderly conduct once before and fined. Upon admission to the reformatory, he was placed in the second class of the grammar division. In the school of mechanical arts, he was assigned to the blacksmith shop. From the latter, he graduated as an advanced apprentice. It took him eight months to reach the upper first grade and seven months more before he could secure his conditional release. He was paroled to a situation as foreman cooper; in this capacity he



worked steadily, earning good wages and reporting regularly for seven months through the New York Prison Association. In his last report, he informed the general superintendent that he had laid aside \$150.

26. No. 13,591 had been provided with a good public school education when committed to the reformatory at the age of 16, under a charge of assault, entailing a five-year maximum term. His mother had been dead since one year, and he had been living with his father, a teamster, who was addicted to excessive drinking. Previous to his arrest, he acted as a news agent and also as a dry-goods delivery boy. His associations had been bad, of late, and he had been arrested before on suspicion of forgery but was subsequently discharged. On account of physical disqualification, he was assigned to the physical culture class, where he remained for six months and gained ten pounds. In the school of

letters, he was assigned to the lowest class of the academic division, and in the school of mechanical arts to the machinists' trade. After a few months in the neutral grade, he was reduced to the second, where he showed signs of incorrigibility; he was spanked once with some effect, but relapsed, and, upon being subjected to a second treatment, put forth all his efforts and managed to regain the neutral and later on, the probationary grade. Six months of perfect conduct in the latter division secured his release on parole, after a detention of two years and four months. He was awarded an absolute release six months later.

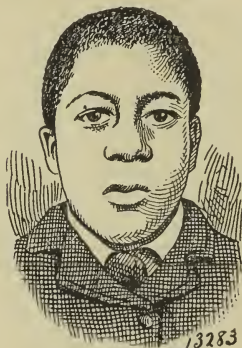
27. No. 13,987 was a native Austrian. When his father, who had been a cattle dealer in Austria, died some five years previous, the prisoner emigrated to this country with his mother, living with her until her death, which took place a year back; afterwards, he took up his abode in furnished rooms. He had been a press boy for several months, and later worked steadily as a



bartender. He had been previously arrested for assault, but was discharged. His committal to the reformatory was occasioned by conviction of grand larceny. On arrival, his mental, natural capability was estimated as below the average; his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were placed very low. Neither in school nor in trade did he seem to make progress at first; being reproved by the general superintendent, he made better endeavors and attained the upper first grade after nine months. His parole was ordered in December by the board of managers. Unable to secure trade employment upon his release from the institution,

he accepted a position as scullion, with a monthly salary of thirty dollars and board. He reported regularly and obtained his absolute release in July, 1892. In a recent report, his employer wrote: "I can but express my satisfaction with the behavior of your young man. He has my permission to look for a situation at the trade you taught him, but I shall feel very sorry to lose him."

23. No. 13,397, of Italian birth and extraction, was sentenced to the reformatory, from the metropolis, for burglary in the third degree. He was 16 years of age and had been in America since



9 years, living most of the time with his uncle, in the slums. He could neither read nor write, and worked as a bootblack and office cleaner. When received in the spring of 1889, he was assigned to the lowest primary class, graduating from the highest before his parole, and passing frequently with 100 per cent. In the school of mechanical arts, he showed unusual capability, graduating as an advanced apprentice from the blacksmithing class, and receiving an extra course of eighteen months' duration in the hardware department. His career at the reformatory opened up very poorly; within two months, he was reduced to the second grade for misbehavior, and he dropped from bad to worse, until physical treatment was resorted to and the delinquent spanked several times. Finally he appeared to have recovered his senses and gave evidences of improvement; he was restored arbitrarily to the neutral grade, and after six months of a brilliant passage in that division, he was promoted to the upper first and eight

months later, paroled. The New York Prison Association investigated his reports and announced that he was doing well and working steadily.

29. No. 13,904 had been a barber's apprentice in New York city. He lived with his parents who were natives of Italy. His mother was epileptic and himself intemperate. He was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to the reformatory at the age of 19, under a five-year maximum charge. He could barely read or write and was placed in one of the lower primary classes. In the school of mechanical arts, he was assigned to the barber's trade, whence, after graduating, he obtained practical work in the officers' quarters. Received March 5, 1890, No. 13,904 was reduced to the second grade three months afterwards. On August twenty-fifth he was admonished and warned and after three months of improved record was reinstated in the lower first grade. Six months of further good behavior earned for him the upper first. After five months in the latter grade, the board of managers authorized his



parole and a month later, when a position as barber was offered to him in New York city, his release was granted. On parole, he reported monthly in person to the New York Prison Association. His absolute release was ordered by the managers and forwarded to him in July, 1892.

30. No. 14,627 had been married since six years and had a child 5 years of age when committed to the reformatory at the age of 26. He was born in this country of English parents; his mother died at the birth of the prisoner, while the father departed this life when the boy was 7 years of age. Until the age of 17, No. 14,267

was brought up by an uncle; since that time he lived in furnished rooms. His associates were of a low character and intemperate. He had a partner in the crime which resulted in his apprehension and conviction. He had been engaged mostly as a restaurateur; at other times as street-car conductor. His career at the reformatory was fairly satisfactory. Sentenced from New York city, in November, 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny he was paroled in December, 1891, a journeyman plasterer. During his stay in the upper first grade, he merited the consideration of the management by preventing an escape attempted by two



other inmates. He was paroled to a remunerative situation, at his trade with a mason and builder, under the surety of a deputy sheriff of a rural town in which resided some of his relatives. After reporting regularly for six months and apparently affording satisfaction to his employer he was released in July, 1892, twenty months after the date of his reception at the reformatory. Since receiving unqualified liberty he has been heard from as doing well.

31. No. 13,398 was aged 21 when sentenced from Brooklyn in March, 1890, on a charge of burglary. His parents were Americans and both heavy drinkers. The son had been arrested before and imprisoned once in jail for drunkenness and at another time for larceny. Since his mother's death, which occurred one year previous to his commitment to the reformatory, he lived in furnished rooms. He could merely read and was occupied as wood-bundler on a small salary. His associations were of the lowest order and he himself was an inebriate. On his arrival, he was

enrolled in the lowest primary class and was assigned to learn the bricklaying and plastering trades. After a total stay of nineteen months he graduated from the advanced bricklaying class competent to earn a journeyman's wages, and, perfecting himself by three months of practical experience on buildings which were then being constructed, he was paroled to a situation as bricklayer with a firm of contractors, earning three dollars and twenty-five cents per day. He reported very faithfully, presenting himself each month to the New York Prison Association and obtaining his firm's indorsement to all of his letters to the general superintendent. During the second month of his parole, he asked to be furnished with some of the school outlines in use in the reformatory classes so that he could occupy some of his evenings in study.

32. No. 13,327, 20 years of age, lived at home with his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. His father had been dead



since ten years. The young man had been a dock carpenter for six years. His associations were not good and he claimed that he was intoxicated at the time of his crime — attempt at burglary in the second degree. On arrival, in February, 1839, he could barely read and was assigned to the third lowest primary class. He learned carpentry during a short while and was transferred subsequently to the cabinet-making department. After three months of imperfect record in the "black," he was reduced to the second grade, two months of improved marking obtaining his restoration to the neutral grade. After nine months in that

division he was again reduced for loss of marks. This time, it required six months of improved record before a restoration could be had. After another six months, No. 13,327 reached the probationary division and nine months later departed under parole. In New York city he was earning comfortable wages at the trade learned in the reformatory, contributing with his two elder brothers to the support of his aged mother. He obtained his final release after three years and five months after his arrival in the institution

33. No. 13,856, was admitted in February, 1890. He was a Russian Hebrew, having emigrated fifteen months prior to his arrest,



leaving his parents behind in Russia. His father was a wood dealer, possessed of property valued at \$10,000. The son lived in America in furnished rooms and fell gradually into bad habits. He was possessed of a good education, including a knowledge of several languages. He was employed in New York city as a sewing-machine hand on shirts, earning from ten to twelve dollars weekly. Sixteen years of age he was found guilty of forgery in the third degree and sentenced under a maximum charge of five years. Upon interview with the general superintendent, he was assigned to the lower academic class and in the industrial school to carpet-cutting in the upholstery department. After five months in the neutral grade he was reduced, and four months later restored. From that time on, he behaved well and on December 31, 1891, he secured his conditional release. While No. 13,856 was confined at the reformatory his parents came to America.

The prisoner was paroled to their care and, having reported regularly, received his absolute release after a probation of six months.

34. No. 13,998 was a native of England, 29 years of age. He came to this country when 25 and married here. He was employed as a machinist in America, having worked previously with his father as an engine builder. Provided with a fair lower school education he entered the second primary class. Upon his first interview with the general superintendent his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as favorable. Committed in April, 1890, on a five-year maximum charge, he was assigned to the machinists' shop, to perfect himself in his trade. After thirteen months in the neutral grade he gained the upper first. He received, while in this division, "honorable mention" for having called attention to an opening in one of the walls and, later for preventing an escape of prisoners. His parole was authorized in December, and as he was unable to obtain employment, he



was engaged by the management. After two months' work under parole in the institution, he secured a good situation at his trade, and was working steadily when last heard from. In June, he wrote: "I do not go anywhere nights after I return home from work. On Sunday, I attend church regularly. With the help of Providence, I will reform." His employer indorsed this epistle: "We think he is sincere and can testify that he is doing well."

35. No. 14,236, was admitted in October, 1890, at the age of 16. His parents, Americans, had died during his infancy. An uncle,
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on his mother's side, was insane, and a cousin of the same branch was in State prison. He admitted that he had been previously arrested for malicious mischief at two different periods but was discharged; later he was arrested for stealing brass metal; and again, on a charge of petty larceny, for which he served twenty days in the penitentiary. "I don't remember any other," he explained. He was sentenced to the reformatory for burglary. He lived with his uncle until he reached the age of 12 and, later, with an elder sister who was employed in a dry-goods house. His education had been very poor and his associations were of a



low character and intemperate. When received at the reformatory, he was placed in one of the lower primary classes, and in the school of mechanical arts received instruction as machinist. Save for labor and school, his record was very good, and after fourteen months, when he was thought capable of earning a fair livelihood, his parole was authorized. Work was secured for him in Syracuse, at wages of one dollar and fifty cents per day. He reported regularly for six months, and Chief of Police Wright stated that the young man was doing well. He was then awarded an absolute release.

No. 14,338, of American birth and parentage, was committed from New York at the age of 17, under a two and a half year maximum sentence for attempted larceny. His father had been dead since two years, and his mother since the prisoner's childhood. For two years prior to his crime, he had been living in furnished rooms, working as restaurant cashier or clerk. Of a medium physical type and fair health, his mental capability was esti-

mated as good. He was assigned upon arrival to the book-binding class, from which, after one year's instruction, he graduated as an apprentice. In the school of letters, he passed from the primary division to the academic, acquiring a solid grammar school education. His stay at the reformatory was very brief. Received December 13, 1890, his record was uniformly perfect, and on December 31, 1891, a parole was awarded him by the board of managers. Temporary employment was secured for him in a restaurant in New York city where he worked as assistant cook at a salary of fifty dollars per month, exclusive of board. He reported regularly for six months and obtained his absolute release July 15, 1892, nineteen months after his commitment. When last heard from he was making arrangements to accept a position at the trade he adopted while in the reformatory.

37. No. 14,343 was entered from New York city on a five-year maximum charge of larceny. He was a native Irishman, a wid-



ower, 21 years of age. His parents were living in America; his father, a bricklayer and plasterer, being addicted to alcoholic excesses. The prisoner himself had been previously arrested for intoxication and confined in jail for two days. Save when on a protracted drunken spree, he always resided at home. Endowed with a good public school education he entered the highest class of the reformatory grammar division. Having previously followed his father's trade of bricklaying, he was allowed to perfect himself in the reformatory trade class, from which he graduated as a journeyman. Of low type but good health, his mental natural capacity was good. Received in December, 1890, he was

promoted to the upper first grade on June 1, 1891, and secured his temporary release in December of the same year. When paroled, early in January, 1892, he was a member of the highest academic class. On parole he worked faithfully at his trade, earning wages of two dollars and a half per day, and reporting regularly, above his employer's signature. In his fifth report he made mention of an increase of salary to three dollars and twenty-five cents, and of savings amounting to fifty-four dollars. His absolute release was ordered August 15, 1892.

38. 14,244 was sentenced from Broome county in October, 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His



father was a lumberman in Pennsylvania. Since the decease of his mother, from consumption, eleven years previous, he had been living in a boarding-house at Binghamton, N. Y. He had been arrested two years before on a charge of stealing watches, and was sentenced to sixty days in jail. His companions were intemperate, and the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of his last crime. He had been working at shoe-cutting and cooking, and at the reformatory was placed in the carpentry and wood-carving department. He was much debilitated as a result of pleurisy; his ribs and feet had been broken in a mine accident, but appeared in fair condition. A few days after his arrival he was transferred to the hospital, and a treatment was adopted, which was continued in the physical culture class. After fourteen months of fair record, No. 14,244 was paroled to a situation in the country as wood-carver, earning only a very moderate salary, but sufficient

for his wants. He reported regularly through a deputy sheriff of his county, and secured his absolute release in July, 1892.

39. No. 12,771 was sentenced to the reformatory on a five-year charge of burglary. His mother was illiterate and his father was employed as a coal-heaver. He had been working for one year as pressman in a tinshop, earning small wages. His associations were of a low character, and his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness, computed upon his first interview with the general superintendent, were pronounced absolutely wanting. Evincing a desire to perfect himself in the trade to which he had been apprenticed, he was placed in the tinsmithing class. Practically illiterate, he was assigned to the second lowest primary class of the school of letters. At the time of his parole he was a member of the second academic class. He was admitted to the reformatory in October, 1887, and reduced three times to the second grade. Finally he was restored to the lower first; thence he gained the



upper first and was paroled after a total stay of four years and two months. He had graduated in the meanwhile as a journeyman tinsmith, and, being unable to secure immediate employment outside, he accepted a position at the reformatory as instructor of the tinsmithing class; shortly afterwards his parole was extended so that he could accept a position in the western part of the State. He was absolutely released shortly before the expiration of his maximum.

40. No. 13,942 came from White Plains, in March, 1890, under a five-year maximum sentence. He was 20 years of age, and had

always been living home with his parents until a few months prior to his arrest for grand larceny. He was of American birth and origin; his father was a farm hand. The prisoner had been employed previously as errand-boy. His associations were of a mean order, and he, personally, was intemperate. Physically, he was of medium type and good health. Upon interview with the general superintendent, his mental natural capacity was set down as very good. Admitted into the second primary class, he made his way to the second academic class. From the carpentry class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated as an



advanced apprentice. Five months after his arrival he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Three months of improved conduct secured his restoration to the neutral, from which, after seven months, he was promoted to the upper first grade. After five months in the latter his parole was approved, and two months later, when a position had been secured for him at the trade he had learned while at the reformatory, his conditional release was granted. For the ensuing six months he reported regularly through the chief of police of his city.

41. No. 13,763 was 19 years of age when committed. His mother had died during his infancy and his father had married again. After a quarrel with his stepmother, the prisoner left home some two years prior to his crime. Since then, he had worked at the hardwood-finishing business, living at times with his employer, at other periods in furnished rooms, and frequenting the company of thieves and prostitutes. Occasionally he drank himself into a

state of intoxication. He was troubled with bronchial irritation and was assigned by the doctor to the physical culture class, where an improvement in general tone was recorded. Although of naturally good mental capability his sensitiveness and moral impressibility were registered doubtful. After five months of unsatisfactory conduct he was reduced to the second grade. Here he engaged in a fight with another inmate, feigned insanity and was subsequently detected malingering; the general superintendent then disciplined him. His record from that time on was perfect and after a total stay of six months he was restored to the lower first grade. Six months later he was promoted to the upper first, and paroled in January, 1892, to employment as machinist. His absolute release was ordered the following August.

42. No. 13,951 was sentenced to the reformatory on March 25, 1890, under a maximum charge of two and a half years. He was of German birth and origin, having emigrated to this country at



the age of 10. His mother was an invalid, while his father was a common laborer, given to strong drink. A younger brother was confined in a truants' school. The prisoner had been arrested before on a charge of grand larceny, but had been discharged for lack of evidence. He was associated with ex-convicts in the crime which brought him to the reformatory. He could barely read and write and was assigned to the third lowest primary class. He had been employed as an errand boy and light porter and was assigned in the school of mechanical arts to the wood-carving class, where he received instruction until he was found competent to join the regular force employed at State manufacturing. After three

months in the black suit he was reduced to the second grade; three months of good record gained his readmission to the lower first. Thence he reached the probationary grade after seven months of good behavior, and nine months later, with a fair record, he was paroled in the custody of his parents, awaiting a position at his trade. His absolute release was forwarded in July, 1892, on recommendation of his parents, who vouched for his good behavior.

43. No. 13,325 had been driven from home four months prior to his arrest. His father had been a saloon-keeper in Brooklyn and possessed property valued at ten thousand dollars. The son had



been employed at twenty dollars a month as waiter in a hotel; subsequently he had been working as a carpenter's apprentice. He was 19 years of age when sentenced to the reformatory and was endowed with a good primary school education. He was of excellent health, but intemperate. Admitted in February, 1889, he was assigned to the carpentry class and later to the cabinet-making shop, from which he graduated as journeyman. In the school of letters he passed from the second intermediate to the highest class of the academic division. After being reduced twice to the "convict" grade, he finally reached the upper first and earned his parole after a total stay of three years, in February, 1892. On parole he worked at his trade for a cabinet-maker in Brooklyn, earning a weekly salary of fifteen dollars. He reported regularly for six months, and was absolutely released in August, 1892. In his July report he stated: "I earned sixty dollars during the month. Of this I spent for laundry forty-five cents, tobacco, fifty-

five cents, and a new suit of clothes, twelve dollars. The balance I gave my mother to save for me."

44. No. 14,391 was a native Russian. He was 20 years of age when committed to the reformatory. He had previously been confined in the House of Refuge. He could neither read nor write and was assigned to the lowest primary class. He resided in New York city with his parents, contributing to the common support by his wages as tailor's apprentice. His father and mother were entirely ignorant of the English tongue and could merely read and write in Hebrew. The prisoner's associates were of a low moral calibre, though not addicted to strong drink. Physically, he was of a low type, but of good health and fair mental natural capability. His moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were considered doubtful, moral perception for this class of aliens generally consisting of a sole fear of the rigors of the law. The young man, upon



admission to the reformatory, was assigned to the tailoring class. He made fair headway both in school and in trade, and was paroled after thirteen months' stay, to a position in the metropolis, where he worked as a tailor and received his final release in August, 1892. His letters, though far from perfect in style and penmanship, testified to his intellectual progress, and the thoughts quaintly expressed in one or two evidenced the moral benefit derived from his comparatively short detention.

45. No. 13,283 was a mulatto. He was sentenced to the reformatory in January, 1889, at the age of 17 for burglary in the first
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degree, which corresponds to a twenty year maximum sentence. His mother had departed from life during his infancy, and his father was intemperate and exceedingly poor. A brother was an inmate of a house of refuge. The prisoner was brought up, until the age of 12, at an orphans' home. When working he was employed as farm boy or dish washer. He was assigned to the cooking department. Three months later he was reduced to the second grade for dishonesty; four months afterwards he regained the neutral grade and, for larceny, was again reduced to the "convict" division in November, 1889. The following March he



was restored to the lower first and seven months later was promoted to the probationary. Fifteen months in this grade secured the authorization of his parole in December, 1891. Being unable to secure immediate employment as cook, he was permitted to depart, on February 3, 1892, for Pittsburg, Penn., where he obtained a position at general housework. He reported regularly through the chief of police of Pittsburg, and obtained an absolute release in August, 1892.

46. No. 13,528 had been living in boarding-houses at Syracuse for three years previous to his arrest, working as butcher and meat-cutter at wages of eight dollars per week. His parents were residing in this country, his father being a truckman. The prisoner was grossly intemperate and his associates were of a low character. When admitted at the age of 20, on a five-year maximum charge of assault in the second degree, he could read and write and possessed a fair knowledge of arithmetic to division.

He was entered in the second primary class. Of good health and favorable mental capability his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as doubtful. He was assigned to the bricklaying and plastering class. After seeing himself twice reduced to the "convict" grade, where he remained in all nine months, he finally reached the upper first, and obtained his parole two years and seven months after his arrival. During the interval he had passed through the primary and intermediate classes of the grammar division, and graduated a journeyman from the advanced bricklaying class after nine months of practical work on the State building within the inclosure. He secured a good situation in Syracuse and corresponded regularly for six months. Chief of Police Wright reported him as doing very well. An absolute release was transmitted August 18, 1892.

47. No. 14358 was a Hebrew of English birth and Polish origin. He was 19 years old when committed to the reformatory on a



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charge of burglary in the third degree, entailing a maximum penalty of five years. His parents, with whom he had been living prior to his arrest, were residents of New York city, having emigrated from England eight years previous; they were without any education and he could barely read. He had been working for his father, a tailor employing nine or ten hands. The prisoner's associations were common and disreputable. His mental natural capability was considered but fair, with sensitiveness and moral susceptibility favorable. He was assigned to the tailoring department as machine operator, and, in the school of letters, to the

second lowest primary class. With the exception of school marking his record was very good. After seven months in the lower first grade he was promoted to the probationary, and six months later was released on parole in custody of his father. He obtained a situation in New York city as machine operator at a weekly salary of ten dollars. He reported regularly to the New York Prison Association and obtained his permanent release in August, 1892. In his last communication he mentioned that he was attending evening classes and had laid aside eighty-five dollars.



48. No. 13,604 was 25 years of age when sentenced to the reformatory. He was an Italian, having emigrated three years previously. He had been a sailor for a number of years and had recently been tending a fruit stand in the city. He could neither read nor write. Received in August, 1889, he was reduced to the second grade in September for insubordination. It took him five months to regain the neutral grade. Four months later he was again reduced for imperfect and unimproved record. After seven months he found himself again in the "black," and from that time steadily improved. He reached the upper first grade in August, 1891, and was granted a conditional release February, 1892. In the meantime he had graduated from the special Italian class and passed through the four lowest primary sets of the grammar division. From the bricklaying class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated a competent journeyman. As he was unable to secure an immediate position at his trade he was allowed to accept temporary employment as helper to a confectioner in the metropolis.

Subsequently, he obtained work as bricklayer with a firm of contractors and, having reported regularly, received his absolute release in August, 1892. When last heard from he was working faithfully and keeping good hours.

49. No. 14,478 was a semi-invalid. His mother had been deceased for twelve years. His father, a stationary engineer and fireman, earning twelve dollars a week, was occasionally intemperate. A younger brother of the prisoner's had been confined one year in a juvenile asylum. No. 14,478 had left home four years prior to his arrest and had since been living in boarding-houses. His associates were, for the most part, thieves, and he admitted having been engaged in burglaries for nearly one year prior to his arrest. He was assigned to light work in the reformatory printing office, and to regular treatment in the physical culture class. A few weeks after his arrival, he fell sick and was transferred to the hospital, where he lay for several months



between life and death. He rallied, however, through careful nursing, and was sent back to the physical culture class. Here he improved somewhat, and, after a total stay of one year, by special order of the board of managers, in consideration of his physical condition, after it was ascertained that his grandfather was able and desirous of taking care of him, and with the understanding that upon complete recovery, he was to be employed at printing, he was paroled. When absolutely released, in September, 1892, he was reported as rapidly recovering.

50. No. 14,306, born in America, of German parentage, was admitted in December, 1890, under a five-year maximum charge

of grand larceny. He was 24 years of age and had lived with his parents until the age of 19; since that time he had occupied furnished rooms. He had been an errand boy for two years at three dollars and fifty cents a week; had been working on a lithograph press for six months at six dollars per week, later driving a butcher's wagon at eight dollars. While at the reformatory, a letter was written to him, showing intimacy with an inmate of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island. The doctor's report makes mention of a serious blood disease. He was assigned to the tailoring shop where he became a thorough tailor before his departure.



After six months in the neutral grade, he gained the upper first and secured his conditional release eight months later. He was paroled to employment with his father in New York city. Falling sick, three months afterwards, he asked for and obtained permission of the New York Prison Association, to find work in the open air, tending horses, etc. In his new capacity, he worked steadily, abstaining from drink and all excesses, and reporting regularly over his father's and employer's signatures. His absolute release was ordered six months after his departure on parole, in September, 1892.

51. No. 14,419 was of American birth and extraction. He had always lived at home with his parents, in New York city. His father was a machinist, earning three dollars and fifty cents per day. The son had been a salesman and shipping clerk, on wages of eight dollars per week. Of naturally good mental capabilities, he was endowed with a good primary school education, and was

assigned to the second intermediate class of the reformatory grammar division. He was associated with another reformatory inmate in the crime which led to his arrest. Physically, he was of good health and fair type, and was placed in the machinists' shop to learn his father's trade. After a detention of one year, he graduated as an advanced machinist apprentice. In the school of letters, he passed through the grammar division to the highest academic class, attending all the lectures in practical ethics, economics, English literature, and modern history. Six months of satisfactory record in the neutral grade secured his promotion to the upper first. After four months in this division, his parole was authorized by the board of managers. Two months later, he was conditionally released, after obtaining a position at his trade, on a salary of thirty dollars per month, to start with. He reported regularly thereafter.

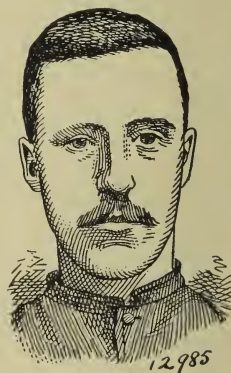
52. No. 13,407, convicted of grand larceny, was committed at the age of 18, under a five-year maximum sentence. He had



always lived at home with his parents. His father was a jeweler in New York city, and the prisoner had been working for him as office boy, at four dollars per week. He was somewhat run down in health as a result of fast living. For a trade, he was assigned to learn hard-wood finishing. After a satisfactory record of seven months, he was promoted to the upper first grade. Five days later, he was reduced to the lower first for willfully destroying State property (cutting his shoes); six months of further good record secured his promotion to the blue-suited division. After four months in this grade, and twenty days previous to the prob-

able authorization of his parole, he was reduced to the "convict" grade. He regained the lower first by three months of perfect behavior, and, six months later, he again found himself in the upper first. Seven months afterwards, he was paroled to a position at his trade, receiving full journeyman's wages. At a visit made last June, to the New York Prison Association, in New York city, the general superintendent met the young man's mother who overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude for the change effected in her boy.

53. No. 13,996 was a negro, 26 years of age. His parents had been dead some twenty years. The prisoner lived in furnished rooms



in New York city, since the age of 13. He could neither read nor write and had been employed as waiter and hotel boy. Of low mental capacity, he was assigned to the kindergarten, and on the advice of the physician, to the physical culture class, for ethical improvement. Sentenced to the reformatory on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny, he was promoted to the upper grade after eight months. While in the neutral grade, he found a gold ring and restored it to its owner. The director of the physical training department reported the prisoner "a great muscular gain especially in chest and upper arms, and a remarkable mental quickening." It was found, at first, an exceedingly difficult task to impart to him the rudiments of the language, and even the understanding of many common things. After fourteen months in the upper first grade he was deemed worthy of parole. He had been

employed in the reformatory as cook, and, when conditionally released, departed to accept a situation procured for him as assistant cook in a New York hotel. When absolutely released, he reported savings amounting to seventy dollars.

54. No. 13,028, was committed from Oneida county on a five-year maximum charge of burglary in the third degree. His mother had been dead for sixteen years. His father, a small grocer, illiterate and occasionally intemperate, had married a second time. The prisoner had always lived at home, his stepmother having always been very kind to him. He worked about the store for his father. Of low physical type, he was given to epileptic fits every two or three months. Received in May, 1888, he was assigned to the third primary division and to the physical culture class, entering later the shoemaking department for trade instruction. He was reduced three times to the second grade, and after a total stay of three years and seven months in the two lower



grades he finally reached the probationary on Christmas, 1891. One month later he was released on parole by special exceptional order of the board of managers, made in consideration of his low physical condition, and after ascertaining that his stepmother was able and desirous of caring for him. On parole he was temporarily engaged in light work for his father, at a weekly remuneration of three dollars and fifty cents above board and lodging, with prospect of securing definite work at his trade. His absolute release was ordered by the board convened in September.

55. No. 14,255 was sentenced from Brooklyn, at the age of 18. He pleaded guilty to an attempt at forgery in the second degree, and was committed under a five-year maximum sentence. His father, who was deceased since six years, had been a carpenter and had left property valued at \$24,000. The prisoner had lived at home with his mother and sisters until three months previous to his arrest; he was employed for four and one-half years as assistant clothing cutter and trimmer, earning a weekly salary of eight dollars. A Protestant, attending church regularly, of late his associations were very bad. Physically, he was registered as of



medium type with weak mouth and chin; moral susceptibility ordinary and sensitiveness favorable. Received in November, 1890, he was assigned to the tailoring department and was released on parole in February, 1892. During the interval he had graduated from the school of mechanical arts as a journeyman tailor. Being unable to secure immediate employment, he was paroled in care of the New York Prison Association, accepting a position in a stationery store, temporarily. He soon obtained a situation at his trade and was working steadily when released, in September, 1892. At this time, he was earning a weekly salary of ten dollars, of which he was saving two.

No. 14,387 was of German birth and extraction. He came to America one and one-half years previous to his arrest. His father, who had been a clerk in Germany, was deceased since three years. His mother died during his infancy. In this country he had been living with his uncle, working as entry clerk, at a weekly salary of five dollars. His associations were bad; among them a cousin

who had served a term in State prison. Physically, he was of a low type with a (so-called) criminal cranium and criminal ears. Gifted with a good public school education, he was assigned to the lowest academic class. In the school of mechanical arts, he entered the wood-carving class, from which he graduated later on as an advanced apprentice. His record at the reformatory was very satisfactory, the accounts showing ten perfect months in thirteen. During seven months he received treatment in the physical culture class, for general rehabilitation. He was paroled to employment at his trade, in Boston, where he had been proffered a situation at a salary of one dollar and fifty cents per day. His reports were received regularly, being indorsed by his employer and also by the German Aid Society, of Boston. When released, he was economizing his salary and depositing his savings with his employer, who seemed well pleased with him.



57. No. 13,483 was sentenced to the reformatory for robbery in the first degree, on a twenty-year maximum term. He was 16 years of age, of American birth and extraction. His father was addicted to strong drink, and kept a small liquor saloon, valued at \$1,000, having been previously a bricklayer. A cousin was confined in an insane asylum; the prisoner, himself, had been eight days in jail for drunkenness. He always lived at home, and could barely read and write. Received May 16, 1889, and assigned to the bricklaying class; he was reduced to the second grade August 1, 1889, for general loss of marks. Two months later he obtained his restoration to the lower first. After ten months of further

imperfect but improved record he was promoted to the upper first. In this grade he fell ill and was transferred to the hospital, where he remained during six weeks. When discharged by the physician he resumed his work at bricklaying, and graduated from the advanced class. He was paroled in February, 1890, having secured work at his trade in Utica, at regular journeyman's wages. He reported regularly for seven months, Chief of Police Dagwell, of Utica, testifying to the young man's industry



and good character. An absolute release was forwarded in September, 1891.

58. No. 13,032 was a native Hungarian. Prior to his departure for America, two years previous to his arrest, he had been living in a Hungarian country town. He had been arrested once before in New York city for engaging in a street fight. He was living in furnished rooms, working on a small salary as waiter and grocer's clerk. When sentenced to the reformatory he could barely read or write, and entered the third lowest primary set; when paroled he was among the members of the highest academic class. He was assigned to instruction in pattern-making and boat-building upon his arrival. He was promoted to the upper first grade after six months of perfect record in the neutral grade, but was reduced eleven months after to the lowest first for insubordination and disrespectful conduct. In June, 1890, after a fair record, he was again promoted to the probationary grade, and his parole was authorized eighteen months later, in December, 1891. He met with six weeks' delay in his efforts to secure a position,

but finally obtained employment at his trade, and was conditionally released in February, 1892. On parole, he received a monthly salary of sixty-five dollars, one-half of which he saved. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association up to September twenty-ninth, when it was ascertained that he had departed for Europe to take a situation at his trade. Later, he was heard from as doing well.

59. No. 14,398 came from Cayuga county on a charge of forgery. When committed, he stated that he had always lived at home in New York, until ten weeks previous to his apprehension. He went to St. Louis in search of work, but was unsuccessful. Upon his return he stopped at Auburn to see an acquaintance, drank, became intoxicated and committed the crime for which he was sentenced to Elmira. He had been working for four years as shoe-cutter, earning a salary of twenty dollars a week. His father was a traveling salesman for a New York dry-goods house. The prisoner, a Hebrew, entered one of the reformatory



primary classes and was assigned to the cabinet-making department. In the school of letters he made his way to the second class of the grammar division, and in the school of mechanical arts he graduated an advanced apprentice. Received in January, 1891, he was paroled in February of the following year, and obtained his absolute release in September, 1892. After five months' work at his trade, while on parole, with the consent of the New York Prison Association, his father started him in business in the metropolis. He has since corresponded with the management, expressing himself as especially gratified with the

advantages he has derived from his attendance at the school of letters.

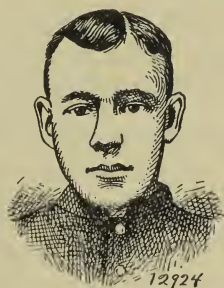
60. No. 14,183, received from Orange county, at the age of 20, was convicted of grand larceny, entailing a maximum penalty of five years. His father was a custom-house inspector, occasionally intemperate. The prisoner lived at home until his family broke up house, a year previous. Since then he resided in a boarding-house, working as clerk and milk-cart driver, on a weekly pittance of seven dollars. Upon interview with the general superintendent the prisoner claimed to have been intoxicated at the



time of his crime. Admitted in September, 1890, he gained the upper first grade in seven months, and received his authorization of parole eight months later. In the meantime, he graduated from the primary division, and passed through all the grammar classes to the lowest of the academic division, of which he was a promising member at the date of his parole. Unable to secure immediate employment he was detained at the reformatory until February 12, 1892. A position was then obtained for him as a plumber's helper, at six dollars per week, with good prospects of advancement if found capable. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association, who investigated the young man's condition and found him working soberly and honestly, and conducting himself in a reputable manner.

No. 13,329 was admitted at the age of 16, under a maximum sentence of five years. His mother had been dead since four years; his father was a truckman, often intemperate. The prisoner,

with a brother and sister, had been cared for during nine months in the Catholic protectory. Save during that time he had lived with his father until a year since; afterwards he took up his abode in lodging-houses and furnished rooms. In the protectory he had been employed at stocking knitting. During the subsequent year and a half he worked as truck driver and another year in a box factory. Upon arrival at the reformatory in February, 1889, he was assigned for instruction to the hardwood finishing department; in the school of letters he entered the lowest class of the grammar division. After two months in the neutral grade No. 13,329 was reduced to the second grade for larceny. He was restored arbitrarily to the lower first on December 1, 1889. He was reduced again for loss of marks and restored the following November. Six months of good record secured his promotion to the upper first, whence he was paroled on February 12, 1892. On



parole he earned forty dollars per month at his trade of hardwood finishing and contributed to his sister's support. He was absolutely released in September, 1892.

62. No. 14,483 was sentenced from Wayne county on a five year maximum charge of assault. His father was a cooper, addicted to strong drink. The prisoner was arrested once before for fighting. He always lived at home until his parents separated, when he took up his abode with his mother. At that time he was employed as hotel porter and later on as a day laborer. When committed to the reformatory the prisoner could scarcely read or write and was placed in the second lowest primary class. At

first he experienced considerable difficulty in mastering the rudiments of the language and failed several times in his school examinations. His behavior, however, afforded entire satisfaction, and he was promoted to the upper first grade six months after his arrival. In the school of mechanical arts he had been assigned to learn shoemaking, in which trade he made rapid progress, graduating after a term of one year, as an advanced apprentice. Having secured a position at custom shoemaking, at his home in Wayne county, he was conditionally released in February, 1892; he reported regularly thereafter but lost his position on account of scarcity of work. He was permitted to search for employment within the State and succeeded several weeks afterwards in locating himself comfortably.

63. No. 13,374 was sentenced under a ten-year maximum charge of attempt to commit rape. His mother had been dead since twelve years, while his father, a cigar maker, had not been seen or heard from for over a year. The prisoner had been an inmate of a house of refuge for a year and a quarter, and had been living in furnished rooms during eleven months. For six months he had been employed as grocer's boy and later had been working at odd jobs at an average salary of six dollars per week. His sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were estimated as positively wanting. He was reduced to the second grade four months after his arrival. Two months later he gained the neutral and six months afterwards the probationary grade. After four months in this division he was reduced to the lower first grade for receiving tobacco, obtaining his reinstatement in February, 1891. From that time it took him twelve months to earn a parole. During two weeks he was employed as instructor in the plumbing department, but having secured a good position in New York he was allowed to depart. One of the reformatory officers, while in New York, saw No. 13,374 and reported him as doing well and about to enter into business for himself. He was absolutely released in September, 1892.

64. No. 13,243 could not read or write when committed to the reformatory in December, 1888, on a sentence for burglary. He

was an American 19 years of age. His father had been dead since the prisoner's infancy. The occupation of the son was that of seaman. Of a low physical type, his mental natural capability was recorded as good; sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were set down as doubtful. Ten weeks after arrival he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Six weeks later he was transferred to the State hospital for insane criminals. Returned as cured in January, 1891, he was placed in the lower first grade and in six months gained the upper first. Seven months afterwards he was released upon parole to Staten Island, where he worked on a farm with his brother and reported regularly for six months. His condition was subsequently investigated and, on finding that he was doing well, the board of managers ordered his unconditional discharge in September, 1892. When returned from Auburn asylum, No. 13,243 was assigned to the physical culture class for general "hardening up" and "reduction of adipose tissue." He was five feet and five inches in height and weighed 190 pounds. In eight months his weight was reduced to 152 pounds and he gained considerably in physical tone and mental activity.

65. No. 14,447 was sentenced to the reformatory under a maximum term of ten years, for grand larceny in the first degree. He was an American of German origin, 18 years of age. His father, a furniture manufacturer, had died seventeen years since, and the prisoner had always lived at home with his mother. Endowed with a good public school education and a fair knowledge of music, he was assigned to the lowest academic class and to the regimental band. He had been employed during three years at a weekly salary of six dollars as clerk in a diamond establishment. His associates were of a low character and dissolute, and the prisoner had contracted a serious blood disease. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, he was registered as of good physical quality, save for an effeminate mouth and chin; mental natural aptitude good, moral susceptibility and sensitiveness favorable. For a trade he was assigned to the book bindery, from which he gradu-

ated, later on, as an advanced apprentice. His record at the reformatory was excellent, and he obtained his release on parole exactly one year after his commitment. At the time of his departure he belonged to the highest academic class. On parole he reported during six months to the Prison Association and was absolutely released in September, 1892.

66. No. 12,787 had just reached the age of 16 when sentenced for burglary. His father was a sea captain and had been dead since five years. The prisoner had been arrested for grand larceny three months previous, but was discharged. No. 12,787 was gifted with an excellent public school education and always lived at home with his mother, being employed at office work for a short time, at a weekly salary of five dollars. His moral susceptibility was set down as positively lacking, and his sensitiveness as doubtful. In November, 1887, twelve days after his arrival, he made an attempt to escape and was reduced to the convict grade. Five weeks later, on Christmas, he was restored by the arbitrary action of the general superintendent. Two months later he was reduced again for loss of marks and once more arbitrarily restored. After six months of improved record he gained the upper first grade, whence, after two years of irregular record, he was reduced to the neutral. Six months later he was again promoted. He secured a conditional release in February, 1892. On parole he obtained a situation at ten dollars a week in the office of a New York merchant, and reported regularly, his relatives testifying to his industry and moral life. An absolute release was granted him September 15, 1892, when it was definitely ascertained that he was doing well.

67. No. 13,290, of Italian birth and descent, was committed on a maximum sentence of ten years, for an attempt at crime against nature. He had been in America but one year, working in New York as a shoemaker. When committed to the reformatory at the age of 22, he could not speak a word of English nor read or write his own native language. Received January 12, 1889, he was assigned to the special Italian class, and after a course of eight months had secured a knowledge of English sufficient to com-

mand his admission to the lowest primary class in the regular division. At first he learned very slowly, but sturdily strove on and after awhile began to read and write in a very creditable manner; he passed successively through the lower primary classes to the second highest primary. In the industries he was assigned to perfect himself at his trade of shoemaking. After an irregular and "assisted" record of six months' duration he was promoted to the upper first grade, remaining in this division two years and a half. Paroled to employment in New York city, he worked steadily at twelve dollars a week and presented himself regularly during six months to the New York Prison Association, who reported him as doing well. An absolute release was forwarded to him in September, 1892.

68. No. 13,899 was committed on a ten-year maximum sentence for burglary. His mother had been deceased since twelve years; his father was a longshoreman, occasionally intemperate. The prisoner had always lived at home previous to his mother's death. Since that time he resided with his employer or in furnished rooms. At the age of 10 he was sent out west by the Children's Aid Society, but returned to New York after one year's absence. Subsequently he worked eight years as a market delivery boy. Having received an elementary education, he was entered in the second primary class, from which he passed in twenty months to the academic division. From the bricklaying class, to which he had been assigned on arrival, he graduated a competent journeyman. After twelve months of irregular conduct in the neutral grade he was promoted to the upper first, in March, 1891; here he sustained himself by fair, though irregular, conduct during ten months, and obtained his authorization of parole from the January board. Finding himself unable to secure an immediate position at his trade, he asked for and obtained permission in February to accept a situation as driver of a fish wagon at a weekly salary of ten dollars. One month later he obtained steady work at his trade, and was giving full satisfaction when absolutely released in September, 1892.

69. No. 13,878 was barely 16 when sentenced on a charge of burglary, involving a maximum term of five years' imprisonment.

He was of German birth, having emigrated to this country with his parents. He had been held once before for drunkenness and was associated with another reformatory inmate in the crime for which he was sentenced. While living at home he worked irregularly at odd jobs. Upon interview with the general superintendent. No. 13,878 was registered as of "low physical type, convict head and dreamy eyes, with furtive treacherous expression;" moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were estimated as doubtful. Endowed with an elementary primary school education, he was admitted to the second primary class, on arrival, February 22, 1890. When paroled, exactly two years later, he was passing the various examinations of the academic division. He also graduated an advanced apprentice from the upholstering trade-class. Five months after his arrival he was reduced to the second grade. On January first of the following year, he was restored to the neutral, and promoted to the upper first grade in July. Seven months later, he was paroled to employment at his trade in New York city. Reporting regularly during the ensuing six months, upon the favorable indorsement of the New York Prison Association, he obtained an absolute release.

70. No. 12,925 had been arrested previously four times for drunkenness. He was committed from Elmira at the age of 22. The desire for strong drink led him to commit crime to obtain money wherewith to satisfy his inordinate cravings. His father, who had been intemperate, died during his infancy, and his mother, one and a half years before his arrest. Endowed with a good education, the prisoner was assigned to the lowest academic class and to the special division in stenography. In the latter he acquired a speed of 125 words per minute. He was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks, and after a final promotion to the probationary grade was paroled in April, 1890. In August, he was returned for violation of the "drink" clause of his parole. He entered the neutral grade and obtained a second authorization of parole after a new record of fifteen months. The opportunity presented itself at the reformatory to make use of his services and he was paroled to employment within the institu-

tion. After eight months and a half, his parole was extended to employment without. While engaged outside he reported regularly. At this writing, it is learned that he is sick with pulmonary disease, with only slight hopes of recovery.

71. No. 14,015, a native Englishman, was committed in April, 1890 from Madison county, on a five-year maximum sentence for grand larceny. He was 27 years of age. His father worked in a brewery in London. The prisoner had lived with his parents until the death of his mother, which occurred twelve years previous to his arrest. During the following two years, he lived in a furnished room in London. He came to America in 1880, living in boarding-houses, off and on, and tramping through the country for six or seven years. He had worked as a scullion, hostler, and at various odd jobs, his associations being low and intemperate. Upon interview with the general superintendent he made known that he "drank all he could get." He was of a criminal type and affected with a serious blood disease. His moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as null and he was suspected of having "done time" before. In the school of letters, he was assigned to the third primary class. In the industries he was taught blacksmithing. His record at the reformatory was fair, and his parole was authorized after a stay of twenty-one months. He obtained a temporary situation at the reformatory, and, after a delay of seven months, secured employment in New York city, reporting regularly up to the time of this sketch.

72. No. 11,485 was first committed for perjury, in October, 1883, under a ten-year maximum sentence. He was 26 years of age, married and a resident of Elmira. His father had been a teamster of intemperate habits, and had died a few months previous to the son's confinement. A cousin was serving a term in Auburn State prison. He had been employed as farm hand and teamster. After a good record, he was conditionally released thirteen months after his arrival. Ten months later, he was returned for violation of parole and placed in the second grade. This time, it took him nearly two years to earn a parole. In the meanwhile, he had been reduced to the second grade after having attained the neutral.

An opportunity presenting itself to make use of his services in the reformatory, he was afforded employment within the institution, August 8, 1887. For three years and a half he worked steadily, providing for his wife and child in Elmira; but on January 5, 1891, was again returned for violation of parole, and placed this time in the neutral grade. After a good record of thirteen months' duration, he earned a new parole and secured a situation within the reformatory as yardman. His demeanor since obtaining his last conditional release has been excellent.

73. N. 13,429 was sentenced on a ten-year maximum charge of attempt at rape. He was a married man, 24 years of age. His persons had been persons of culture; the father, deceased since fifteen years, had been a colonel in the regular army. A sister had been treated on account of mental disturbance, and a brother was of unsound mind. For twelve months prior to his commitment, he worked as bookkeeper, at a weekly salary of twelve dollars. His associates were intemperate; he himself had frequently suffered from delirium tremens. Of medium physical quality, with weak chin, and naturally good mental capacity, he was assigned to learn wood-carving and to perfect his knowledge of bookkeeping. Received in April, 1889, he was paroled in February, 1892, after an irregular record, to clerical work in the metropolis. Upon learning that he had lost his situation, the management issued a warrant for his arrest, in June, 1892, and forwarded it to the New York Prison Association, to be used at its discretion. The order was returned a week later with the statement that No. 13,429 had called, and although out of employment he was looking for a new position and was not likely to become dangerous to the community. No absolute release had been granted up to date of this writing, September 30, 1892, although it had been ascertained that No. 13,429 had again secured a situation and was apparently doing well.

74. No. 13,587 was 17 years of age when sentenced to the reformatory on a two and a half years maximum charge. Until the time of his arrest, he had been living with his father, a blacksmith, in New York city. His sister was an epileptic. Previous

to his commitment, the prisoner had been employed as errand boy, at a salary of four dollars and fifty cents per week. He was endowed with a fair primary school education and entered the lowest class of the grammar division. Upon arrival at the reformatory, he was assigned to learn blacksmithing; one month later, he was reduced to the second grade for the loss of three marks in one month. After six months of variable record, he was restored to the lowest first by the arbitrary action of the general superintendent. Eight months in the neutral grade secured his promotion to the upper first, in November, 1890; a year later, with a slightly improved record, he was released, two months before the expiration of his maximum term of sentence. At the time of his parole, he was a member of the lowest academic class and an advanced blacksmith apprentice. On parole, he went to work for his father, reported regularly for six months and was living a steady and industrious life at the time of his final discharge, January 22, 1892.

75. No. 12,710 was sentenced in August, 1887, at the age of 23. Until the age of 18, he had been living at home with his father, a grocer, of fortune estimated at \$50,000. He was a high school graduate, of Jewish persuasion. His associations had been of a vile character. Ten weeks after his commitment, he was reduced to the second grade for attempting to escape and was restored five months later by special order. On January 1, 1891, he was promoted to the probationary grade; in this division he remained two years, with an unimproved record, and was degraded to the lower first for "crookedness." In August, he again reached the upper first and was paroled in February, 1892. His parole was extended to Philadelphia, where he obtained work at sixty dollars per month. He reported regularly during six months and was released by expiration of his maximum, August 10, 1892. In his July report, he made the following statement of his savings: Cash on hand, June first, ninety-six dollars and forty-three cents; saved in June, twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents; savings to July first, \$123.24. When heard from, a few days after his discharge by expiration of maximum, he was

conducting himself as a respectable citizen, earning a salary of eighty dollars per month.

76. No. 12,672 was sentenced from Syracuse, on a charge of burglary, entailing a sentence of twenty years. His father owned a saloon valued at \$15,000 and was a victim of intemperance. The prisoner had been arrested previously three times for drunkenness. His associates were of a low moral and social scale. He made his headquarters at home until one year prior to his arrest; afterwards, he lived in boarding-houses. The crime of which he was convicted, was committed while he was under the influence of liquor and on the premises of his father. Received June 13, 1887, the prisoner was paroled on May 28, 1888, after a stay of less than one year. On September 21, 1888, he was returned for violation of parole. Previous to re-arrest, his conduct was such as to warrant the opinion of weak-mindedness. He developed signs of melancholia and paranoia, imagining himself the object of a conspiracy. When recommitted, he claimed to be dazed with opium and morphine. He was assigned for mental quickening to the physical culture class and improved considerably. On January 20, 1892, he was paroled to employment within the institution, but soon evidenced signs of insanity, and, in April, he was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane Criminals, at Matteawan, where he was still confined at the time of this writing.

77. No. 14,186 was of Irish birth and extraction. When committed, at the age of 20, he was utterly illiterate. His mother had been deceased since six years and his father was a tailor, occasionally intemperate, residing in New York city. The prisoner had always lived at home or with his elder brother. He was a Protestant, non-attendant, working in various capacities, such as boatmen in the New York harbor, and as barber, in which latter he was employed during nine months. He had drunk himself to intoxication three or four times and his associates were very low. Of good physical quality and enjoying fair health he was placed in the military and assigned to the hardwood finishing department. In the school of letters he entered the lowest primary class to

learn to read and write. Arrived in September, 1890, he gained the upper first grade in seven months and after a good record of five months in the "blue," obtained his authorization of parole. After securing a position at his trade, from which he graduated at the reformatory, No. 14,186 was conditionally released, and reported regularly during four months, with the certification of his employer and indorsement of the New York Prison Association. Correspondence suddenly ceased after March, 1892, the case being under investigation at the present date.

78. No. 14,197 was received from the metropolis under a twenty-year maximum sentence of burglary. His father and mother were both living, the former being a shoemaker in New York addicted to alcoholic excesses. The prisoner had been for three years stock boy in a dry-goods house earning wages of five dollars per week. His associations were very bad, numbering notably an ex convict. When questioned as to his previous condition "pauper or criminal," the record was made, 'claims not, but general superintendent doubts.' His sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were registered as zero. His mental natural capabilities were considered good, with the parenthetical observation "at present criminous." He was entered in the second primary class and for a trade was assigned to shoemaking. After a good record at the reformatory he was conditionally released in November, 1891, after a term of thirteen months. In the meanwhile he had attained the highest grammar class and at the time of parole was "passing well." At shoemaking he was somewhat slower, graduating only as apprentice. When paroled, he reached his destination and immediately reported. He reported for three months thereafter, until February, 1892, all his letters being signed by his employer. He was then working at shoe-lasting, at wages of eight dollars and fifty cents per week. Nothing further has been heard of him.

79. No. 14,276 was sentenced in November, 1890. He admitted having been arrested three times previously; at 19 for jumping on cars, two months later for drunkenness and five months after-

wards for fighting. In each case he was discharged upon the payment of five dollars. During three years he had been employed as plumber's apprentice at a weekly salary of ten dollars. When admitted to the reformatory his knowledge of arithmetic extended to long division and he was placed in the second primary class, graduating subsequently from the second highest class of the grammar division. His moral susceptibility was regarded as favorable and sensitiveness above the average. Assigned to the plumbing class he made a good record and was conditionally released to accept employment at his trade in Syracuse. Upon reaching his destination he reported to Chief of Police Wright, who wrote as follows: "No. 14,276 has a splendid job with a good and kind man. I had a talk with his employer before the young man came on, and he fully realizes the importance of watchfulness with paroled prisoners and will report him if he manifests any signs of waywardness." The paroled man corresponded regularly for five months but has not been heard from since June, 1892. At the end of August a letter was received from his mother stating he "had left for the west, intending to go to Kansas City."

80. No. 13,302 was a Canadian of Irish descent. Two years previous to his arrest he had been treated for acute insanity due, it was thought, to overwork in his studies. Until the age of 11 the prisoner lived in Montreal with his father, whose fortune was estimated at \$75,000. Since then he had lived in boarding-schools and colleges, following medical courses, and finally coming to New York, where he took university lectures. Received in February, 1889, he was reduced to the second grade for general misbehavior in April and did not gain his restoration until five months later. He remained in the neutral grade nineteen months, five of which he passed in the hospital. In April, 1891, he obtained promotion to the upper first and was finally paroled in November. When conditionally released, two years and nine months after his admission, he was sent home to his father in Montreal, who expressed his willingness to place the young man in college for the purpose

of continuing his medical studies. No. 13,303 reported regularly during three months but afterwards ceased all correspondence. When last heard from he was a student in the medical college at Montreal and announced that his brother had been elected to the Canadian parliament.

81. No. 14,190, when admitted, in September, 1890, was 19 years of age. He was an American, born of German parents, and could scarcely read the alphabet. He always lived at home; his father had been dead since three years; his mother was a laundress. The son worked lately at odd jobs, earning unsteady wages, averaging one dollar per day. Upon interview, his physical type was registered as low. He was assigned to the lowest primary class in the school of letters and, in the industries, to the carpentry department. From the latter he graduated, later on, as an advanced carpenter apprentice and was afforded practical experience on the State buildings. In the school of letters he learned to read and write passably well and to cipher to division. After seven months of fair record he reached the probationary grade, whence he was paroled in December, 1891, seven months later. When conditionally released to employment in New York city, he reported upon reaching destination. Afterwards his reports were irregular. It was learned, however, that he was working at his trade of carpenter at wages of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, with the prospects of journeyman's pay in the near future. When last heard of he was living soberly and honestly, his case, at the time of this sketch, being under investigation.

82. No. 14,116 was sentenced from Sullivan county on a charge of assault, calling for a maximum of five years. Previous to his arrest he had always lived with his parents. His father was a mason and farmer. The prisoner had worked as a farm hand; he was a Protestant and claimed to have attended services regularly. When received, at the age of 20, he was entirely illiterate and could barely make himself understood in English. He was assigned to the special German class, but his mental faculties were sluggish and he made very little progress in school. Of a low physical type, with a coarse and ox-like expression, but enjoying

good health, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as doubtful. For a trade, he was assigned to the carpentry class. Here he did fairly well and graduated after a year and five months as an advanced carpenter apprentice. Received in June, 1890, he reached the upper first grade in May of the following year, being retarded principally by miserable marking in school. After seven months in the probationary division he obtained a conditional release. Being unable to secure work at his trade he accepted employment at general housework on wages of twenty dollars a month and board. He reported upon arrival, but since that time he has not been heard from.

83. No. 13,771 was committed from Montgomery county, on a ten-year maximum sentence. His father had been deceased since one year and his mother for three years. Of low physical type, with criminal head and forehead, he could barely read and write at the time of his admission. In free life he had been a knitting-mill boy and, later, a day laborer at a small salary. He was addicted to strong drink, occasionally reaching a state of intoxication. He was assigned to the bricklaying and plastering class. When paroled, two years later, he was a graduate journeyman bricklayer and a member of the highest grammar class. Received at the reformatory in December, 1889, No. 13,771 was reduced to the second grade for misconduct two months later. He did not regain the neutral grade until August, 1890. Six months after this he was promoted to the upper first, securing his conditional release ten months later. He was paroled to a situation with a builder in Brooklyn. He reported regularly during five months, after which time permission was granted him to change his employment and residence to Orange county. He did not repair to the new place, however, and a thorough investigation failed to throw any light upon his doings or lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. He made no report for June, nor has any report of any kind been received from him since.

84. No. 14,002 was of Canadian-French birth and origin. His parents, with whom he had been living previous to his arrival in the States, five months back, were residents of Quebec. His father was a clerk of the court. The prisoner was assigned to the iron

molding department, but being troubled with taenia, found himself unable to master his trade and was, in consequence, assigned to light work. Received in April, 1890, he was reduced to the second grade in July and was not restored until November. Seven months of fair record in the neutral grade gained his admission to the upper first, whence he was paroled, December 31, 1891, after a total detention of nineteen months. When conditionally released he could speak English fluently, having graduated from the special French class and made his way through the four lowest primary sets of the school of letters and he was provided with a fair knowledge of reading, writing and ciphering. As the young man's father expressed a willingness to make arrangements for his son's future in Quebec, he was paroled in his parent's charge and sent to Canada. He reported faithfully on reaching destination and was heard from one month later, when he was employed by the Canadian government and residing with his family. Since that time he has neglected to report.

85. No. 13,970 was sentenced at the age of 21, on a two and a half year maximum charge of attempt at larceny. His father was a paper hanger and painter, occasionally intemperate; his mother had been dead for sixteen years. The prisoner had lived with his father until the age of 12; afterwards, with his grandmother for two years. Since the age of 14 his life had been passed mostly in cheap lodging-houses. Previous to his arrest he had been employed as apprentice to a paper hanger, earning wages of nine dollars per week. In the school of mechanical arts he was assigned to the frescoing class. After an imperfect record of five months he was reduced to the second grade. Three months of improved conduct in this division gained his restoration to the neutral grade, on December 1, 1890. With a record slightly imperfect in school, but otherwise good, he was promoted to upper first grade six months later, in June, 1891, and paroled in January of the ensuing year. He secured employment in New York city with a well-known firm of painters and decorators and reported regularly during three months. It was learned subsequently that he had left his employers in June without giving any information as to his intentions.

86. No. 12,985 was received April 26, 1888, under a five-year maximum sentence. When arrived he was 21 years of age and claimed to be married; he could give no information respecting his marriage other than that his wife was an inmate of the charity hospital at Blackwell's island. Upon interview he stated that he had never been arrested before, but his record contains mention that the management "believed him to be an experienced criminal." He claimed to have lived in lodging-houses since the age of 14, engaged mostly in peddling. He gave the name of his parents and other relatives, but alleged to be ignorant of their addresses. His education was limited to a bare knowledge of reading and writing. His mental natural ability was registered as "good but debased." It was learned afterwards that he had an acquaintance with 12,917, who was subsequently transferred to Clinton State prison for "incurability." No. 12,985 reached the upper first grade in December, 1888, but was held over for further test, during two and a half years. In November, 1891, he was paroled to employment at the reformatory. In March, 1892, he eloped and a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but no reports have since been received concerning his whereabouts.

87. No. 14,071 was an American of German descent. He was received from New York city at the age of 21, under a ten-year maximum sentence for burglary in the second degree. He had been previously sentenced to three months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct, but obtained his discharge after two days. His father had been deceased since nine years. His mother was living, while a sister was an epileptic. Upon arrival the prisoner was entirely illiterate and could barely make himself understood in English. He was assigned to the special German class. Prior to his commitment he had been employed in a boiler shop and also, more recently, as furniture varnisher at nine dollars per week. At the reformatory he was assigned to perfect himself in the hardwood finishing department. Admitted June 7, 1890, he earned seven months of good record and was promoted to the upper first grade in January, 1891. After three months in this grade, his perfect record was annulled for dishonesty and it required six months of further perfect record before he could

secure his parole, which was granted November 9, 1891. Until April, 1892, he reported through the New York Prison Association. From that time all correspondence ceased.

86. No. 13,937 had been an inmate of the house of refuge during four months and had also been arrested for drunkenness previous to his commitment, in March, 1890. During the two years preceding his arrest he had been living in furnished rooms. His parents were both living; his father, a wood vender, was possessed of some four or five thousand dollars. One sister was an epileptic. The prisoner had worked at odd jobs, such as light porter, driver and wood-bundler, earning an average salary of eight dollars per week. Of medium physical type and good health, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were considered doubtful quantities. He was associated with another reformatory inmate at the time of his arrest and was provided with a fair primary school education. For a trade, he was assigned to the bricklaying and plastering class. After a total stay of twenty months he secured his conditional release and was paroled to employment at his trade in a Long Island town. Two months afterwards he was detected pilfering from his employer. The latter immediately notified the New York Prison Association and a warrant was issued for the delinquent's arrest. The delay caused by this transaction enabled the culprit to make good his escape. His whereabouts are at present unknown.

89. No. 13,982 was committed at the age of 19, for burglary. His father had been deceased only five months. A first cousin on his mother's side was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. The prisoner had been previously arrested for fighting. At the time of his apprehension he was found intoxicated and in company with an ex-convict. It was also discovered, subsequently, that he had an acquaintance with a reformatory inmate. He had been employed during a short time as teamster at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. Upon arrival he was assigned to the stone-cutting class. Received at the reformatory in April, 1890, he was reduced to the convict grade for bad conduct and untruthfulness four months afterwards. In November he was restored to the neutral grade. Six months in this grade obtained his pro-

motion to the probationary grade. After six months of satisfactory conduct in the upper first, his conditional release was granted by the board of managers in November, 1891. He was paroled to work at stone-cutting in New York city and after reaching his destination reported. A month later he threw up his situation and, it is thought, although no definite news had been obtained, that he is now serving a term in another State prison.

90. No. 14,000 came to the reformatory in April, 1890, on a charge of forgery committed in 1887. He was sentenced immediately upon his release from the penitentiary, where he had served a five months' term for petty larceny. Previously he had always lived at home. His father had been dead for five years. A cousin on his mother's side was insane. The prisoner was provided with only a fair primary school education. In the school of mechanical arts he entered the bricklaying and plastering class. Here he made rapid progress and graduated from the advanced division a thorough journeyman. Four months after his arrival he was reduced to the second grade for continual loss of marks and regained the lower first three months later. A perfect record during the ensuing thirteen months secured his conditional release. At the time of his parole he was a member of the academic division. He received permission to accept a clerical position in Rochester where his mother resided. He did not work steadily, however. He reported regularly during six months, but was discharged on account of slack business. After several weeks of idleness he secured a situation with a friend, at a salary of fifty dollars per month, but became discontented and left for Buffalo, where he was subsequently arrested for theft. Conviction followed his apprehension and he was sent to another prison.

91. No. 14,344 was of Scotch birth and origin. He had always lived at home with his parents until he came to America, six months previous to his arrest, since which time he had been living in cheap lodging houses. His father was a common laborer, intemperate and very poor. An uncle on his mother's side was insane. The prisoner had been arrested once before in Scotland, but secured his discharge. Prior to his commitment he had been

working during a few months as tailor, at a weekly salary of twelve dollars. He was a heavy drinker and claimed to be an attendant at the church of Scotland. When arrived at the reformatory he could scarcely read or write and was placed in the second lowest primary class. Of medium physical type and good health, upon interview with the general superintendent, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as very doubtful and he was assigned to the tailoring class to perfect himself at his trade. Received at the reformatory in December, 1890, after twelve months of fair record he was vouchsafed a conditional release, after a situation had been obtained for him in the metropolis. He reached his destination and reported December fourteenth. Two weeks after his departure he robbed his employer of some \$200 in money and valuables and took to flight.

92. No. 13,600 was a married man, 22 years of age, when committed under a ten-year maximum sentence. His father was a liquor dealer in a western town and addicted to the use of alcoholics. His mother had been dead some nine years. For six years he had been working as a printer, earning from ten to fifteen dollars a week. Physically of low type and enjoying fair health he was assigned to the printing department to perfect himself at his trade. Received August 18, 1889, he was reduced to the second grade on May 31, 1890, for continued imperfect and unimproved record. After five months in the red uniform he was restored to the neutral grade and promoted to the probationary six months later. After a good record of five months his release was authorized by the board of managers assembled in October, 1891. It took him three months to secure a position and he was finally paroled in January, 1892, to remunerative employment at his trade in New York city. He reported on reaching his destination, and also in February, to the New York Prison Association. Two months later he abandoned his situation without notifying the management. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he fled the city and his whereabouts are at present unknown.

93. No. 14,136 was received in July, 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His father, who had died in
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Ireland ten years previous, had been employed as clerk in a brewery and left some \$3,000. The prisoner had not lived at home for nine years; he came to America in 1834. During the four years following he worked as a kitchen man and later as an order cook, earning from eight to ten dollars per week. His associates were intemperate and he was intoxicated at the time of his crime. Possessed of a high-school education, he entered the lowest academic class and was assigned, upon his express wish, to the cooking class, to perfect himself at the trade he had followed outside. Three months after his commitment he was reduced to the second grade for misbehavior and general loss of marks. Reinstated in the neutral grade, three months later, he earned his promotion to the upper first by six months of perfect record and his parole was authorized by the January, 1892, board. Having secured a good situation as cook in a Brooklyn restaurant, he was allowed to depart, under conditions, on February 3, 1892. He reached destination but failed to report. A few days later he stole an overcoat and absconded. A thorough search failed to reveal his hiding place and a warrant for his arrest remains in the hands of the police unsatisfied.

94. No. 13,046 was sentenced in June, 1888, on a five-year maximum charge of burglary. Upon interview with the general superintendent, the following report was made: "Does not give a connected or complete account of himself. Bears strong marks of having previously served in prison. Understands stocking-knitting; perhaps learned it at a house of refuge. Mental natural capability good, but of criminal type. Educate and hold until he straightens out and gives an account of himself." The physician's report reads: "Has had pneumonia. The man is a humbug. His story is a string of contradictions." In November following his commitment he voluntarily acknowledge having been imprisoned sixteen months in a house of refuge under a different name and also of having served three terms in the penitentiary. Since the last term, which expired in December, 1886, he had been tramping. After six months of good record, he was promoted to the upper first, but was reduced to the convict grade for dis-

honesty and assault upon a room-mate. He regained the neutral grade and, later, the upper first. He was paroled in February, 1892, to a situation in Maine. He reported for the month of March, but a few weeks later ran away, stealing a boat in order to make his escape.

95. No. 14,931, of American birth and origin, was sentenced from Buffalo, at the age of 24, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His father, who had been dead for two years, had been an inmate of an insane asylum. His mother, two aunts on his mother's side and a cousin on his father's side were all insane. The prisoner had previously been arrested three times; once for theft, once for obtaining money under false pretences and another time for "jumping" his board bill. He had been employed as shipping clerk at Buffalo, at nine dollars per week. He had been employed as a salesman for a stove-polish factory, at ten dollars; a porter in a box factory, at nine dollars; carpenter, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, and a clerk and fancy ticket writer, at ten dollars per week. Endowed with a good public school education he was of medium physical type, with eyes seemingly indicative of some abnormal inheritance. Admitted to the reformatory in July, 1890, he was assigned to the carpentry class and promoted to the upper first grade in January, 1891. One year later his parole was authorized by the board of managers and he was permitted to depart after work had been secured for him. He reported for a few weeks after arrival, when he fled; he has not been heard of since, although strenuous efforts have been made to locate him.

96. No. 14,130, of German birth, was received in July, 1890, at the age of 20, under a ten-year maximum sentence for grand larceny. He had emigrated to America four years previous to his arrest. Before that time he had always lived with his parents in Germany; in this country he usually resided with his employer. Of medium type and fair health he was endowed with a good common school education and was placed in the lowest academic class. In free life he had been employed for some time as grocery clerk, earning twenty dollars per month, exclusive of board. In

the reformatory school of mechanical arts he was assigned to the printing office. Six months after his arrival he attained the upper first grade and was paroled to employment within the reformatory in November, 1891, after a total stay of sixteen months. Six weeks later he was fined five dollars for gross negligence in his work. On February 20, 1892, his parole was withdrawn, pending a charge of receiving money from an inmate. He was tried by court-martial and fainted during the proceedings. Upon recovering he confessed his guilt to the general superintendent and was placed in the upper first grade as an inmate. His record in this division has since been satisfactory and, if sustained, will entitle him to an early parole.

97. No. 14,155 was an American of English parentage. When admitted to the reformatory in July, 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny, he was 17 years of age. He had formerly been an inmate of a juvenile asylum. A brother had been detained for one year in a house of refuge. The prisoner had worked at odd jobs, having been employed in an oil mill at five dollars a week previous to his arrest. Assigned to the second primary class he was a member of the highest grammar class when paroled sixteen months later. Of naturally good mental capacity, his record was fairly satisfactory and his parole was authorized in November, 1891. Being unable to secure a situation at his trade of pattern making he was allowed to accept temporary employment at something else. On February 5, 1892, news was received that he was under arrest for theft. A warrant for his return was issued and the delinquent was gathered in and placed in the convict grade. Three months later he was promoted to the neutral, when it became necessary to draw upon the population to reduce its proportions; No. 14,155 was among those chosen. He was transferred to Clinton State prison in July, 1892. His maximum term expires in July, 1895.

98. No. 14,273 was an orphan, 19 years of age. On arrival he declared that he was married, but this was found to be false. The prisoner had been an inmate of a house of refuge for eleven months; he had been discharged two years previous; since that time he occupied furnished rooms in the city. He had received a

fair primary school education and a knowledge of typesetting. Upon interview with the general superintendent his natural mental capacity was set down as very good. During his first month at the reformatory he received a marking of zero for the commission of fraud at an examination and lying when questioned upon the subject. The following six months his record was perfect and he earned his admission to the upper first grade. After five months of good conduct in the latter division his release was approved by the board of managers and he was paroled to employment in New York city. He reported upon arrival, but failed to do so thereafter. He had hardly been away three months when he stole some underclothing and was immediately returned to the reformatory on a warrant of recommitment. He was placed in the convict grade and assigned to the iron foundry. For the succeeding eight months his conduct remained unimproved and at this writing he is yet the possessor of a red uniform.

99. No. 14,286, a negro, 29 years of age, was sentenced from Steuben county on a charge of burglary, entailing a maximum sentence of five years. He was a cider drunkard. His parents had died during his infancy. He had previously received a sentence of 100 days in the penitentiary. Reared in a colored orphan asylum until the age of 12, he worked on a farm until 17, and during the ensuing eight years he tramped all around the country. He finally settled down in Steuben county as a laundryman, marrying there. An illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class to learn reading and writing. He was put to work in the laundry and also acted as hospital scullion. Received in November, 1890, he earned a good record and in December, 1891, was paroled to his town as coalheaver at wages of six dollars a week. The weather was bad and his pay so small that he gave up his position and, being unable to find work, changed his residence to New York city and reported from there in April, 1892. On August seventeenth, having failed to report for three months, he was brought in. When rearrested he was idle and residing with a negress other than his wife. He was placed in the neutral grade and was doing well up to the time of this sketch.

100. No. 12,924 was aged 19 when convicted of burglary, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. He had been twice in the Buffalo penitentiary, on short periods, for disorderly conduct. He had also been an inmate of a house of refuge during one and a half years. His mother had been dead since eight years and his father was a foreman in a tannery and in moderate circumstances. The prisoner had left home at the age of 15, giving himself up entirely to a life of tramping. Practically illiterate, he was assigned to the second lowest primary class and to the carpentry trade. Received in February, 1888, he was reduced twice to the second grade — once for fighting. He profited by the Christmas, 1890, declaration of amnesty and obtained his reinstatement in the neutral. Six months later he was promoted to the upper first grade and after a fair record in the blue uniform was paroled to employment in Buffalo. He was then a journeyman carpenter and a graduate of the highest academic class. On parole he earned wages of two dollars per day and at first did fairly well, reporting to Chief of Police Morgens-tern. Later, having abandoned his situation and fallen into bad company, he was returned to the reformatory for violation of parole and placed in the second grade. It is too early, at this date, to make comment as to his progress.

Growth of the Reformatory Movement.

Every civilized country, especially within the last twenty years, has had its attention directed, at times forcibly, to the consideration of the proper treatment for criminals. The subject has been one of absorbing interest, not only to philanthropists and to social and moral reformers, but to politicians, to statesmen, and to sociologists of every description. And no question of more moment to society could engage their attention. Year after year, congress upon congress has sounded the bugle of alarm, and year after year crime has increased throughout the world in proportions that threaten to engulf eventually the race itself. The most erudite scholars, representing the learning and experience of every advanced nation of the earth, have repeatedly met to consider this grave problem, of such import to humanity, and as often has the cry of danger and warning issued forth from their councils.

Society is essentially a self-protective body. Every other consideration must give way before the question of its own preservation. Pity nor unforgiveness, charity nor hard-heartedness, sentimentalism nor vengeance must influence its decisions when its existence is at stake. It can not afford to indulge in luxuries while dying for the want of substantial food. It must look to itself before all; afterwards, to its members. Its first aim must be utility; that is for itself; its next, justice; that is for its individual constituents. Utility and justice, these are the two great pleas of government. No sentiment of revenge, no sentiment of kindness may interfere with these purposes involving its existence.

In studying the course of crime through the world, one readily perceives how marked has been its progress. Every nation provided with the means of computing such evidence reports a steady growth of the evil, far greater than the corresponding

increment in population. The proportionate difference is especially manifest of late years; it is conceded that within the past two decades, crime has more than doubled.* But little knowledge of figures is required to appreciate the fearful significance of this proportion. It implies that the very life of society is intimately bound up with the question of criminality, is dependent upon the arrest of this appalling, abnormal growth of vice. It implies that the measures heretofore adopted for the prevention of lawlessness have signally failed in their purpose, that, whereas created for the object of repressing crime, they have witnessed, have favored and abetted its development. And, more important still, it implies that if the evil is to be stopped, other measures must be brought to bear.

After centuries of experience and experiments, we are finally obliged to come to the conclusion that our judgment was at fault, that we have erred in our calculations, that the basis of our penal system, juridical and executive, is imperfect and deceptive, powerless to uphold the weighty structure of civilization confided to its support. It is certainly not flattering to bygone generations, it is most humiliating to our own pride and derogatory to this modern civilization of which we delight so much to boast, to admit the mistake. But obliged to admit it we are. Facts tell too strongly against us to allow any room for hope. We have long passed the age of obscurantism when precedent was an all-swaying influence, was thought a perfect title and infallible guide, when old-time custom was esteemed a mark of the quality of present systems, or an excuse and motive of their existence. And granting the inefficacy and failure of modern penal methods, we must, logically, find in what they are defective and adopt corrective measures in pursuance of the results of our researches.

Probably the most serious blunder committed by legislative bodies in the treatment of felons is the habit of dealing with the offense itself and not the offender. "Society can not be protected against that which the criminal has done; its only remedy lies in guarding itself against what he may do."† Before the

* Speech of Dr. Denis, Anthropological Congress, Brussels, 1892.

† Rev. W. S. Crowe.

past, it is helpless; for the future it can provide. The deed of to-day legislation can not redress; it is the fruit of other ages. The deed of to-morrow it may regulate; for such it is accountable to future generations. It is the criminal, not the crime, that should motive the rulings of lawgivers and dispensers. The deed itself is but mere circumstances consequent upon the willful act, a phase only of the evidence by which may be determined the guilt of the accused, that is, his responsibility, or, more important still, may be fixed the degree of danger attending his discharge. The object of criminal legislation must not be the so-called penalty, but, in the measure of the possible, juridical remedy and, above all, social protection. The welfare of society demands that the sentence be not a mere piece of retaliation, an act of vengeance, but that it conduces to the protection of the community; that the punitive be neglected, if necessary, in favor of the reformative, for it has long ago been proved that under habitual circumstances, crime, like insanity and pauperism, presents qualities of hereditariness; that hundreds of law-breakers may often be traced back to one criminal ancestor. Crime breeds crime. If a government would see the number of its criminals decrease, it must prevent the entry of the evil-doer rather than provoke his egress; it must legislate to impede his birth preferably to, and to avoid, suppressing him after he is born. The incarcerated malefactor should not, therefore, when released from prison walls, become a liberated malefactor, ready to assume his nefarious occupation; to procreate and corrupt others who would follow in his steps, children and pupils, who in their turn become parents and teachers, multiplying to the infinite the race of the criminal. But he should come forth an honest man, with the mental and physical capacity of earning a livelihood, with the moral strength of living up to his virtuous resolves; and if the capacity can not be attained, if the moral strength can not be developed, then the well-being of the commonwealth requires that the transgressor of its laws be held forever in detention, as a helpless imbecile or a moral lunatic, incurably diseased.

It is no longer a question of finances, but a question of life. To evade the issue, to neglect the action, means eventual dis-

ruption, a fearful cataclysm. When threatened with cholera, the nation, overcome with the dread of approaching calamity, hastily proceeds to put into practice every measure, hygienic and social, suggested by science and experience for warding off the epidemic and preventing its spread. How much more necessary to resist the ingress of crime and combat its propagation!

Let us acknowledge the truth to ourselves; we are indolent; we are selfish; we neglect the generation to come because it costs too much time and too much thought to effect radical changes in the generation present; the good we would accomplish would be for those coming after, more than for ourselves; it is not our social life but theirs which is in danger; the legacy our forefathers transmitted to us we will hand down to our descendants; we are not indebted to posterity for more than we have received from ancestry. However unconscious to mankind the existence of such a spirit, it is none the less actual and, were a thorough search made, would be found deeply underlying the motive of our present apathy, of this moral inertia. But the sentiment is unworthy of our century and will be repudiated by all progressive governments.

After protection for society, the object of penal legislation must be ministration to its members—equal distribution to the individual, justice to the criminal.

Justice does not consist of measuring deeds by time. A court of justice is not a bureau of exchange where is registered the value of every action in months and years. "Penal legislation," said Mr. Herman de Baets, before the International Congress of Anthropology, held last summer at Brussels, "is not the science of a certain number of articles more or less defined, the different solutions of which are to be found in separate drawers carefully labeled." The circumstances surrounding the criminal act, the intent and general condition of the delinquent must be taken into account before a judgment can be equitably had. It is irrational to proportion the sentence to the mere deed, the accidental result of concomitant circumstances. Between men who steal, the value of the booty can establish no difference of guilt where the act and design are alike. It is not justice to pass a lighter sentence upon the intentional assassin, whose murderous

ball barely missed his victim's heart, than upon him whose aim was more accurate by a hair's breadth; all other conditions equal, one is as culpable as the other; their intentions were similar, their acts, inasmuch as dependent upon themselves, identical; can guilt then lie in the perfection of a weapon, or the firmness of the arm, the precision of the eye? Of two persons who commit assault with like malice and inflict equal harm, is one the less reprehensible, because the physician attending his victim is an experienced and careful practitioner and saves the patient, while the doctor in charge of the other is incompetent or careless and allows his ward to die? That surely can not be. "Held to await the results of his victim's injuries" is a legal expression, but like others it covers much that is uncommendable and condemnable as a determinant of responsibility in the grave question of right and wrong.

Not only the intent and circumstances of the act, but the condition of the culprit must be investigated — his personal history, that of his ancestors, his individual antecedents, his capacity, mental, moral and physical, and any motives that may have led to his malefaction. Incarceration has a different effect upon the impetuous rover and the calm dweller of civilization. To the drunkard, abstinence causes greater discomfort than to the temperate. Arrest suscitates anguish more intense in one who leaves behind long-known friends, a loving family and comfortable home, than in him who is without friends, relations or hearth. Imprisonment involves more to the man of reputation and social distinction than to the vagrant and the outcast. Deprivation implies one thing to those who customarily enjoy that of which they are dispossessed, and another to those already divested of such pleasureable habit. Deprivation of liberty, to those for whom liberty has no charm, to whom it means neither family, nor home, nor chance of securing an honest livelihood; imprisonment, to those for whom imprisonment has no significance, to whom it suggests neither social opprobrium, nor fall from honor, is valueless as a punishment, is ineffective as a deterrent. In order to mete out equal retribution, it would be, consequently, indispensable to study individually the condition of each offender.

But true justice to the criminal requires more than this. It is due him that he be reformed. Although the criminal deed must be looked upon as the determined expression of the free will of the crime-doer, it is nevertheless true that society is partly responsible for the evil against which it legislates to guard itself. Whether the causes of crime are to be found in the individual or outside of him, whether they are induced of his personal existence or independent of it, society is in some measure accountable for these causes.

It is but justice to reform the criminal. The debt of protection society owes its constituents extends further than to its registered citizens, further than to the youthful generation, the basis of its immediate existence; society has precedaneous, prenatal duties toward all its future members, toward all who are destined to form part of its body politic. To the unborn child of the criminal father, to its future citizen, society owes the reformation of its parent. The criminal offspring is not rarely a victim of the nation's neglect of the criminal sire. Even the staunchest upholders of the theory of free arbitrament admit the existence of certain organic influences, result of heredity, determining the individual will to a powerful extent. It is the right of the unbegotten one, more sacred because its plaintive voice can not be heard, to demand that it be not placed under unfavorable native conditions, or else that it be saved the disgrace of its own birth, the curse of a felon's existence.

It has been said that degeneracy, mental and moral, is not so much the product of criminality and mental alienation as of the field where the causes may develop which predispose to crime and insanity. These causes, what are they ?

Alcoholism.—Who allows it, even grants it a moral support by licensing the sale of intoxicating beverage ?

Horse-racing.—Who sanctions it ? Who favors its popularity by suffering it to be advertised daily in the columns of the press under gay and alluring colors ?

Gambling, in all forms.—Who tolerates and often connives at it; at any rate fails signally to eradicate it ?

Prostitution.—Who bears with it; in many cases legalizes it ?

Newspaper sensationalism.—Who authorizes and sanctions it? Who feeds it?

Obscene literature.—Who absolves it? Who indulges in it?

Economic crises and irrational social conditions (for it has been shown that an economic origin may be assigned to a large number of crimes).—Who creates them?

It is but justice to the criminal that he be reformed, for is it not the duty of society to undo the wrong which it has been, at least partly, instrumental in doing? Much is said of social defense, as if society alone could be attacked, while not infrequently it is society which attacks and the individual who is obliged to defend himself. All social groups are liable to be sinful and the share of individual reprehensibleness in matters criminal may be considerably diminished by a just increase of collective responsibility.

It is but justice to the criminal that he be reformed, justice to him and justice to others. "Make use of whatever means are found requisite to effect his reformation; hard labor or congenial work, development of body or cultivation of mind, severity or lenity, harsh words or kind; give him early freedom or long imprisonment; give him anything that is necessary to reform him."* a matter of prudence and a matter of justice, as a necessity and a debt, for the protection of society and the satisfaction of the rights of the individual.

The wrong-doer must then be considered an object not for society's vengeance, but for its ministration; a sick person, morally infirm or mentally deficient; a tainted member, which must be restored to health or ruthlessly removed, in justice to it and to propinque members, and for the protection of the body total. Not as an enemy or a stranger shall the criminal be used, but as a discontented friend, whom it is necessary to conciliate, upon whom we must force conciliation or confine as a madman. Warfare with the army of crime we can not afford or allow; the weapons they turn against us we ourselves sharpened—for us to dull their

* Rev. W. S. Crow.

edges. By no other means can the race be suppressed, for out of the blood of every combatant stricken down rise hundreds of others more vicious, more cunning, more difficult of repression.

In the treatment of a malady no physician would continue to administer the same medicaments when, after long years of experience and observation, he finds that the disease refuses to give way before his efforts and steadily increases in malignity. If the employ of certain hygienic measures fails in the attempt to ward off a dangerous epidemic or to prevent its spread, will any rational government continue in the adhibition of these means when threatened at other times with an attack of the infection? And if remedial measures thus far applied to the treatment of criminals have sadly failed in their purpose, would not common sense and a spirit of consequentness dictate some other course?

Is there much reason for surprise in the abnormal increase of crime? A doctor could not expect to meet with fortune in his profession were he to treat indiscriminately all his patients alike, applying the same remedy in every case, varying the regimen only with respect to quantities administered — a little more for some, a little less for others. How, then, can we hope to see success crown our efforts, with our own sovereign specific for all moral disorders — imprisonment — a small measure for one, a large amount for another? And mark, we do not dispense the antidote to the patient himself; we do not proportion the dose to the gravity of his condition; we do not inquire how much he needs or how little may cure him; we do not take into consideration the malignity and progress of the disease, but only one of its symptoms, often an accidental outbreak, which tells naught of the true nature of the ailment underlying the surface. In what a pitiable state of civilization we should consider a people with but one hospital for all complaints, with only one large infirmary for the simultaneous treatment of the slightly ill and the dangerously infected, of the consumptive and the leprous, of the unmarred and the corrupted, of the indisposed and the contaminated, where bloom and contagion lay side by side, and fair health and pollution are huddled together. Yet such is the example we furnish. We bring into close contact the first offender with the professional

thief; the youthful sinner with the hardened convict; the misguided adolescent with the experienced criminal; the morally weak with the cunning and strong; the spirited boy, who, under favorable circumstances, may become a noble-minded citizen, with the shrewd, perverted felon, determined violator of society's laws. Is it surprising the disease has made such fearful ravages under these conditions?

The necessity for a change of legislative governance being conceded, the question at once presents itself — What is to be done? Are there other means at our disposal that offer this protection to society and justice to the individual which the existing penal system is incapable of providing? And while conducting the investigation let us bear in mind that those measures alone are worthy of consideration which show themselves to be devoid of the characters found objectionable in the legislation of to-day.

First, in opposition to the stupid plan of measuring off criminal acts with a time division, as with a yard stick, there is the indeterminate sentence, corrected in its turn by the parole system.

To overcome the danger growing out of the indiscriminate association and conglomeration of convicts, classification and grading of prisoners has been advocated.

To reform the criminal while in sequestration, to make of him an honest man, physically and mentally capable and morally strong and willing, instruction has been suggested — intellectual, moral and industrial.

Lastly, to estimate the true gravity of the moral taint in criminal individuals, to establish the distinction between the morally and mentally deficient, between the free-willed, determined malefactor and the degenerate sinner whose criminal tendencies are the result of heredity or of other organic influences, a bureau of psychological research and anthropological investigation is proposed as an addendum to the composition of criminal courts.

Indeterminate Sentence.

If the violator of society's law is to be considered in the majority of cases as spiritually infirm or diseased, his treatment must compare with that of a person physically disabled or ill; in other words

he must be held to undergo the process of regeneration not for a predetermined period, but until pronounced cured by the physicians in charge. In lieu of imposing a definite sentence, the courts, after ascertaining the guilt of the accused, would issue an indeterminate indefinite decree:—"To be confined until reformed."

The indeterminate sentence is the basis of all true reformatory legislation. It is impossible for the most learned magistrate or the most intelligent jury to discover the possibility for good or evil in a prisoner's nature during the short space of time he appears before them; none can decide in advance whether one year of confinement or twenty will conduce to the delinquent's reformation.* Let the culprit's character and capacity for good, and his conduct and progress while in duress, determine for themselves the period of his detention. The indeterminate sentence takes cognizance only of the gravity of the criminal's moral condition and, principally, of the possible danger to society arising from his liberation. That, and nothing else. "No man, whatever his offence, ought ever to be discharged from restraint except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually and physically capable of earning a livelihood."§

Parole System.

The parole provision is the indispensable adjunct and fitting complement of the indeterminate sentence. Under its conditions a prisoner set at liberty must regularly report his circumstances and progress until absolutely released for continuous good behavior. The individual under parole is merely a prisoner in the highest probationary grade; if he abuse his privileges, if he prove himself incapable of enjoying honestly and moderately the liberty conceded to him, he is deemed unreformed and returned to confinement.

The parole system constitutes the crowning treatment of criminals as invalids, the final graded course applied to convalescence. The convict when committed is at first strictly denied all indulgence; little by little, as by his conduct and application he shows himself worthy, he is vouchsafed minor privileges, which are increased as an improvement is manifested. If after a reasonable lapse of time he proves deserving of the confidence reposed in him,

* Rsv. W. S. Crow.

§ New York *Christian Union*.

if the condition of the patient justifies a more liberal treatment at the hands of the physician, greater latitude is accorded and the convalescent is authorized to mingle with the free and healthy, to enjoy in a temperate manner the pleasures of this new life; provided that at stated intervals he reports his condition to those in charge of his case. When, after a fairly long trial, the conduct and circumstances of the paroled man recommend his unrestricted freedom, an absolute, unconditional warrant is awarded, releasing him from all further surveillance and restraint.

Classification and Grading of Prisoners.

The necessity of treating the criminal as an infirm or sickly person carries with it the necessity of providing specially adapted hospitals or prisons for the treatment of separate characters of disease, and divisioning each hospice into distinct wards for the care of those stricken to a like extent. There are two principal motives for this classification and grading, which apply in the case of the morally disabled as in that of the bodily weak; for the separation of the hospitals, the need of specialism in all intelligent treatment; for the grading of the patients, the danger of aggravation and contagion.

Education of Prisoners.

In order to effect a cure, the experienced practitioner begins by making a diagnosis of his patient's condition; the cause of the disease once discovered he directs all his efforts to the elimination of that cause. In a general way, crime is the result of undesirable or criminal habits and of a lack of mental and moral appreciation of its enormity. Its cure must be on the same lines — formation of desirable habits and mental and moral schooling. The desirable habits, are habits of labor, of abstinence, of truthfulness and honesty; they are unconsciously produced by industrial and commercial education and unrelenting discipline. The mental and moral training may also be obtained by discipline, appealing to the intellect; and by instruction, creating habits of thought. The

three — physical, mental and moral — are so intimately associated in human nature that it is impossible to say where the functions of the one end, of the other begin. In individual cases where the body is impaired, physical education is therefore of considerable importance in the treatment of the criminal. The superstructure of a building depends upon the solidity of the foundation. The higher faculties of man are dependent upon and inseparable from the lower structure. We must build up first the physical and mental habits before the moral can be reared. The course of nature is always the true course, and nature first creates the body and the mind; and the moral sense follows.

Psychological Investigation.

To ascertain the character and gravity of the criminal's condition; to determine the grade of prison or asylum to which he shall be sent, the courts of justice should be provided with a special bureau for the medico-legal examination of the delinquent.*

Penal Condition of United States.

The desirability of these various legislative institutions being recognized, it remains to be seen what progress has been made towards their full practical realization.

In no State of the Union have there been established medico-legal bureaus for the psychological and anthropological examination of prisoners in court; the nearest we come to such a practice is the appointment, in special cases, of a committee to inquire into the mental condition of the accused.

The ideal indeterminate sentence providing for the detention of a prisoner during an entirely indefinite period exists nowhere as yet. It entails responsibility so great, is fraught with possibilities so distasteful, that its unrestricted adoption appears very distant. A step has been taken towards it in the form of indeterminate sentences varying between the limits provided by law for the crime dealt with and of sentences fixed only in the maximum (that of the law), with no set minimum limit.

* Unanimous decision of Anthropological Congress, Brussels, 1892.

The indeterminate sentence, parole law, and classification of adult prisoners, with the reformatory educational treatment, are to be found conjointly in seven States, in establishments specially designated as reformatories. These are the reformatories of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Colorado, Ohio and Illinois.

The appended table, compiled from data specially collected by The Summary, will furnish an idea of the present condition of criminal legislation in America.

Table showing the state of the reformatory movement in the United States, with the modifications of penal legislation for adult criminals, since 1876.

STATE.	Reformatories for male adults.	Indeterminate sentence law.	Parole law.	Educational treatment.	Laws for classification and grading of prisoners.	Prospects.	Remarks.
Alabama.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Fair..	Lease system.
Arizona.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.	Territorial penit'y
Arkansas.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Fair.	Lease system.
California.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Poor..	.....
Colorado.....	Buena Vista; established 1889.....	Reformatory only	Reformatory only.....	Reformatory, industrial and mental.....	Reformatory.....	Good.	.....
Connecticut.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Poor..	.....
Delaware.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Bad.	Only city jails.
District of Columbia.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None..	No penit'y; convicts sent to N. Y.
Florida.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	None.	Lease system.
Georgia.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.	.....
Idaho.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.	.....
Illinois.....	Pontiac; in course of construction.....	Reformatory only	Reformatory only.....	Reformatory, industrial and mental.....	Reformatory.....	Fair..	.....
Indiana.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	Fair..	.....
Iowa.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	None.	.....
Kansas.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	Fair..	.....
Kentucky.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	None..	.....
Louisiana.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	None.....	Poor..	.....
Maine.....	None	No.....	No general law; Governor, sometimes.....	None.....	County jails.....	None.	.....
Maryland.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None..	.....
Massachusetts.....	Concord; estab. 1884.....	Reformatory only	Reformatory and county prisons.....	Reformatory, mental and industrial.....	State prison and reformatory.....	Good.	.....
Michigan.....	None	State prison, 1889; unconstitutional	State prison, 1889; unconstitutional	None.....	None.....	Poor..	.....
Minnesota.....	St. Cloud; established 1889.....	Reformatory only	Reformatory and State prison (sys. by Governor).....	Reformatory; industrial and mental.....	Ref'm'ty and S. P. (sys by Gov't'r).....	Good.	.....

Mississippi.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.....
Missouri.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.....
Montana.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.....
Nebraska.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Good.....	None.....
Nevada.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.....
New Hampshire.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison; by court of pardons.....	None.....	None.....	None.....
New Jersey.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	Fair.....	Fair.....
New Mexico.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	Reformatory.....	Reformatory; i dual trial and mental.....	State prison and reformatory.....	Good.....
New York.....	Elmira; estab. 1876; another projected.....	Reformatory. 1877; State prison, 1889.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	None.....	Lease system.....
North Carolina.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	Reformatory and State prison.....	None.....	State prison and reformatory.....	Good.....
North Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	Reformatory and State prison.....	None.....	State prison and reformatory.....	None.....
Ohio.....	Mansfield; in course of erection.....	Reformatory only.....	No.....	Reformatory.....	Reformatory; industrial and mental.....	Reformatory and Eastern penitentiary.....	None.....
Oregon.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	Reformatory.....	None.....	State prison and reformatory.....	Good.....
Pennsylvania.....	Huntingdon; established 1889.....	Reformatory only.....	No.....	Reformatory.....	Reformatory; industrial and mental.....	Reformatory and Eastern penitentiary.....	None.....
Rhode Island.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	State prison.....	Fair.....
South Carolina.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
South Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Tennessee.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Texas.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	Poor.....
Utah.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Vermont.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Virginia.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Washington.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
West Virginia.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Wisconsin.....	None.....	State prison, 1889.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	None.....
Wyoming.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	State prison.....	None.....	State prison.....	Fair.....

Reformatories of the United States.

As will be seen from the foregoing table, there are in America at the present date, established or in course of construction, seven reformatories for male adults, all embodying the principles of modern penal reform.

New York.

The New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, was established, by act of Legislature, in 1876. Its purpose is to take charge of first criminal offenders, of ages from 16 to 30 — the epoch of man's life determining his career — and return them to society healthy members and honest toilers. The basis of its treatment rests entirely upon the indeterminate sentence and parole system, of which it has been the pioneer in America; this treatment consists in essence of the segregation, classification and grading of prisoners, and their education, physical, industrial, mental, moral and military.

Persons committed to the Elmira reformatory are, with a few exceptions, sentenced under the "indeterminate" clause of a measure enacted by the New York State Legislature in 1877. It provides that the sentence to the reformatory shall be indefinite, to be limited only by the board of managers, but not to exceed the maximum term fixed by law for the crime of which the prisoner is convicted. The minimum term of imprisonment of persons sentenced under this act is in point of fact one year, which corresponds to a perfect record at the institution during that period. Other prisoners — comparatively few — are also received under definite sentences from United States courts; they are released unconditionally after full service, less the usual "good time" for favorable conduct.

All inmates, except the comparatively small number transferred to other State prisons and those detained until the expiration of their "maximum," are released on parole. The usual duration of this parole, pending which every ex-prisoner must report monthly his condition and progress, is six months; it is limited in every case by the expiration of the maximum term of sentence. For violation of the conditions of such parole, warrants are issued by the board of managers for the apprehension and return of the culprit. No inmate is released on parole unless some "definite, permanent, suitable employment is previously arranged for by his friends or by the management." *

The classification of prisoners is made according to their previous character and behavior in prison. There are three grades.

The education aims only at one thing: Fitting the inmates mentally, physically and morally to earn a livelihood; it accomplishes its object by grammar and trades instruction, military training, and lectures and courses in philosophy and ethics. Men impaired in body or health receive physical or hygienic training.

The average age of persons sentenced to this reformatory is 21 years. The average term of imprisonment of those released on parole is about twenty-one months.

Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts reformatory was established in 1884, at Concord, Mass. Prior to March, 1888, all commitments to this institution were made for definite periods; since that epoch, the indeterminate sentence and parole system has been in operation, prisoners from the United States courts, however, being committed for a fixed term. Unlike the reformatory at Elmira, the Massachusetts reformatory admits both misdemeanants and felons, the former all under a maximum sentence of two years, the latter under a maximum of five years, except in rare cases, where the courts otherwise decree. Although this institution receives only first offenders, there is no age limit for the admission of persons

* New York State Reformatory Rule Book.

guilty of misdemeanor; those convicted of felony may be committed between the ages of 14 and 40. The actual minimum limit of imprisonment for the first class is eight months, for the others, ten. The average term of detention of misdemeanants is eleven months; of felons, one year and a half. The average age of all men sentenced to the reformatory is something short of 22 years.

Until the close of the year 1891, men paroled from the Massachusetts reformatory, on "permit to be at liberty," were expected to report regularly to the Massachusetts Prison Commission until the expiration of their maximum term of sentence. This rule was subsequently altered in favor of a parole of one year's duration.

The basis of the Concord educational treatment is spiritual instruction, with the classical and industrial as auxiliaries. None of the duties of officers or monitors are delegated to the inmates. The laws of Massachusetts provide for the transfer of "incorrigibles" to the houses of correction only, which institutions are similar to the penitentiaries of New York State. The reformatory contains in all 800 cells, with an average population during the past year of some 880 inmates. Over 5,000 men have been treated thus far. Seventy-five per cent of those paroled are reported as having conducted themselves honorably for one year or more after their conditional release and as having probably not fallen into crime again.

Pennsylvania.

Modeled after the Elmira institution, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntington, was established in February, 1889. Its first superintendent was Major R. W. McClaughry, previously warden of the Illinois State prison at Joliet and now superintendent of police at Chicago. The present incumbent is Hon. T. B. Patton, a former manager of the institution. This reformatory receives prisoners between the ages of 15 and 25. Like at Elmira, a board of managers appoints the superintendent, upon whom, under the supervision of the board, devolves the government of the institu-

tion. The managers serve without salary for a term of ten years, and, in order to guard against the entrance of politics into the administration of affairs, they are expressly prohibited by statute to "solicit, or request, or in any other way interfere" with the appointment of subordinate officers, which is left entirely to the discretion and sound judgment of the superintendent. Since the first commitment to the reformatory, on February 16, 1889, the population has steadily increased, until at this writing (September 30, 1892) it counts 440 prisoners, the total number admitted for treatment since the opening of the institution slightly exceeds 1,000. At present, the Pennsylvania reformatory holds accommodations for 516 men, although at one time there have been as many as 535 offenders treated simultaneously. The average age of those committed is 19 years; the average term of actual detention of prisoners released on parole, eighteen months.

All inmates, save those received from the United States courts, are committed under an indeterminate sentence. A law provides for the transfer of "incorrigibles" to the regular State prisons. A mechanical trades school, an advanced school of letters, a military marking and drilling system and other progressive reformatory features are already in successful operation. Classes extending from the primary teaching of illiterates to the higher studies of literature, civil government, etc., are crowned by a remarkably clean and interesting paper, "The Reformatory Record," entirely the product of inmates. Pecuniary gain from the labor of prisoners is made secondary to the true object of the institution—reformation—the daily earning capacity being but one-quarter of a cent per capita, as against a maintenance cost of forty-one cents. In addition to a staff of seventy salaried officers, some twenty-five or thirty inmates perform the duties of monitors.

The following communication received from Superintendent T. B. Patton, on June twenty-fifth last, furnishes an idea of the results of this system:

"I think the proportion of the men to whom paroles are granted and that we hear of as again falling into crime is fully covered by twenty-five per cent. If we take into account the number of

paroled men, who, after they have been out for a while, violate their parole by simply leaving their employers, without committing any crime, the percentage would of course be increased and it is probable that some of these fall into crime, of which we have no information.

"I believe that there are sixty per cent of our men who serve their parole and receive their final discharge and of whom we possess no information as to their having again fallen into crime."

Minnesota.

The Minnesota State reformatory at Saint Cloud was erected in 1889. It is closely modeled upon the institution at Elmira and is regulated by State laws similar in every respect to those which govern the latter reformatory.

The educational treatment consists of trades instruction and classical teachings; the latter embrace, with the regular primary school studies, courses in arithmetic, history, grammar, civics and ethics.

In June, 1892, with 128 cells, the reformatory contained 133 prisoners. To avoid the "doubling up" of inmates, a requisite number of cots are placed in the corridors. The average age of persons committed to this institution is 22.2 years, the actual average term of detention being twenty-two months. In 1891 a military system was organized. Among other progressive features of the Minnesota reformatory is a system for the compensation of inmates; prisoners in the first grade are allowed twelve and a half cents for each day's work; prisoners in the second grade are credited with nine cents; those in the third grade receive no pecuniary remuneration.

Colorado.

The Colorado State reformatory at Buena Vista was established by act of Legislature in 1889. Its object is to "separate the younger and less hardened criminals from those more proficient in crime and afford them opportunity, by marks for good conduct, etc., to secure their release on parole."* There are yet

* Warden W. A. Smith.

no permanent buildings, merely a stockade. The present work is farming. From the Colorado State penitentiary, at Canon City, prisoners who by constant good behavior impress the warden with their willingness to reform are from time to time transferred to the institution at Buena Vista. Their present ages vary from 16 to 57 years. For prisoners sentenced direct from the courts, the age limits will be 16 and 30. The rules and regulations governing the institution are copied from the laws applied to the New York and Pennsylvania reformatories.

Ohio.

The successful operation of the parole law in the Ohio penitentiary had much to do with influencing the people in favor of the erection of a reformatory at Mansfield. Appropriations were not secured, however, as quickly as needed, and up to date, although the work is now progressing rapidly, no prisoners have been received. The course of treatment projected by the government of the new institution is similar to that adopted at Elmira. The prisoners are to be provided with the necessary learning and knowledge of a handicraft to enable them to sustain themselves in free life. A system of classification will be operated, by the establishment of two distinctive grades, promotions and reductions to be made according to merit. On April 24, 1891, the Ohio Legislature enacted a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "a non-partisan board of managers, consisting of three members from each of the two leading political parties." It provides also for the opening and management of the institution as soon as the requisite preparations could be made. The reformatory is now fast nearing completion; its exterior walls are built of Ohio sandstone, while the interior is well polished and finished to resist long wear and use.

Illinois.

Nearly two years ago, the Legislature of Illinois passed a bill authorizing the construction of a reformatory at Pontiac; subsequently an appropriation of \$150,000 was made and the work begun. Unlike other reformatories for adults, this institution is

designated to receive only prisoners of ages ranging from 16 to 21; these men will be sentenced under the indeterminate system, their term of imprisonment not to exceed the maximum penalty provided by law for the crime dealt with. The buildings are yet in course of construction.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAWS.

The first indeterminate sentence and parole law promulgated in America was enacted in 1877 by the New York State Legislature. This law was the direct result of the establishment of the reformatory at Elmira and applied only to prisoners sentenced to that institution. In 1884 a general indeterminate sentence and parole law was enacted by the Legislature of Ohio regulating its penitentiary. Other progressive States followed the example to a greater or less extent, until at the present day the system is in operation under one form or another in fifteen different States. Where Legislatures have been tardy or unwilling to take action, progressive governors have made use of their constitutional prerogatives to grant conditional releases, virtually paroles, to meritorious prisoners. This fact is especially noteworthy in the case of Governor Merriam of Minnesota, who systematized the principle by the inauguration of a plan of grades and marks whereby first offenders may in a regular manner secure from him their conditional pardon.

The movement of the indeterminate sentence and parole law throughout the Union may be seen from the following synopsis of the condition of legislation with regard to this system in the different States:

Colorado.

There is an indeterminate sentence and parole law affecting the reformatory at Buena Vista only. The Legislature of 1891 provided also for the transfer, in certain cases of particular merit, of State penitentiary prisoners to the reformatory, from which institution they are released on parole, provided their conduct and other circumstances seem to warrant it.

Florida.

This State possesses no prison proper, convicts being leased out; but the old "trusty" system obtains still, that is, "prisoners upon their parole of honor are, when deserving, released from guard and constant confinement."*

Illinois.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law in this State is applicable only to prisoners between 16 and 21 sentenced to the reformatory, now in course of construction at Pontiac. The sentence is limited in the maximum by the highest penalty fixed by the code for the crime of which the prisoner is convicted.

Indiana.

"In an indirect way only is the principle involved in the operation of the indeterminate sentence and parole law in vogue in this State. Sometimes the courts usurp authority to withhold sentence after conviction, and discharge the convict on his own recognizance, or with surety, to appear from term to term and abide the order of the court. Again, the Governor at times issues a conditional pardon, and the convict runs at large as long as he observes the conditions. In several cases the convict has been called in and resented, the pardon being revoked."†

Iowa.

For the past fifteen years the Governors have made use of their constitutional privileges to issue conditional pardons to imprisoned convicts. This right was contested some twelve years ago by a returned paroled man, the Supreme Court sustaining the Governor. A similar case occurred recently under Governor Larrabee, with like result. Conditional pardons are now granted in certain meritorious cases, the paroled prisoner being placed under such limitations and restrictions as the Governor sees fit to impose.

* Governor F. P. Fleming.

† C. H. Reeve.

Kentucky.

There is no statutory act relating to the indeterminate sentence and parole of prisoners, but the Governor makes use of his discretionary powers to grant conditional releases on parole.

Maine.

Parole papers are issued by the Governor and the council in conformity with the following act:

Chapter 138, R. S., sec. 4.—In any case in which the Governor is authorized by the constitution to grant a pardon, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the council, and upon petition of the person convicted, grant it upon such conditions, with such restrictions and under such limitation as he deems proper.

Massachusetts.

An indeterminate sentence and parole law was enacted in 1836, applying only to prisoners sentenced to the reformatory at Concord. Persons confined in the county institutions for drunkenness may also be "released by the county commissioners on 'permit to be at liberty' whenever they are thought to be reformed. There is also provision for release on 'probation' from county prisons of prisoners sentenced for minor offenses. In all cases the boards which release have power to revoke the 'permits' and to remand the prisoner."*

Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, of the Massachusetts Prison Commission, before the prison congress of 1891, held at Pittsburg, said: "In connection with the supervision which we exercise over our men (paroled convicts), I went over our report and took off 100 names of men who had not reported and gave them to the agent and directed him to investigate the cases. I found in every case that the failure to report was merely due to the fact that the men had grown careless about writing because they were doing well."

Michigan.

There was an indeterminate sentence and parole law, similar to the Ohio law, enacted by the Legislature of 1889. It found favor with the circuit judges and "there were quite a number of prisoners sentenced under it — very few had come under its parole

* Warren, F. Spalding.

provision. A test case, however, was brought before the Supreme Court and four of the five sitting jurists pronounced the law unconstitutional; the fifth, Justice Grant, upheld the law and handed down an opinion strongly commending it.”*

Minnesota.

There is an indeterminate sentence law applying only to prisoners sent to the reformatory at St. Cloud. The parole system is in operation at that institution and also at the State prison of Stillwater. The parole system at the latter prison “is unique, having been adopted without any action of the Legislature. The Governor, by virtue of his constitutional prerogative, has inaugurated a system of conditional pardons, which is in effect a parole system. It applies only to first offenders, who must serve at least one-half of their full sentence before becoming eligible. A system of grades and marks is established. Applications for conditional pardons must come through the warden, accompanied by his certificate that the convict has six months’ clear record, and is not, as far as is known, a recidivist. The board of managers pass upon applications, but are debarred from entertaining petitions from outside parties in favor of the applicant. The Governor reserves the right to refuse conditional pardons, notwithstanding the recommendation of the warden and managers. This system went into effect June 1, 1892.” §

New Jersey.

A parole law was passed in 1889, embodying a clause requiring three years’ citizenship prior to conviction in order to become eligible to parole. Being an entirely new departure for the State, it “called forth unfavorable criticism from the press;” the Attorney-General expressed an opinion questioning its constitutionality, and, “though still on the statute-books, the law became inoperative.” A new law was drafted and passed by the Legislature of 1891. It read as follows:

“It shall be lawful for the court of pardons to grant to any convict now or hereafter undergoing punishment in any one of

* L. C. Storrs.

§ Rev. H. H. Hart.

the penal institutions of this State a license to be at large, upon such security, terms, conditions and limitations as to the said court shall seem proper."

Under this statute no convict is released until satisfactory evidence is furnished the court of pardons "that business or employment has been secured for such prisoner." None of the men paroled in this manner from the State prison are reported as having forfeited their privilege.

New York.

In 1877 an indeterminate sentence and parole law was passed, to apply only to the reformatory at Elmira. In 1889, the Fassett law was enacted, providing that any male person convicted of felony may be sentenced indefinitely to one of the State prisons; his term of imprisonment, however, can not be shorter than the minimum nor longer than the maximum penalty fixed by the code for the offense of which he is found guilty. Although this law was placed upon the statute books over three years ago, the indeterminate sentence is little known in the courts or prisons, nor has it been applied except by a few judges; less than twenty commitments have been made under the "indeterminate" act. This is largely due to the fact that the magistrates are unaccustomed to the indefinite sentence, while on the other hand the classification and grading of prisoners, provided by the same law and without which the indeterminate sentence is almost inoperative, has not yet gone into effect in the State prisons.

Ohio.

In 1885 the General Assembly of the State of Ohio enacted that "every sentence to the penitentiary of a person convicted of a felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court having said case thinks it right and proper, a general sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any one so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the board of managers, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum

term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted." The parole of prisoners released under this act was to expire only with the expiration of the maximum term. Since the passage of this law, in April, 1884, to September 1, 1892, there was a total number of prisoners paroled of 812. Of these, sixty-eight have been returned for violation of parole. Referring to this fact, at a recent prison congress, General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, made the following remark: "We had 500 prisoners released on parole and so far as the effect on the prisoner himself went it was admirable. Not ten per cent of those paroled went wrong. The parole system properly administered will be the salvation of the prisoner. We ought to have the indeterminate sentence everywhere."

Pennsylvania.

Since 1888 an indeterminate sentence and parole law has been in successful operation in the reformatory at Huntingdon. It was enacted simultaneously with the other laws pertaining to the institution and is similar in every respect to the New York State law of 1876.

South Dakota.

A bill was passed in 1890 by the Legislative Assembly of South Dakota to the effect that the Board of Charities and Corrections should be empowered to grant a conditional release to prisoners who have served at least one-third of their sentence. No man is released on parole until satisfactory evidence is furnished that employment has been secured for him; he must also have a clear record for at least six months prior to his application for a parole.

Wisconsin.

The Legislature of 1889 enacted a measure by which prisoners could be sentenced to State prison for an indefinite term, limited the maximum and the minimum fixed for the crime by law. The State Board of Control is authorized to issue paroles within these limits.

Other States.

In none of the other States is there any legislation regarding the indeterminate sentence and parole system.

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF PRISONERS.

With one or two exceptions, the reformatories are the only penal institutions in which classification of adult prisoners is to be found in any other than a crude state. Within these establishments criminal experience and mental capacity, more than age and physical quality, determine the mode and extent of classification. In other State prisons the little segregation of prisoners that is provided is based upon considerations of age and conduct, rather than of criminal character and mental aptitude.

The classification of prisoners in Maine is limited to the county jails, where debtors are separated from criminals.

In Massachusetts, irrespective of the classification of the reformatory inmates previously had, the law of May, 1892, provides definitely for the grading of inmates in the State prison; the statute reads as follows:

“The Commissioner of Prisons, with the approval of the Governor and council, may provide for grading and classifying of prisoners in the State prison and, with the same approval, may establish rules for dealing with them according to their conduct and industry.”

Minnesota classifies all of her prisoners in the State prison as in the reformatory. The Laws of 1889 provided for the compensation of all convicts confined in the State prison at Stillwater, who “shall become entitled to diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct.” With the exception of Sundays and legal holidays, prisoners were to be credited “from the current expense fund for every day, at an average rate of ten cents per day per convict, the compensation to be graded at the discretion of the warden, from eight to twelve cents. The difference in the rate of compensation to be based not on the pecuniary value of the work performed, but on the willingness, industry and good conduct of

the convicts. Provided, that whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited; and provided, that convicts serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other convicts to a diminution of sentence, subject to the forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein described." To perfect this law still further and establish divisions for the grading of compensations according to merit, the classification system was adopted by the Minnesota State prison on June 1, 1892. The idea was to "give the Stillwater institution the benefit of such penal methods as proved of value at the Saint Cloud institution and to make the prison available not only for recidivists, but also for occasional criminals. Among the latter are many who would be sent to Saint Cloud if the reformatory was not already taxed to its utmost capacity. Under the grading system every effort for good behavior is recognized and rewarded. Distinct uniforms are worn by three classes of prisoners and a slightly different bill of fare is offered to those who have maintained themselves for a definite period."*

Although the "Fassett" prison law of 1889 aimed to extend to the State prisons of New York the benefits of classification and grading, limited until then to the reformatory, but little progress has been made toward effecting the requisite change. The Superintendent of Prisons, in his last annual report to the Legislature, sets forth that lack of room, chiefly, deterred him from complying with the new provision.

Adult prisoners are classified within two of Pennsylvania's penal institutions. In the reformatory at Huntingdon the men are distributed into three distinct grades. At the Eastern penitentiary the old method of solitary or separate confinement is yet in vogue. The reformatory classification was provided by Legislature, at the opening of the institution nearly four years ago; the penitentiary organization is a remnant of the cellular

* Stillwater (Minn.) *Prison Mirror*.

system, operated in Pennsylvania since the beginning of the century. Warden Wright of the Western penitentiary has also matured a plan for the introduction of a graded system into the latter institution, independently of legislative action, and it is probable that the new method will soon be inaugurated.

The classification and grading of prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary is regulated by a clause of the law of 1885, which provides that the "managers shall make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation. They shall make provision for the separation or classification of prisoners, their division into different grades, with promotion and degradation according to merit." No marking system obtains under the rules as provided for above. When committed to the penitentiary, prisoners are assigned to the second grade. Their conduct then determines whether they are to be promoted to the first or reduced to the third. Inmates are thus classed "good" or "bad." Save for newcomers, there is no middle grade.*

In the State prison of Rhode Island there are two grades; men belonging to the first are given more commodious cells, receive more frequent visits and are the object of better treatment than the lower graded prisoners.

Educational Treatment.

Mental training of prisoners is confined almost exclusively to the reformatories, few States providing any instruction to the inmates of their regular prisons. The educational curriculum of the reformatories is naturally the most advanced, it being considered an important factor in the work of rehabilitation. In the State prisons the classes are organized solely for the instruction of illiterates.

Systematic industrial training is an unknown quantity in all of the State prisons proper; reformatories are the only penal institutions wherein adults are instructed in the mechanical arts.

* Joseph P. Byers, Secretary State Board of Charities of Ohio.

PROSPECTS OF PENAL REFORM.

Notwithstanding that the penal conditions of the United States are yet far from realizing the projects fostered by American penologists, the advance made by the cause of prison reform within the last two decades is most remarkable and the encouraging results of recent experiences promises a speedy recognition of the value of the modern system by the legislatures of the different States of the union. With four established reformatories for adults and three in process of construction, with several State prisons regulated by the indeterminate sentence and parole system and by laws of classification and grading of prisoners, with all the States more or less agitated by the question of penal reform, with governors and men of influence who do not wait for legislation, but of their individual authority take such temporary action as they think useful, the outlook is indeed a hopeful one. After an actual expenditure of over \$2,000,000 upon the reformatory at Elmira, the New York Legislature enacted a bill providing for the establishment within the State of another institution of like type, the Eastern reformatory. The city magistrates who at first appeared antagonistic to all innovation in the old routine of criminal legislation are now the heartiest advocates of the advanced system and commit to the reformatory whenever they see a chance of betterment in a prisoner's condition.

The reformatory movement appears to bear the unmistakable characters of progress. Since the establishment of the first reformatory in 1876 the advance has been made in accelerated proportions. Politicians, jurists, economists and sociologists of repute have discussed the question under its different phases and the verdict is fairly unanimous:

“The time will come when every punitive institution in the civilized world will be destroyed and all places for the treatment of crime be hospitals, schools, workshops and reformatories.”

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
THOMAS ASYLUM
FOR
ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN,
LOCATED AT
CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVATION, N. Y.,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

[APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.]

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CHAS. D. MARSHALL	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buffalo.
J. S. TORRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowanda.
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F. C. VINTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowanda.
W. H. BARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowanda.
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Teachers,

R. A. PARSONS,

R. M. PRATT.

Physician,

A. D. LAKE, M. D.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 26.

IN ASSEMBLY,

MARCH, 1893.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan
and Destitute Indian Children.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, in compliance with the statutes, beg leave to present their thirty-seventh annual report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

The number of children in the asylum at the close of the	
last fiscal year was.....	104
Received during the year.....	45
Making the total number	149
Returned to parents and guardians.....	32
Otherwise discharged and gone out to service.....	15
Died	1
Total discharged and deceased.....	48
Remaining in the institution October 1, 1892.....	101

Of which there were boys under 16.....	45	
Girls under 16.....	56	
		<u>101</u>

The number and nationality of those attending during the year, and the reservations from which they were received, appear in the catalogue hereto annexed, marked Appendix D.

HEALTH.

The health of our wards has, in the main, been remarkably good during the past years, as will appear by the report of the asylum physician, Dr. Lake, Appendix B, to which we desire to direct special attention. His warning against certain defects in the plumbing and means of ventilation in the asylum buildings, and his recommendations in the direction of remedying these evils deserve careful consideration.

THE ASYLUM FARM.

The asylum farm maintains its high reputation for its productiveness and its careful and enlightened tillage. It is an important factor in the training of our Indian boys who furnish nearly all the labor, besides being a suggestive object lesson to the native farmers on the reservation.

FINANCIAL.

The report of our treasurer, Mr. W. H. Bard, Appendix C, gives the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, showing a balance in the treasury September 30, 1892, of \$318.32.

INVENTORY.

Appendix E contains a list of all the property of the institution belonging to the State.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Early in the year the board were confronted by the resignations of our superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Valkenburg. The causes which impelled this step were chiefly the precarious state of health of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, as well as that of her husband, and which seemed imperatively to demand

a cessation of wearing cares and a change of climate. The separation was a source of keen regret to the board, and we believe to all sincere friends of the asylum. The faith and confidence so long reposed in them by the present and preceding boards have not been sensibly affected by the brutal and malicious calumnies of which for the past six months sensational newspapers have been the purveyors, and on which envious and venomous gossips have gleefully battered. As the State Board of Charities, at the request of this board, have the matter of these charges under investigation, no further comment would be proper at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hooker were, after due inquiry and deliberation, selected to fill the vacant positions, and have so far discharged their difficult and manifold duties to our entire satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BRYANT,

President.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children:

GENTLEMEN. — My position as superintendent of this institution was assumed when the fiscal year was about one-half completed. I am compelled therefore to depend largely upon information given by the former superintendent and matron as to the affairs of the institution during the first part of the year. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the kind and courteous manner in which all our requests for information have been responded to by Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg who formerly held this position in the institution. The following table shows the number received and discharged during the year :

Number of inmates October 1, 1891	104
Children received during the year.....	45
Total	149

Discharging during the year as follows :

Returned to parents or guardians	32
Otherwise discharged.....	15
Died.....	1
Total.....	48

Remaining in institution October 1, 1892 :

Boys under 16	45
Girls under 16	56
Total	101

Average number during the year 100.

It is often felt by those unfamiliar with the exact nature of this charity, that it is only superficial and palliative, relieving external evils temporarily, but leaving the source of corruption untouched. We believe these impressions are a mistake. Our means of influence are designed to reach character and habits of life in the very beginning, and include such deep forces as education, industry and religion. This institution has the happy task of helping the victims of misfortune, and stands between the unbefriended orphan and the want and temptation that beset his footsteps; it throws a sheltering roof over the young outcast who has been exposed to frost and wet and storm; it offers bread to the needy, and tries to oppose a barrier in lessons of morality and religion to the torrent of evil which would otherwise sweep these poor children away to ruin; it gives an education and a home to those who are its proper recipients during the years of childhood and youth, and means of earning a respectable livelihood as manhood and womanhood approaches. In all arrangements, health and physical development are regarded as of paramount importance, and their interests are carefully consulted at all points. Special attention is given to the amount of intellectual work required, to regularity and quality of meals, hours for study, recreation, rising, retiring, etc. Observation has shown to me the importance of experience and skill on the part of those instructing Indian children. A teacher of given ability, who has experience in this work, can do vastly more for the pupils than is possible for one of the same or greater ability to accomplish, who has had equal or greater experience in schools for the whites only. We therefore have felt to congratulate ourselves upon having as teachers for the present year Mr. and Mrs. R. Pratt, both teachers of experience and adaptability to the work. During the last quarter the school has been graded with such modifications as experience has found necessary to adapt them to the peculiar needs of this class of pupils. We find that the pupils are much better in spelling, history, geography and physiology than the majority of children of the same age, which is largely due to their excellent memories. They are quiet, painstaking, and are ambitious to excel in their various studies.

The following is a list of the grades, the classes in each grade and the number of pupils in each class in the literary department of the T. O. A. :

First grade :

Primary reading.....	11
Primary writing.....	20
Numbers	33

Second grade :

First reader	7
Primary arithmetic.....	25
Primary physiology	15
Primary spelling.....	18

Third grade :

Second reader.....	16
Intermediate writing.....	50
Second primary physiology.....	20
Second primary language.....	22

Fourth grade :

Third reader	24
First intermediate physiology.....	15
First intermediate language.....	25
Primary geography	32
Intermediate arithmetic.....	11
Intermediate spelling.....	32

Fifth Grade :

Fourth reader.....	19
Second intermediate physiology	15
Intermediate grammar	22
Intermediate geography	20
Advance writing.....	27

Sixth grade :

Advanced spelling.....	24
Advanced grammar.....	13
Advanced arithmetic.....	13
Advanced geography.....	13
Advanced physiology.....	13
Form study and drawing.....	25

Seventh grade :

Fifth reader.....	14
Advance history.....	8
Primary history.....	15
Second advanced physiology.....	19
Form study and drawing.....	35
Recitations and declamations.....	90

Opportunity is given for all to learn to sing by note, and over twenty have taken lessons in instrumental music. With their natural love and taste for it, they readily acquire such an acquaintance with the art as will render it a source of enjoyment to them in the future. The many opportunities which they have so cheerfully embraced of entertaining visitors—of which there have been several hundred the past summer—has been not only a pleasure given, but has reacted upon themselves in added confidence, ease of manner and real refinement.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The boys between the ages of 10 and 16 have, with little assistance, cared for the crops and a large garden, which yielded a variety of fresh vegetables. They have also cared for the farms and stock, assisted about painting and repairs in and around the buildings in a most commendable manner.

Below will be found a list of the products of the farm and garden.

Apples, 50 bushels, at 50 cents.....	\$25 00
Beans, 100 bushels, at \$2.00.....	200 00
Beans, string, 10 bushels, at 60 cents.....	6 00

Bean pods, 2 tons, at \$4.00	\$8 00
Beets, 20 bushels, at 35 cents	7 00
Beet greens, 10 bushels, at 30 cents	3 00
Buckwheat, 125 bushels, at 50 cents	62 50
Cabbage, 150 heads, at 5 cents	7 50
Corn, sweet, 25 bushels, at 40 cents	10 00
Corn in ear, 400 bushels, at 25 cents	100 00
Corn stalks, 8 tons, at \$3.00	24 00
Cucumbers, 10 bushels, at 75 cents	7 50
Grapes, 500 pounds, at 3 cents	15 00
Hay, 40 tons, at \$8.00	320 00
Lettuce, 2,000 bunches, at 3 cents	6 00
Milk, 12,000 quarts, at 3 cents	360 00
Oats, 800 bushels, at 40 cents	320 00
Oat straw, 20 tons, at \$3.00	60 00
Onions, 20 bushels, at 80 cents	16 00
Parsnips, 10 bushels, at 80 cents	8 00
Pork, 1,300 pounds, at 5 cents	65 00
Peas, 12 bushels, at 60 cents	7 20
Potatoes, 150 bushels, at 60 cents	90 00
Peas, 15,490 pounds, at \$1.60 per hundred	247 84
Radishes, 100 bunches, at 2 cents	2 00
Salsify, 15 bushels, at \$1.00	15 00
Tomatoes, 40 bushels, at 60 cents	24 00
Total	<u>\$1,926 54</u>

The girls have as usual done all the housework, each department being under the charge of a competent lady who instructs, criticises and superintends the work of the younger ones under her care and reports delinquencies to the matron. All over 8 do their own sewing and assist in making garments for the boys and nursery children. Dressmaking, dress cutting by chart are taught in addition to plain work. The following shows the number of articles made in the sewing room during the year:

Large boys' coats	108
Large boys' pants, pairs	188
Boys' socks, pairs	100

Boys' mittens.....	45
Boys' shirts.....	188
Nursery shirts.....	68
Nursery boys' jackets.....	34
Nursery boys' pants, pairs.....	70
Girls' dresses.....	221
Girls' aprons.....	312
Girls' skirts.....	75
Girls' drawers.....	156
Girls' chemise.....	186
Girls' underwaists.....	26
Girls' nightdresses.....	106
Girls' stockings.....	156
Pillow-cases.....	100
Sheets.....	213
Towels.....	50
Napkins.....	48
Tablecloths.....	12
Sideboard covers in drawn work.....	2
Bakery girls' aprons.....	4
Bakery girls' caps.....	4
Grain bags.....	50
Meat bags.....	12
Total.....	2,534

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been very good. No epidemic has prevailed and no sickness but such as might have been expected in so large a family, many having feeble constitutions and an inherited tendency to scrofula and consumption. One death has occurred this year. One of the children, Mary Daniels, aged 15, is in the last stage of consumption.

CONCLUSION.

The "Band of Hope" is still in a prosperous condition, and Sabbath and evening exercises conducted as formerly, in the chapel. The pupils attend church at the Methodist Mission

Church. In conclusion, I wish to express our gratitude to the honorable State Board of Charities and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs — General Morgan — for their valuable suggestions during their recent visit of the institution. I wish also to express my sincere thanks to our Quaker friends of Baltimore and Tunnassa, and Professor Comstock, of Cornell University, for their liberal gifts of money to be expended for the children. Many thanks are due the Hon. William C. Bryant for a fine collection of juvenile books of fiction, and the “The Cottage Hearth” for one year.

In concluding the report of this year permit me to thank you for your unfailing courtesy and assistance, and to express a desire that the coming years of this institution may be crowned with such prosperity and its influence may be so far reaching and permanent that your highest wishes and aspirations may be more than realized; and this unfortunate class be enabled to compete successfully with any of the other nationalities who have enjoyed educational privileges for a much longer period of time.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. HOOKER,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN.—I am able to report that during the past year very little sickness has occurred among the inmates of this institution.

During the winter the children suffered to some extent from the influenza, which, however, in no instance took on its most severe form.

We had in the month of April two cases of pneumonia, one fully recovering; in the other, consumption developed. The latter is still under treatment, with no prospect of recovery.

I desire to repeat my recommendation that some means be devised of enlarging the girls' dormitory. There is at present far too small space for the number of individuals occupying this apartment. It is also impossible, with the means provided, to as thoroughly ventilate the room as seems to me necessary to assure the continued good health of those who sleep there. I trust this needed improvement may be made soon.

Another matter pertaining to the preservation of good sanitary conditions demands attention. A large part of the plumbing of the main building was done many years ago, when the importance of thorough ventilation of sewers and traps was not as fully recognized as at the present time; consequently, at that time, the sewers were not provided with soil pipes, and no provision whatever was made for the ventilation of individual traps. As yet I have not been able to trace any disease to this defect, but that there is danger from this source, there can be no doubt. A good plumber should be employed to carefully inspect the sewers, traps, closets, supply and waste pipes, and wherever found needed, put in the necessary improvements.

Still another possible danger to the health of the inmates exists in the presence of the pond, situated east of the institution, on the new purchase recently added to the grounds of the asylum. This pond was formerly a swamp. For the purpose of improving the appearance of the grounds, and also to secure drainage, the swamp was excavated, with the intention of turning into the pond thus produced, a small stream of spring water which runs about one-fourth mile distant. It was also intended that the pond should have an exit at the lower end. This work has never been completed, and there remains a stagnant pool of water, filled with decaying leaves and other organic matter, which may be a possible source of disease. I would suggest that the original plan of supplying pure water, with efficient drainage, be carried out.

Very respectfully.

A. D. LAKE,

Attending Physician.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1891, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

To paid for salaries and wages.....	\$4,629 52
To paid for provisions and supplies.....	2,537 53
To paid for clothing.....	1,396 14
To paid for furniture, bed and bedding.....	104 02
To paid for ordinary repairs.....	440 23
To paid for fuel and lights	810 40
To paid for supplies and implements.....	857 87
To paid for medicine and medical supplies.....	57 26
To paid for freight and express.....	32 68
To paid for traveling expenses.....	64 67
To paid for postage and stationery.....	8 55
To paid for school supplies.....	144 34
To paid for rents.....	105 00
To paid for incidentals.....	127 02
Building boiler house, plumbing and repairs as provided for in extra appropriation.....	8,500 00
Cash on hand September 30, 1892.....	318 32
	\$20,133 55

CONTRA.

By cash on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$206 44
By regular appropriation from Comptroller at sundry times during the year.....	11,000 00
By farm products.....	76 60
By annuities.....	327 51
By old material.....	23 00
By special appropriation.....	8,500 00
	\$20,133 55

CATALOGUE

OF

Inmates with their Residence and Nationality.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

Males.

Billings, Irving.....	Onondaga,
Button, Leroy (discharged).....	Seneca,
Bluesky, Burtie.....	"
Cooper, John (discharged).....	"
Carpenter, Harvey (discharged).....	"
Farmer, Harry (discharged).....	"
Garlow, Abram.....	"
Isaac, Willey (discharged).....	"
Isaac, Charley (discharged).....	"
Joe, Horreuel.....	"
Jimeson, Lawrence.....	"
John, Richard.....	"
Jimeson, Tilden.....	"
Jimeson, Richard (discharged).....	"
John, William.....	"
John, Wilton.....	"
Kettle, John.....	"
Moses, Salem.....	"
Maybee, Solomon.....	"
Maybee, Herbert.....	"
Pierce, Lewis (discharged).....	"
Pierce, John.....	"
Snyder, Oscar.....	Cayuga.
Snow, James.....	Seneca.
Snow, Clarence.....	"

Snow, John (discharged).....	Seneca.
Snow, Peter (discharged).....	"
Snow, Archie (discharged).....	"
Snow, Harrie (discharged).....	"
Twoguns, Gurney.....	"
Tallchief, Elmer.....	"
Turkey, Wesley (discharged).....	"
White, Lafayette.....	"
White, Charles (discharged).....	"

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

Females.

Arnold, Clarah.....	Seneca.
Bluesky, Tillie.....	"
Button, Jane.....	"
Bishop, Assenoth (discharged).....	"
Brooks, Laura (discharged).....	"
Fox, Lorinda.....	"
Fox, Clarinda.....	"
Ground, Miney (discharged).....	Cayuga.
Jimeson, Geneva.....	Seneca.
Jimeson, Nora.....	"
Jones, Minney.....	"
Jones, Ella (discharged).....	"
Jones, Cora (discharged).....	"
Jones, Lydia (discharged).....	"
Kennedy, Amelia (discharged).....	"
Kennedy, Nellie (discharged).....	"
Logan, Florence (discharged).....	"
Mohawk, Alice.....	"
Mohawk, Clara.....	"
Mohawk, Mary.....	"
Mohawk, Bertha.....	"
Mohawk, Jennie.....	"
Maybee, Salina.....	"
Pierce, Edith (discharged).....	"
Pierce, Gurtie (discharged).....	"
Pierce, Jane (discharged).....	"

Pierce, Laura.....	Seneca.
Pierce, Laura (died)	"
Smith, Alice.....	"
Smith, Jane....	"
Smith, Nellie.....	"
Snow, Alta.....	"
Snow, Rosina.....	"
Snyder, Alice.....	"
Snyder, Maud.....	"
Snow, Lena.....	"
Seneca, Lorinda.....	"
Thomas, Josephine.....	"
Turkey, Jennie.....	"
Twoguns, Evaline.....	"

ALLEGANY RESERVATION.

Males.

Doxtator, Comadore.....	Seneca.
Doxtator, Theodore.....	"
George, Amos.....	"
Gorden, Bennett.....	"
George, Bennett (discharged).....	"
Jimeson, Aleck.....	"
Jimeson, Peter.....	"
Logan, Alphus.....	"
Pierce, Walter.....	Onondaga.
Patterson, Moses (discharged).....	Seneca.
Thomas, Francis.....	"
Winney, William.....	"
Winney, Jacob (received 1, discharged 2).....	"

Females.

George, Clarah.....	Seneca.
Halftown, Louisa (discharged)	"
Jimeson, Phina (discharged).....	"
Jimeson, Carrie.....	"
Jimeson, Maggie.....	"
Jimeson, Lorinda.....	"

Kenjockety, Amelia (discharged).....	Cayuga.
Nephew, Carrie (discharged).....	Seneca.
Shongo, Nettie (discharged).....	"
Thomas, Electa.....	"
Thomas, Rosina.....	"
Van Ornam, Lavina (discharged).....	"
Winney, Clarah.....	St. Regis.
White, Eliza (discharged).....	Seneca.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION.

Males.

Mitten, Orson (discharged).....	Cayuga.
Rubin, Mina.	Seneca.

Females.

McPherson, Jemima (discharged).....	Seneca.
Mitten, Minerva.....	Cayuga.
Mitten, Ida (discharged).....	"
Moses, Hattie	Seneca.
Pintuk, Lena (discharged).....	"
Pintuk, Nora (discharged).....	"
Peters, Libbie	"
Pintuk, Nora	"
Pintuk, Lena	"

The two Pintuk children were discharged and received again as you will see above.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION.

Males.

Isaacs, Thomas	Tuscarora.
Isaacs, Justus (discharged)	"
Kusic, Alris	"
Kusic, Thomas	"
Miller, Moses	"
Pintuck, Gilbert	"

Females.

Hewitt, Minnie	Tuscarora.
Johnson, Lillie	"
Johnson, Bertha	"

Miller, Clara	Tuscarora.
Peters, Ella	"
Patterson, Hattie (discharged)	"
Williams, Lucy (discharged)	"

ONONDAGA RESERVATION.

Males.

Abrams, Eli	Oneida.
Edwards, George	Onondaga.
Edwards, Thomas	"
George, Aleck	"
Howyaust, John	Oneida.
Hill, Silas	"
Hill, Dolphus	"
Hill, Randolph	"
Johnson, John	"
Schanandoah, Willey	Onondaga.
Watermon, Cleveland	"

Females.

Abrams, Lucy	Oneida.
Billings, Lena	"
Billings, Lydia	"
Homyaust, Katie	"
Hill, Evalinda	Onondaga.
Jacobs, Lilly (discharged)	"
Smith, Mary (discharged)	"
Watermon, Cassie	"
Watermon, Jessie	"

ST. REGIS RESERVATION.

Males.

Cook, Mitchell (discharged)	St. Regis.
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Females.

Back, Maggie	St. Regis.
Daniels, Mary	"

THOMAS ASYLUM INVENTORY.

RECAPITULATION OF PROPERTY ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1892.

Buildings, etc.....	\$48,500 00
Stock and farming implements	1,751 35
Carpenter tools	34 55
Engine room tools	119 70
Broom machines	33 25
Laundry and soap room.....	20 91
School books and fixtures.....	460 15
Library books and furniture.....	316 20
Hall furniture	41 00
Parlor reception room furniture	493 90
Parlor guests' room furniture.....	80 45
Assembly room furniture	170 45
Sewing room furniture	67 15
Bedroom No. 1 furniture....	46 65
Bedroom No. 2	43 95
Bedroom No. 3	48 75
Bedroom No. 4	54 10
Bedroom No. 5	19 90
Large girls' sitting room.....	34 25
Girls' dressing room.....	25 60
Large girls' dormitory No. 1	518 15
Large girls' dormitory No. 2	155 85
Nursery sitting room.....	57 70
Nursery wash room	8 22
Nurses' room.....	37 15
Nursery dormitory No. 1	83 00
Large boys' sitting room.....	66 40
Boys' wash room.....	7 95
Boys' attendants' room	47 80

Boys' dormitory No. 1.....	\$428 25
Boys' dormitory No. 2.....	100 80
Childrens' dining room	144 65
Family dining room.....	55 00
Kitchen furniture	273 17
Storeroom No. 1	63 85
Storeroom No. 2.....	7 00
Lamproom	55 00
Superintendent's office.....	143 85
Superintendent's room.....	106 15
Bakery	34 00
Hospital	500 70
Total	<u>\$55,256 90</u>

BENEFICIARIES ENTITLED TO ADMISSION.

The mode of selecting those entitled to the benefits of this asylum is set forth in section 6 of an act passed April 10, 1855:

§ 6. The trustees of said asylum shall, on application, select orphan children from each of the several reservations located within this State, and in making such selection regard shall be had to a just participation in the privileges of this act by each of said reservations, and, if practicable, reference shall be had to the population residing on each of said reservations in determining such selection.

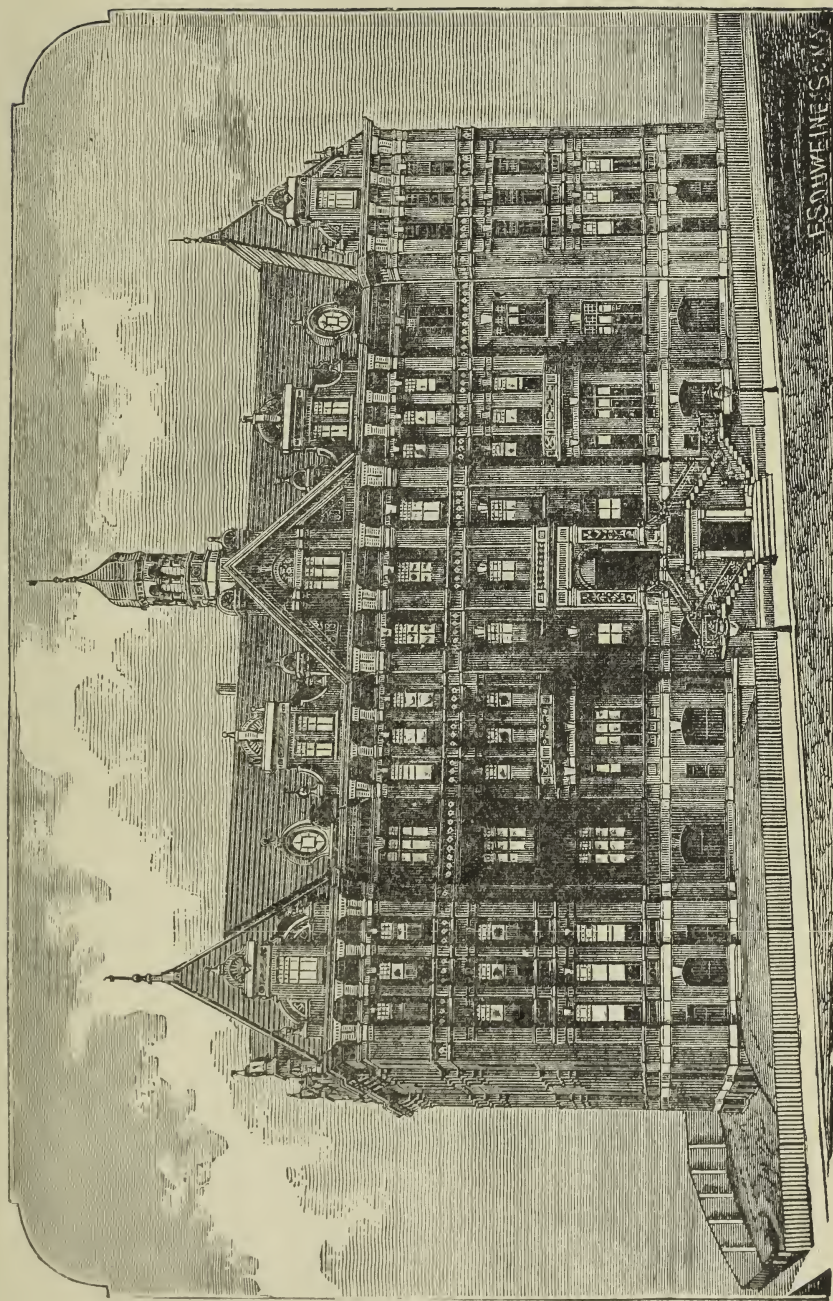
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
INSTITUTION
FOR THE
IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES

(LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN 67TH AND 68TH STREETS, NEW YORK)

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 11, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER
1893.



INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

68TH STREET.



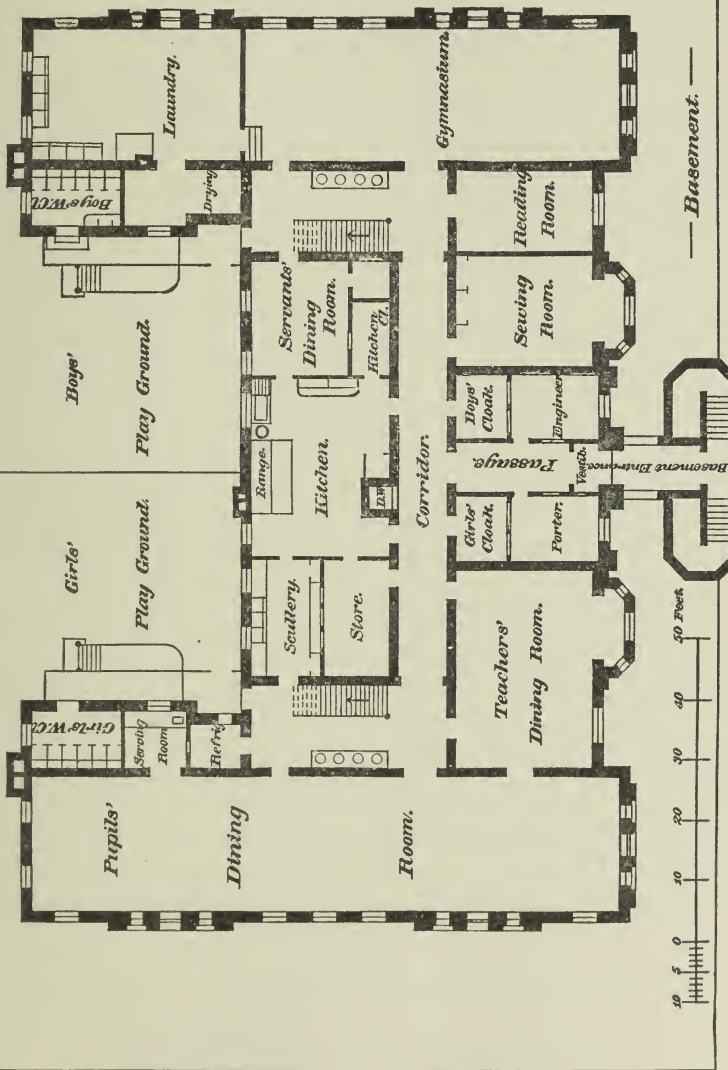
FIRST STORY.

LEXINGTON AVENUE.



67TH STREET.

— 67. Street. —



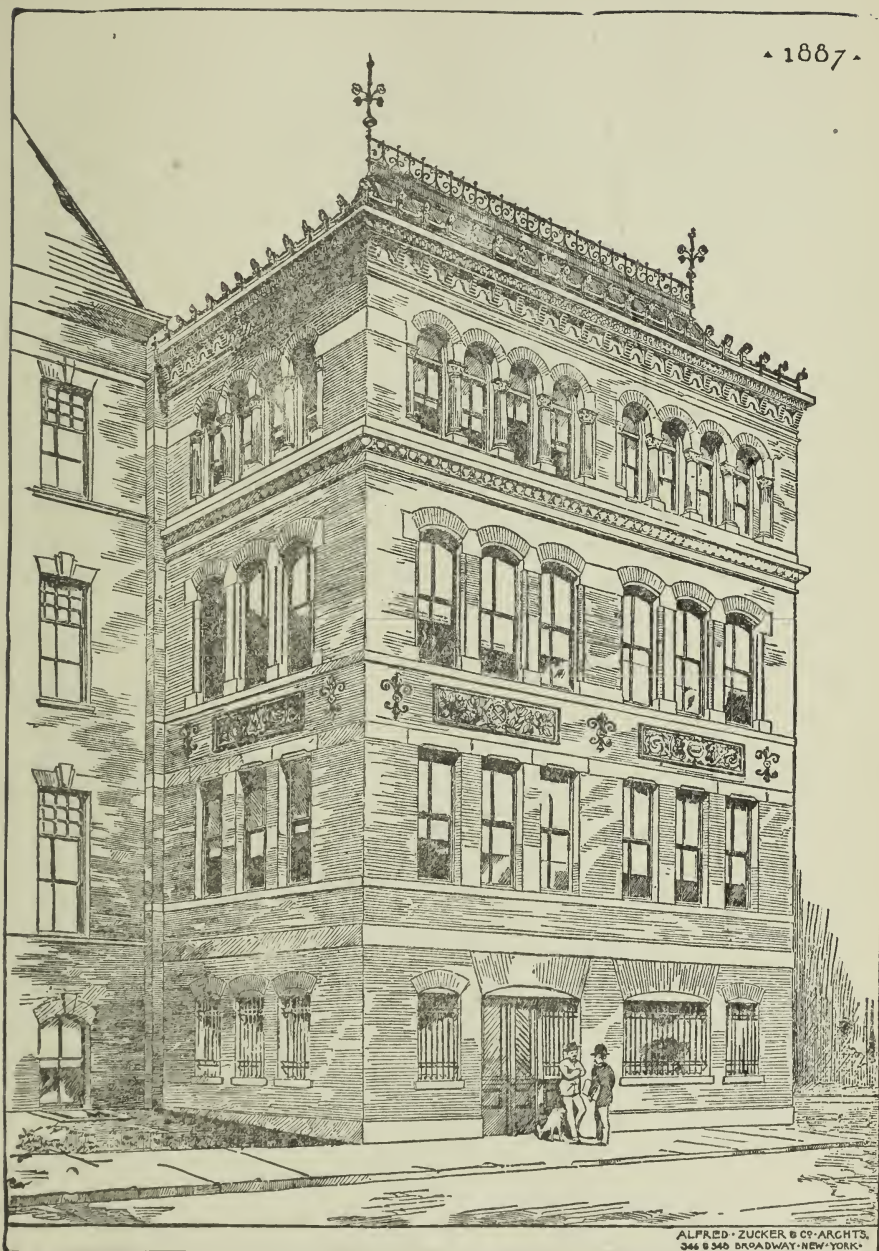
— Lexington —

Avenue. —

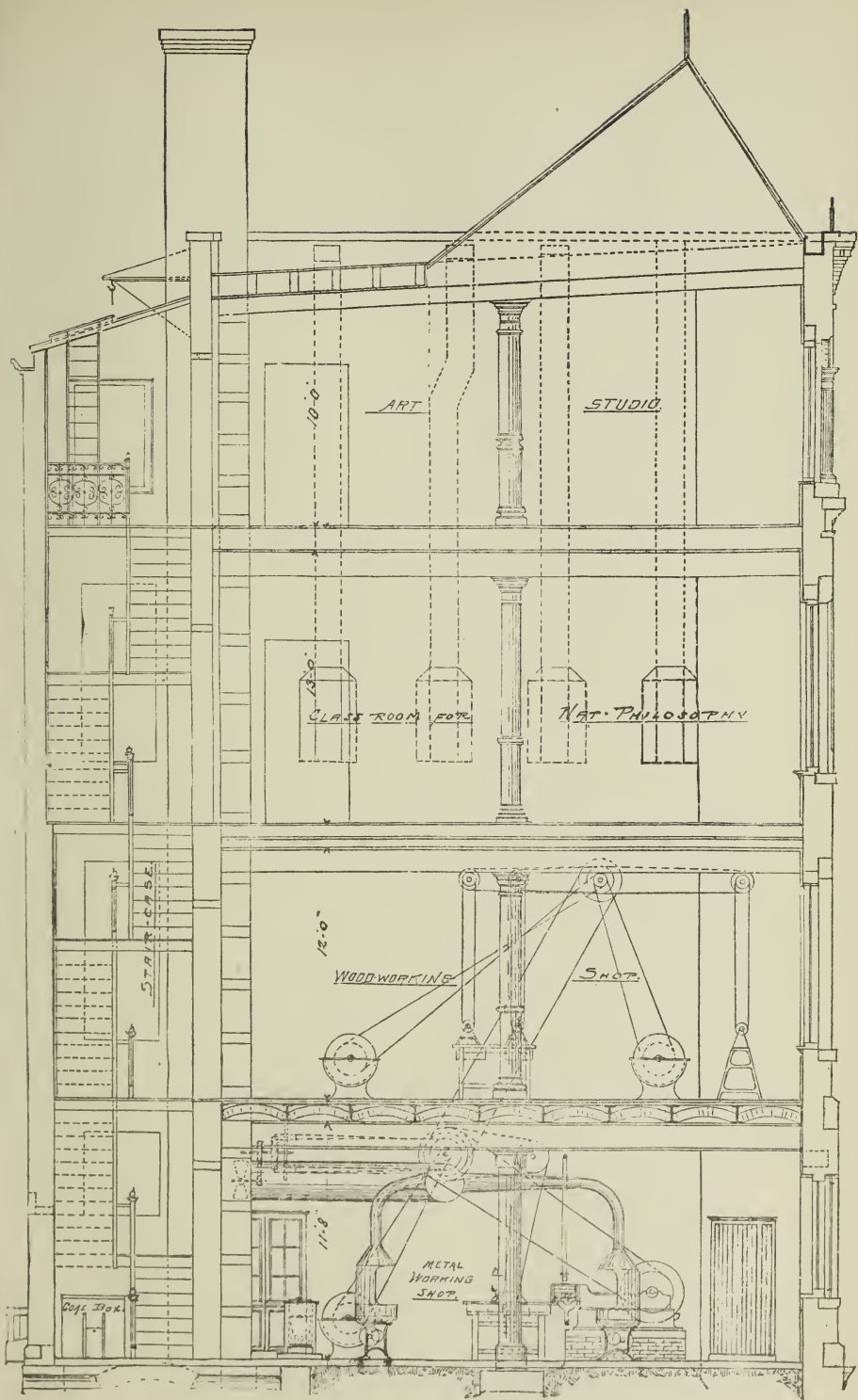
— Basement. —

— 68. Street. —

1887



MANUAL TRAINING AND ART DEPARTMENT.



CROSS-SECTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

President.

MARCUS GOLDMAN.

First Vice-President.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH.

Second Vice-President.

SIMON GOLDENBERG.

Treasurer.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH.

Trustees.

DAVID BACHRACH.

AUGUST BLUMENTHAL.

EMIL CALMAN.

DR. M. L. CHAIM.

SIMON DAVIDSON.

JULIUS EHLMANN.

SIMON GOLDENBERG.

MARCUS GOLDMAN.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH.

JULIUS HAMMERSLOUGH.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH.

NATHAN HERRMANN.

SAMUEL SACHS.

ANSEL WEINBERG.

ALFRED ZUCKER.

Secretary.

HERMANN MOSENTHAL.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

House Committee.

E. CALMAN.

A. WEINBERG.

A. ZUCKER.

School Committee.

S. GOLDENBERG.

S. DAVIDSON.

J. HAMMERSLOUGH.

DR. M. L. CHAIM.

A. BLUMENTHAL.

N. HERRMANN.

J. EHRLMANN.

Finance Committee.

A. S. HEIDELBACH.

D. BACHRACH.

N. HERMANN.

S. SACHS.

Committee on Industrial Training.

A. BLUMENTHAL.

DR. M. L. CHAIM.

N. HERRMANN.

OFFICERS OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

D. GREENE.

Teachers.

D. L. ELMENDORF.

M. E. POTWIN.

L. J. SMITH.

E. B. NESBITT.

V. REAMY.

M. MARSHALL.

I. A. PARMELE.

S. L. D. SUMMERS.

C. H. SUMMERS.

G. W. HUTCHINSON.

T. A. HUMASON.

L. M. COOKE.

M. E. COMSTOCK.

J. D. WRIGHT.

M. G. SEAY.

Teacher of Oil Painting.

MAX EGLAU.

Teacher of Clay Modeling.

CHAS. A. LOPEZ.

Teachers of Mechanic Art.

HARVEY F. MITCHELL, C. E.

J. H. DE GROODT.

Teacher of Cooking Classes.

MRS. T. NESBITT.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician.

L. M. MICHAELIS, M. D.

Oculist and Aurist.

H. KNAPP, M. D.

Dentists.

DR. E. FUERTH.

DR. GEO. J. OTTERBOURG.

Steward.

E. E. HOFFMAN.

Matron.

MRS. M. HARRIS.

Supervisors of Girls.

MRS. B. MAGUIRE.

MISS N. KING.

Supervisors of Boys.

FRANCIS W. NUBOER.

MISS E. L. CARMENCKE.

Hospital Nurse.

MISS K. McLEAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 27.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 11, 1893.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Officers and Trustees of the Institution for the
Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 11, 1893.* }

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER,

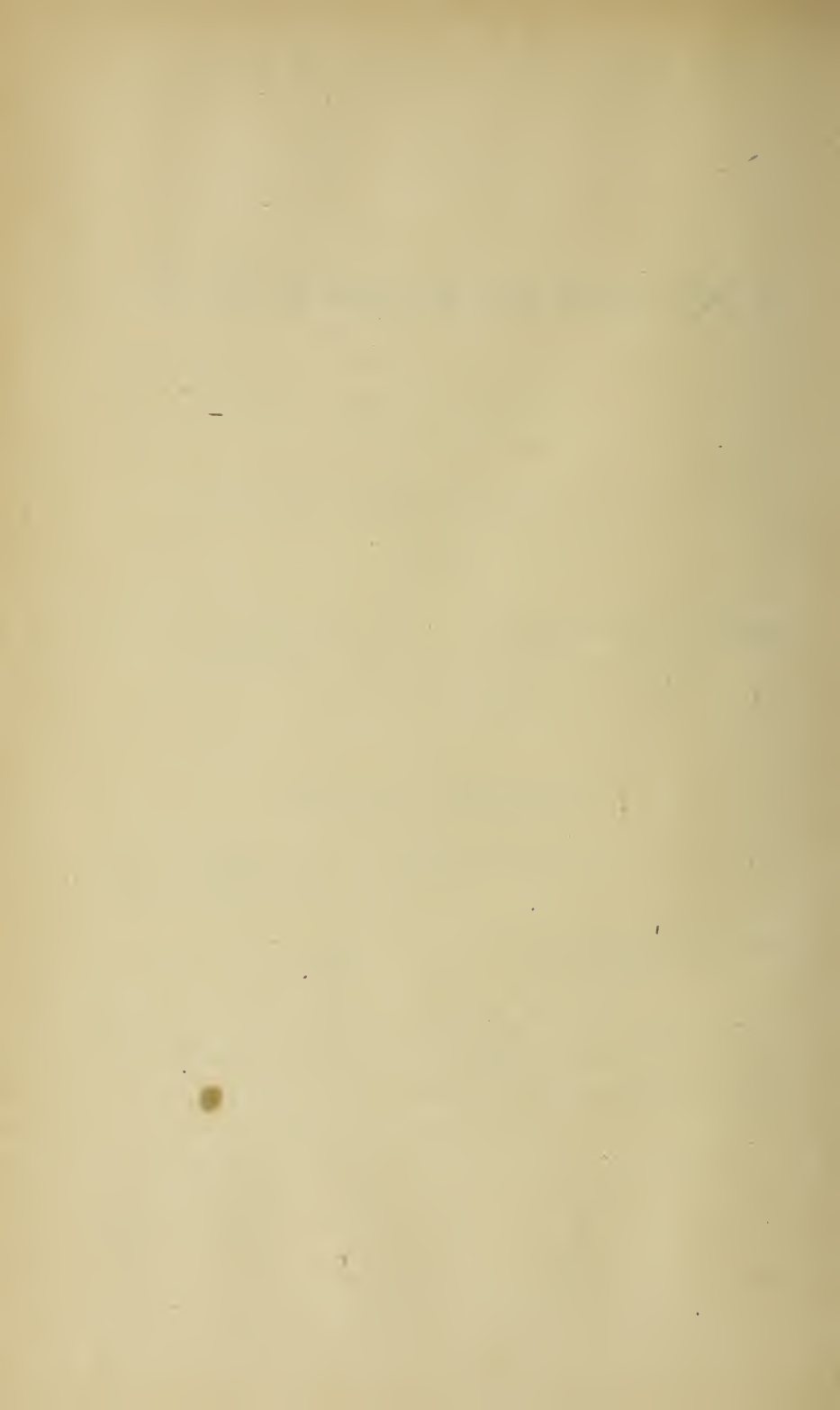
Speaker of Assembly, Capitol:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature the twenty-sixth annual report of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York city.

I am yours respectfully.

J. F. CROOKER,

Superintendent.



REPORT.

Your trustees beg leave to present the twenty-sixth annual report of our institution, and are happy to state that within the last year the usual prosperous and satisfactory working of our institution has received no check. With the close of the first quarter of a century of our existence we have attained the zenith of our standing, having arrived during the year at the extreme number of 200 pupils at one time, while the total number connected with the institution during the year has been 218. The statistics of attendance are as follows :

Number of pupils in October, 1891.....	182
Males.....	94
Females.....	88
Admitted during the year.....	36
Males.....	23
Females.....	13
Total	218
Left	28
Males.....	20
Females.....	8
Present on September 30, 1892	190
Males.....	97
Females.....	93

Which number has since increased to 195, so that we can say that our institution is full to its utmost capacity, only a few places being reserved for cases of special emergency.

The progress made by the pupils within the year has been very satisfactory, owing to the indefatigable exertions of every one connected with the institution. Special praise is due to our Principal, Mr. D. Greene, as well as to his staff of teachers. In this department very few, if any, changes have taken place during the year, and the continued employment of the same teachers in their several spheres adds very materially to their usefulness. It is to be regretted that during the year we have lost the valuable services of one of our oldest and most experienced teachers, Miss E. A. Brown, who was compelled to withdraw on account of impaired health. To the faithful and conscientious discharge of her duties both trustees and principal can testify.

The health of the pupils has been uniformly good, and we are to be specially congratulated that though 200 children, more or less impaired in their constitutions on account of their peculiar ailments, have been united under one roof, no sickness of any consequence has taken place. No contagious sickness has been apparent except some cases of mumps, which appeared early in the school year, and a few cases of "Roethels" in the spring. Your school committee appreciated the danger that we were exposed to at the time of the cholera scare, and in order to make sure of every emergency the committee adopted the precaution that where families were living in suspected neighborhoods, the children were not allowed to go home as usual from Friday to Monday, and thus outside intercourse was prevented as far as possible. Moreover, with our system of complete and strict isolation and conscientious treatment, we have every reason to believe that we are not exposed to any extraordinary danger, no matter what may happen.

Our industrial training department is in excellent condition and continues to add very materially to the usefulness of our institution. Several useful instruments were added during the year, especially a scroll saw of the most modern construction, and

an iron stand for mounting emery wheels; further, for the use of the art department, a model torso, the gift of Mr. S. Goldenberg, which has proved a great aid in the instruction of physiology, a subject which, according to the laws of the State, we are compelled to teach in the advanced classes. Our pupils derive considerable benefit from this branch of instruction, and it affords them an opportunity of learning how to take proper care of their health, as their deafness prevents them to a great extent from gaining information of this character outside of the school-room.

The attendance at the industrial classes was as follows:

Wood and metal work	49 boys.
Clay modeling.....	6 boys and 6 girls.
Oil painting.....	5 boys and 5 girls.
Cooking	18 girls.
Dressmaking.....	10 girls.
Plain sewing.....	All the girls.

To make the instruction in drawing more uniform in the different classes, Mr. M. Eglau, who for a number of years has successfully conducted our class in oil painting, was engaged to spend four hours of each week in the several classes, and this increase materially adds to the utility of this branch and gives more pupils the benefit of his skill and experience as an artist. Both pupils and teachers assist in these classes.

Further, methods of teaching by articulation being acknowledged by most of the institutions in the various States as the most efficient, and having been adopted, if not wholly, at least in part, by most of the State institutions, it would be natural that in order to get properly educated teachers for this particular mode of teaching, special classes or colleges should be in existence for that purpose. A national college for this very purpose exists in Washington, and the importance of gaining admission there has had the serious consideration of your school committee, and strenuous efforts have been made to induce the management of

said college to introduce the oral system of teaching, in connection with sign teaching so as to enable pupils graduated from ours or similar institutions to obtain the college training which such an institution should impart. We regret that so far we have not had the success that this application should have met with, but we are still in hopes that it will be entertained. Dr. A. Graham Bell, the well-known scientist and philanthropist, has been specially active in aiding these negotiations, and has always manifested great interest in the noble work of teaching speech to the dumb. He has promised to use all his influence in this direction, and we are still in hopes that we shall succeed in gaining admission. As a token of our appreciation of the valuable services that he rendered us in this effort, as well as of his regular visits in search of information of progress in our labor of love, we have tendered him honorary membership in this association, which he has accepted with the promise that he will endeavor to assist us in any undertaking in which we shall take the initiative.

We have received during the year the resignation of our valued colleague, Mr. Leon Mandel, on account of his removal from New York to Chicago. The vacancy has been filled by the election of Mr. Julius Ehrmann, who has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The grim hand of death has again visited us, and robbed us of one of our most efficient and esteemed colleagues, Mr. Marc Eidlitz, whose death occurred on April fifteenth. This loss is keenly felt by the trustees, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to replace such an efficient member. The trustees attended his funeral in a body and adopted the following resolutions, which were presented to the family, and which give full expression to our sentiments on this deplorable occasion :

“WHEREAS, We have to our deep sorrow been informed of the death of our esteemed associate, Mr. Marc Eidlitz; be it hereby

“*Resolved*, That we deplore in him the loss of an honored and invaluable associate, a trusty friend and untiring fellow-laborer,

a man of honor in the truest and most comprehensive sense of the word.

“That the valuable and efficient services given by him for a number of years to the cause to which our labors are devoted, the every ready manner on which he placed his eminent talents and great abilities at our disposal, will always be most gratefully remembered.

“That we desire to tender to his afflicted family the assurance of our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy at their sad and untimely bereavement.

“That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this association, and a copy thereof transmitted to the family of our lamented associate.”

Being near the end of the school term, his place was not filled and the vacancy is to be supplied by an election at this meeting.

Further, we deeply regret the death of our house physician, Dr. W. R. Birdsall, whose valuable and indefatigable services at all times are fully acknowledged. In his place Dr. M. Michaelis was appointed at the reopening of the school in September, and for this reason the detailed annual report of the physician must be omitted, but the usual good health of our scholars, as enumerated above, requires no further details.

The Levi Goldenberg prizes were distributed December seventeenth in the presence of trustees and members of the family. The first prize was awarded to Ella Holman and Max Nemeth; second prize to Flora Space and Samuel Loewenherz.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of our institution was celebrated on March first in presence of the trustees and officers, pupils and teachers, the ladies' committee and a limited number of invited guests. The opening address was made by the president, M. Goldman, Esq., followed by an address of the vice-president, S. Goldenberg, giving a condensed history of the institution's foundation and progress to date. This was followed by the presentation of a beautiful album by our worthy secretary, Mr. H. Mosenthal, containing photographs of past and present

trustees. Next followed a short exhibition of pupils under direction of the principal, demonstrating the initial and final stages of our instruction, and the whole entertainment closed with a collation to the children, provided by our worthy president.

FINANCES.

The finances of the institution continue satisfactory. There is no material difference either in receipts or expenditures as compared with last year. There is a slight falling off in both items, about the same on each side. The detailed statement thereof is given in the accompanying report of the finance committee, which is very elaborate and precise, and to which your closest attention is invited.

The funded debt has been reduced by \$8,000, leaving only \$12,000 balance of the original six per cent building debt, which, beyond any doubt, can be extinguished within a period of two years, as promised in the circular which was sent out with the interest checks on January first, according to instructions given at the last annual meeting.

There have been no life members added to our list during the year, and the only addition in money, beyond the receipts of tuition from scholars, has been a legacy of \$334.67 by the late Mr. Gustav Metzler, a relative of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Julius Hammerslough. We have received information, however, that a legacy of considerable amount has been left us, which will be reported in due time, as the matter does not appear to be definitely settled as yet and is still in negotiation.

The foregoing statement comprises about everything there is to be reported as to the events of the past year, and I regret exceedingly that neither our president nor first vice-president had been here to write this report, as both are more accustomed to it and undoubtedly better able than I am to do so. Allow me to add that we may all be proud of the noble standing of our

beloved institution; that the "labor of love" which has been cheerfully given in the excellent attendance of our trustees during the entire year, is amply repaid by seeing the fruit it bears—the bettering of the condition of an unfortunate class of human beings, taking them as recluses from society and by the intelligent method of our instruction placing them among its useful members, enabling them to intermingle with their fellow beings and to feel that they are not cast off from the enjoyments and pleasures that life offers, and that when they leave our portals they will be able to maintain themselves, and not alone earn their livelihood, but occupy a good position in life! Let us use our best endeavors to continue the good work in which we are engaged, and let us implore Providence to be as kind to us in the next quarter of a century as it has been in the last, and that when our successors assemble in these halls to celebrate the "golden anniversary" of the existence of our institution, they will have a kind word to say of those who have initiated this noble work of charity towards humanity, and that they may reap the benefit of the work that has so far been so auspiciously accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of trustees.

SIMON GOLDENBERG,

Second Vice-President.

ADDRESS.

By Mr. S. GOLDBERG, Vice-President, at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Institution, on March 1, 1892.

Mr. President and Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The task to say a few words on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes has been kindly allotted to me by our worthy president, and while I thank him for the honor of having delegated the same to me, I regret very much that it has not been given into the hands of some one more competent to do justice to the occasion.

To rehearse the work during twenty-five years of anxious minds whose whole souls were wrapped up in endeavors to alleviate the condition of unfortunate, stricken human beings so that they could be made useful members of society, would be an overwhelming task, and it would fill more than one book to chronicle in detail what has been done. I therefore only record some of the most important items as they have occurred during that time in order to give a short retrospect of the history of the association.

It was on February 28, 1867, that a few gentlemen, having some knowledge of the articulation method on which this institution is based, met at the residence of Mr. Isaac Rosenfeld and organized the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at that time little thinking that twenty-five years hence we should be housed in the magnificent home where we now are. The following month, in March, 1867, rooms were rented at 134 West Twenty-seventh street, and a school opened with ten pupils under the direction of Mr. B. Engleman. As soon as the methods by which we taught became known, and evidences of its success appeared in the progress made by the children, appli-

cations poured in, and already during the following May the association was compelled to change to larger quarters, moving to 330 East Fourteenth street, where the pupils had increased to the number of nineteen; and when we consider that the origin of the articulation method dates back as far as the year 690 A. D., that in 1653 a school was already opened by a Dr. John Wallace, of Oxford, England, and that the system had been regularly inaugurated and instituted in 1754 by Samuel Heinecke in Germany, it is astonishing that nothing of that kind had been attempted in this country before our institution was started, but in justice to American enterprise we must state that as soon as the system had been properly explained, as it was in Albany the following year before the members of the Legislature, through the energetic action of the late Hon. Albert Cardozo, the State recognized the value of such an institution, and on April 12, 1870, a bill was passed and signed by Governor Hoffman giving us State recognition with assistance for teaching.

From the records it appears that Mr. Cardozo continued to interest himself with all the influence that he could bring to bear for our society; that he was mainly instrumental in obtaining for us a State appropriation of \$10,000, and also in August of the same year the land on which our building stands now, leased to us by the city for ninety-nine years at a nominal rental. During that year the number of pupils increased to twenty-six, and a short time thereafter, when we got into larger quarters, at Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, to fifty. We remained in that location until our present building was erected.

In 1873 a change took place in the administration of the institution by the engagement of our efficient principal, Mr. D. Greenberger, who has been managing the institution from that date until now. We may congratulate ourselves on having obtained the services of such an efficient director of an institution which, like ours, requires such minute attention to every detail to insure the welfare and the health of the children and to be so universally liked by the teachers and all around him.

Our pupils gradually increased in number to the full capacity of the school, and in 1876 they had reached the number of 107,

with eleven teachers instead of two with whom we had commenced.

In 1879 a further change occurred by the resignation of Mr. H. Mosenthal as trustee for the purpose of accepting the position of secretary, which place he has held up to the present. The executive departments thus being all placed in proper hands, the institution has prospered without any interruption from that date to this.

On January 13, 1879, at a general meeting, it being shown that our income was sufficient to maintain the institution, the dues of members were abolished, and from that date to this, from the moneys received for the tuition of the pupils from State, county and individuals, we have been able to maintain ourselves and even show a surplus every year.

In 1879 the building project was also again taken up, and on February 2, 1880, at a special meeting of the association, the committee which had the project in charge reported that they had received subscriptions for a building loan of \$80,000 in shares of \$250 each, bearing interest at six per cent per annum. Thereupon preparations were made for building, and excavations begun on May 8, 1880; the corner stone was laid on October first of the same year, and on September 1, 1881, the building was complete and ready for the reception of our pupils. It was dedicated on the twenty-ninth of November of that year. The main object of our establishment had then been attained; our capacity was increased to 175 pupils and later to about 200. We have attained the maximum of that number, there being now 196 pupils in the institution. Our pupils remain a long time, which does not give us as large an aggregate number as shown by some other institutions, but the magnificent result since we opened is, that we have instructed 549 deaf-mute scholars, and surely the amount of good done to these unfortunate persons and the extent to which they have been elevated above the condition wherein we found them, is a noble work of benefit to humanity.

The first reduction of the debt that was contracted for building was made in July, 1883, to the amount of \$5,000, and has been continued regularly ever since, so that only \$20,000 now remain of the original building loan.

While many of our co-laborers have left the board of trustees since the beginning, we have to deplore the loss of others by death. The first serious loss the institution sustained in this way was in 1884 by the death of Mr. Levi Goldenberg, then vice-president, who had worked very zealously for many years in the management of its affairs and the erection of this building, and later on our esteemed president, Mr. Isaac Rosenfeld, departed from us after a long and painful illness, during which the welfare of the institution was ever present in his mind on his sick bed, which held him for nearly two years. They have left us, but the spirit of the work they have accomplished has remained with us and guides us in our further progress. Our present president, Mr. Goldman, is their worthy successor, and the manner in which he conducts the affairs of the institution certainly deserves full approbation. Notwithstanding the sad losses we have sustained, we have made and are making constant advances in the direction of higher education, so that we really and with just pride may call this one of the model institutions of the country.

In 1885 the first step was taken to establish industrial training, the expenses of an experimental arrangement being met by contributions made by some of the trustees. It was so eminently satisfactory that it resulted in the establishment of our useful and magnificent training school, and having been the first to introduce the system of articulation in this State, we may also claim the honor of being the first institution to open an efficient manual training school for our pupils. Adding to this the cooking school and sewing classes, we think that the means of education now offered to our pupils are fully equal to those enjoyed by other children, and it is certainly very gratifying that our pupils, while to some extent deprived of the means of communicating with the outer world, are so situated as to get the full benefit of a thorough and complete education.

The first stage is passed. We have a quarter of a century behind us, and the entertainment provided for the children this evening is to remind them that we are celebrating our silver anniversary. We hope they will learn to value the advantages which they gain by our system of education when they find themselves prepared to take care of themselves in after years or through

life. Our achievements have been great. Let us hope that having arrived now at the full growth of manhood, that the useful and benign influence over our pupils will not be relaxed, and that we shall continue to enlarge and improve our usefulness, and let us hope and trust that those who will be spared to be present at the golden jubilee twenty-five years hence, will look back upon this day, and those to follow, with as much pleasure and satisfaction as we do to-night.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, *October 15, 1892.*

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes :

GENTLEMEN.—Your finance committee herewith present to you their annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during the fiscal year ending this day, after having carefully examined the vouchers, receipts and books of the treasurer and secretary and found them correct. The details of receipts and expenditures will be found in the accompanying statements.

Receipts from pupils have decreased \$723.06. This, however, is owing to the fact that a somewhat larger amount than usual remained owing to us at the close of the year, the total of dues earned during the year being about the same as before. We have no additional life memberships to record, and no donations, but a legacy of \$334.67 left by the late Gustave Metzler. Interest on bank deposits amounted to \$73.10.

Our total income shows a decrease of \$967.83 as compared with last year's, while on the other hand there is a reduction of \$1,180.27 in current expenses, mainly owing to the fact that no repairs of any consequence were needed in the building, and interest on building loan amounted to \$315 less than last year.

In accordance with a resolution passed at last annual meeting a circular was addressed on January first, to the holders of six per cent loan certificates asking their consent to an extension of the loan beyond the period of ten years as stated in the certificates, but informing them at the same time that the trustees were prepared to redeem any certificates, the holders of which did not desire to retain them.

The owners of all but two certificates either sent no reply or signified their consent to the extension, and the two certificates referred to were at once redeemed. A redemption of thirty certificates took place in July, making a total reduction of

\$8,000 during the year. Our entire debt now amounts to \$32,000, viz., \$12,000 at six per cent and \$20,000 at five per cent, and there seems but little doubt of our ability to cancel the entire six per cent loan within the next two years as promised in the above-mentioned circular.

Respectfully submitted.

N. HERRMANN,

Chairman.

RECEIPTS.

Dues of pupils.....	\$53,693 63
Donations and bequests.....	334 67
Donations to library fund.....	10 00
Interest on bank deposits.....	73 10
Total receipts.....	<u>\$54,111 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Meat	\$3,865 04
Bread.....	1,144 72
Milk.....	830 64
Drugs	136 11
Groceries and provisions.....	4,242 42
Repairs and improvements.....	1,269 56
Gas.....	646 90
Furniture and bedding.....	333 91
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,300 55
Boots and shoes.....	529 93
Crockery, hardware and household utensils	344 66
Stationery, printing, postage and advertising.....	254 25
School books and other school supplies.....	325 20
Ice	95 96
Fuel.....	1,677 20
Industrial training department.....	90 00
Salaries of teachers and employes.....	20,251 14
Servants' wages.....	3,970 33
Medical services.....	300 00
Traveling and transportation of pupils and employes,	296 71
Housekeeping and pupils' board during vacation...	249 52
Total current expenses.....	<u>\$42,154 75</u>

Interest on building loan.....	\$2,425 00
Redemption of loan certificates.....	8,000 00
Expended from library fund.....	22 95
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$52,602 70</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand October 15, 1891	\$12,963 92	
Receipts as specified.....	54,111 40	
	<u> </u>	\$67,075 32
Expenditures as specified.....	\$52,602 70	
Cash on hand October 15, 1892.....	14,472 62	
	<u> </u>	67,075 32

COST OF BUILDING.

Balance unchanged.....	<u>\$166,728 73</u>
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BUILDING LOAN.

Amount outstanding October 15, 1891, at six per cent,	\$20,000 00
Amount outstanding October 15, 1891, at five per cent	20,000 00
	<u>\$40,000 00</u>
Redeemed six per cent certificates.....	8,000 00
	<u> </u>
Balance outstanding October 15, 1892.....	<u>\$32,000 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance October 15, 1891	\$104 92
Received from Levi Goldenberg prize fund.....	10 00
	<u>\$114 92</u>
Expended during the year.....	22 95
	<u> </u>
Balance October 15, 1892.....	<u>\$91 07</u>

GYMNASIUM FUND.

Balance unchanged.....	<u>\$196 67</u>
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DONATIONS.

October 20, 1891, bequest of the late Gustav Metzler,	<u>\$334 67</u>
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REPORT OF THE HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, *October 29, 1892.*

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution, etc.:

The sanitary condition of the pupils throughout the year ending October 1, 1892, has been very satisfactory. There have been no deaths. Of contagious diseases there was but one case of measles and a few cases of mumps. One case of scarlet fever and one of erysipelas were reported among the inmates other than pupils, the latter fortunately escaping infection. In addition there was one case of pneumonia.

Further than these the troubles were few in number and unimportant in character.

Respectfully submitted.

L. M. MICHAELIS, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abecasis, J. S.	Goldsmith, Louis
Astor, J. J.	Grissler, Gottlieb
Auchincloss, Henry B.	Hammerslough, Edward
August, Elias	Hammerslough, Julius
August, George	Heidelberg, Alfred S.
Bachrach, David	Heilbrun, Adolph
Barrett, William S.	Henderson, Alexander P.
Bernheim, Charles L.	Herman, Nathan
Bernheimer, Adolph	Iselin, William E.
Bernheimer, Isaac	Juilliard, A. D.
Bernheimer, Simon	Kohn, Julius A.
Bliss, Cornelius	Krohn, Franz
Blum, Hyman	Levy, Samuel
Blumenthal, August	Lewis, Walter H.
Bonn, William B.	Löwy, Maurice
Brown, Levi L.	Loth, Joseph
Bruhl, Moses	McCreery, James
Cameron, William F.	Maclean, A.
Chaim, Dr. M. L.	Mandel, Leon
Cohen, Henry	Mandell, Kaufman
Cornell, J. M.	Mannheimer, Godfrey
DeForrest, W. H.	May, Lewis
Doeding, James	Mertens, William
Einstein, David L.	Meyer, Max
Einstein, Edwin	Munzesheimer, H.
Glazier, Isaac	Nathan, Harmon H.
Glazier, Simon W.	Naumburg, E.
Goldenberg, Simon	Neustadt, Siegmund
Goldman, Mrs. M.	Phillips, Lewis J.
Goldschmidt, Daniel	Pollack, Ignatz

Rosenbaum, S. D.
 Rothfeld, Sol
 Rothschild, Jacob
 Rothschild, Ludwig
 Rothschild, V. Henry
 Rothschild, William
 Schiff, Jacob H.
 Schiffer, L. G.
 Schoolherr, Louis
 Seeberger, Louis
 Seligman, Jesse
 Seligman, S. J.
 Shea, Hon. George
 Shepard, Frederick M.
 Sidenberg, Henry
 Siedenbergh, Rhinehard
 Smith, John J
 Sonneborn, S. S.

Speyer, James
 Stern, Benjamin
 Stern, Myer
 Stix, Louis
 Straus, Oscar S.
 Strauss, Adolph
 Sulzbacher, William
 Swift, James T.
 Tefft, William E.
 Townsend, F. R.
 Vietor, George
 Weill, Alexander
 Wendell, Jacob
 Wetzler, Gustavus J.
 Wise, Charles
 Wolff, Abraham
 Yankauer, E.
 Zucker, Alfred.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

Achelis, Frederick
 Adler, Felix
 Albert, Dr. H.
 Allen, Charles C.
 Allen, Henry S.
 Altman, Benjamin
 Ansbacher, A. B.
 Asiel, Elias
 August, Daniel
 August, Simon
 Bach, Siegmund J.
 Bamberger, Hermann
 Bauer, Felix L.
 Bernhard, Abraham
 Bernheim, Henry
 Bernheimer, Abr.
 Bernheimer, E.
 Bernheimer, Hermann

Bernheimer, Jerome
 Bien, Julius
 Blumenthal, Isaac
 Blumenthal, Dr. M.
 Borg, Simon
 Boskowitz, Adolph
 Bothner, George
 Bruckheimer, Joseph
 Buchman, Albert
 Cahn, Charles
 Cahn, Leopold
 Calman, Emil
 Cohen, Bernard
 Cohen, S. M.
 Cohn, Moritz
 Cohnfeld, Isidor
 Davidson, Simon
 Demuth, William

Deppeler, John
Dormitzer, Henry
Dreyfuss, Ludwig
Dryfoss, Louis
Eckman, S. H.
Ehrmann, Julius
Einstein, Henry L.
Elfelt, Aug. B.
Eppinger, I.
Fatman, Aaron
Fechheimer, Martin
Fellheimer, August
Frankenberg, David
Frankenheim, Max
Frankenheimer, John
Frankenheimer, L. S.
Frankenthal, M. M.
Frankfield, A.
Friedman, A.
Fries, Charles
Fuld, Julius
Gernsheim, Michael
Goldenberg, Julius L.
Goldman, Dr. Julius
Goldman, Marcus
Goldsmith, Gust. A.
Greene, David
Greenebaum, D. S.
Hahlo, Hermann
Hamburger, Isaac
Hammerslough, Samuel
Hart, Abraham
Heineman, Jacob
Hellman, M.
Hendricks, Miss Eleanor
Henle, Frederick
Henriques, Clarence A.
Herrmann, Adolph

Herrmann, Henry S.
Herrmann, Isaac
Hesslein, S. A.
Hoffman, Emil
Hoffman, James H.
Hornthal, L. M.
Horwitz, Otto
Hyams, Joel E.
Jacobi, Dr. A.
Jaffé, Otto M.
Josephthal, M.
Kayser, Max
Kemp, Edward
Klaber, Adolph
Knapp, Dr. H.
Koehler, H.
Kohlmann, Charles
Kohn, Aaron
Kraus, W.
Lauer, Emil
Lauer, William E.
Lauterbach, S.
Lawson, Robert
Lederer, Samuel
Lehman, Meyer
Levenson, Louis
Levine, Julius
Levy, Adolph
Levy, Lazarus
Lewisohn, Leonard
Lichtenauer, J. M.
Loeb, Solomon
Lowenthal, Julius
Mainzer, Bernhard
Mali, H. W. T.
Mandlebaum, L. H.
Mayer, Oscar
Mayer, Siegfried W.

Mendel, M. W.
 Morrison, Ed.
 Mosenthal, Hermann
 Mosenthal, Joseph
 Moses, Sol.
 Nathan, Julian
 Neukirch, Charles
 Neustadter, Henry
 Newman, Henry
 Noeggerath, Dr. E.
 Oppenheimer, Max
 Ottenheimer, Julius
 Ottenheimer, Sol.
 Pfeiffer, Adolph
 Pfeiffer, Philip
 Prochownick, Adolph
 Ranger, Sol.
 Reissmann, Gustav
 Rice, Henry
 Rindskopf, M.
 Rose, Cornelius
 Rosenbaum, A. S.
 Rosenblatt, Leo G.
 Rosenwald, Isaac
 Rütten, August
 Sachs, Dr. Julius
 Sachs, Samuel
 Samson, Felix
 Schafer, Samuel M.
 Schafer, Simon
 Schiele, Louis
 Schlesinger, Charles
 Schloss, Moses
 Schloss, Philip
 Scholle, Jacob
 Sidenberg, Gustavus
 Sidenberg, Richard
 Silberman, Jacob

Simm, Abr.
 Simm, Sol.
 Simon, E. B.
 Simonson, Sali
 Sinsheimer, Leopold
 Solomon, B. L.
 Sonneborn, Jonas
 Spiegelberg, Levi
 Stachelberg, M.
 Steigerwald, Isaac
 Stein, Sol.
 Steinhart, Israel
 Steinman, Karl
 Sternberger, Simon
 Stettheimer, J., Jr.
 Stiefel, L.
 Stieglitz, Edward
 Strasburger, Louis
 Seidenberg, Joseph
 Seligman, Maurice
 Sheftel, Adolph
 Shenfield, Abr.
 Strauss, Nathan
 Strong, William L.
 Thalmann, Ernst
 Thalmessinger, M.
 Thurnauer, Felix
 Tuska, M.
 Ullman, B.
 Wallach, Isaac
 Walter, Philip
 Walter, Richard
 Wehle, Theodore
 Weinberg, Ansel
 Weissman, Leopold
 Wormser, Abraham
 Yankauer, David
 Zinn, Adolph.

ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be known under the name of
“The Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.”

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of the association are :

(a.) To introduce the articulate method, as practiced in Germany, by the establishment of an institution based upon the eclectic system.

(b.) To provide for the care and education of deaf-mutes.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. There shall be three grades of membership, viz., regular, life and honorary.

§ 2. Any person may become a member on being proposed at a regular meeting of the board of trustees and elected at a subsequent meeting thereof by a unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting.

§ 3. Any person on payment of \$100 may be elected a life member.

§ 4. The board of trustees shall have power to elect, as honorary members, persons of distinction, and such as have rendered eminent service to the association ; the said board, by a three-

fourths vote of the members present at any regular meeting shall also have power to strike from the roll, for good and sufficient causes, such as are or may hereafter be elected honorary members, provided notice of such intended action shall have been given at a previous meeting, and the member afforded a reasonable opportunity to present his objections.

§ 5. Regular and life members only shall have the privilege of voting or holding office.

§ 6. Any regular member who absents himself from the meetings of the association for the period of two consecutive years may, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the association, be stricken from the roll, provided due notice shall have been given to him of such intended action.

§ 7 The number of regular members shall be limited to 400.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of this association, for the election of trustees and the transaction of all necessary business, shall be held in October.

§ 2. At such election the polls shall remain open for one hour.

§ 3. Immediately preceding the election, two tellers shall be chosen to act as inspectors of election.

§ 4. Special meetings may be called at any time by the board of trustees, or on the written application of fifteen members.

§ 5. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the association.

§ 6. Members shall be notified of all meetings at least three days in advance.

ARTICLE V.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

SECTION 1. All executive powers of the association shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum.

§ 2. At the first annual election, five trustees shall be elected for three years, five for two years and five for one year, and at each subsequent election five trustees shall be elected to serve for a term of three years.

§ 3. At the first meeting of the board of trustees following the annual election they shall elect from their body a president, a first and second vice-president, and treasurer, and shall appoint a secretary, all of whom shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and appointed.

§ 4. At the same meeting the board of trustees shall appoint for the ensuing year, from among its members, the following committees, consisting of not less than three each :

1. A house committee.
2. A committee on instruction.
3. A finance committee.

§ 5. The house committee shall have general control of the management of the institution. They shall make all necessary regulations for the government of the same, and appoint all employes, except instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees.

§ 6. The committee on instruction, of which the principal shall be a member *ex officio*, shall have special charge and supervision of the school, the admission and dismissal of pupils, and the engagement and dismissal of instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees. They shall provide for an annual examination of the pupils.

§ 7. The finance committee shall audit all bills and accounts, examine from time to time the books of the secretary and treasurer, supervise the investment of the funds of the association and ascertain and report their condition.

§ 8. The treasurer shall give an approved bond for an amount fixed by the board of trustees before assuming the duties of his office.

§ 9. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except upon warrant signed by the president, and in case of his absence or inability by the vice-president, and in case of the absence or inability of both by the second vice-president, and countersigned by the secretary or the chairman of the finance committee.

§ 10. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to submit, at the annual meeting, a detailed report of the administration of the affairs of the association, and the transactions of the standing committees.

§ 11. Any vacancy occurring before the close of the term shall be filled by the board until the next election.

§ 12. The board of trustees shall meet at least once a month, except in July and August.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. Order of business for the meetings of the board of trustees :

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Reports by the chair.
3. Treasurer's report.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Nomination and election of members.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

§ 2. Order of business for annual meetings of the association :

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Annual report of the board of trustees.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Election of trustees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided that such amendments shall have been presented in writing to the trustees at least thirty days in advance, and by them embodied in the notice for said meeting.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

PASSED April 25, 1863.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this state, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of such town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 2. Any person, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this state, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor, if satisfied that the parents or natural protectors of such child are, or such child is, in indigent circumstances, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars each per year,

until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of said institution shall find, as to any such child, that it is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expense for the board, tuition and clothing of such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses for the support of the poor of the county from which said child shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of said institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 725.

AN ACT to increase the compensation authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

PASSED April 24, 1867.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The expenses of the board, tuition and clothing of the children under the age of twelve years placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, pursuant to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be estimated at the rate of two hundred and thirty dollars *per capita*, instead of the amount therein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 555, LAWS OF 1864, TITLE 1, SECTION 8.

Every indigent person, resident of this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend, shall have been resident in this state for three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, provided his or her application be approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and in those cases where, in his opinion, absolute indigence is not established, he may approve of such application, and at the same time may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid into the treasury by their parents, guardians or friends, in such way and manner, and at such time or times as he shall designate, which condition he may subsequently modify as he shall deem expedient.

CHAPTER 180.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf mutes.

PASSED April 12, 1870; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections one and two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twenty years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are severally hereby amended by adding to and inserting therein after the words "New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," whenever the same occur in said sections, respectively, the words following, viz., "or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

§ 2. All provisions of law now existing, fixing the expense of the board tuition and clothing of children under twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, shall apply to children who may, from time to time, be placed in said Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the same manner and with like effect as if said last-mentioned institution had also been originally named in the

acts fixing such compensation, and as if said acts had provided for the payment thereof to the institution last mentioned, and the bills therefor, promptly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the said last-mentioned institution, shall be paid to said institution by the counties respectively from which such children were severally received, and the county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 3. Sections nine and ten of title one of an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the public instruction," passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby amended, so that the same shall extend and apply to the said "Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," in the like manner and with the like effect as if the said last-mentioned institution, as well as the other therein mentioned, had originally been named in the said sections respectively.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 213.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

PASSED April 29, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows :

§ 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this state, or shall be liable to become such charge, it

shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows :

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this state, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. Sections three and four of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 3. The children placed in said institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution, to which a child has been sent, shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper authorities.

§ 5. Sections nine and ten of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 9. Every person resident in this state, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been a resident in this state for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the following named institutions, viz.: The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this state for the education of deaf-mutes,* either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition; and the directors of said institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and verified by their oaths. The regular term of instruction for such pupils shall be five years; but the superintendent of public instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period

* So in the original; probably an omission.

not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title shall be designated state pupils, and all the existing provisions of law applicable to state pupils now in said institutions shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. This institution is intended for children who are either entirely or partially mute in consequence of congenital or adventitious deafness, and can not be educated in common schools.

II. Candidates for admission must be over six and under fourteen years of age, of ordinary intelligence and constitutional vigor and free from contagious diseases. They must pass a satisfactory examination regarding these points.

III. Pay pupils from our own State are charged \$400 a year, payable semi-annually in advance. This sum provides for tuition, board, washing and medical treatment in ordinary cases of sickness.

IV. Pupils between the ages of six and twelve years, to be supported at public expense, are admitted to the institution by a certificate from the county supervisor. (See accompanying blank forms Nos. 1 and 2.) Those over twelve must procure, either directly or through the principal of the institution, a certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany. (See blank form No. 3.)

V. All pupils entering the institution are admitted to the current school year. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, nor will the tuition fee or any portion thereof be refunded in case of withdrawal of pay pupils before the expiration of the school term.

VI. The board of trustees reserve to themselves and their officers the right to discharge any pupil for good and sufficient reasons.

VII. The annual vacation extends from the third Wednesday in June until the first Wednesday in September. All pupils are expected to be taken to their homes at this time.

VIII. All inquiries and applications for the admission of pupils must be made to the principal at the institution.

No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

[To be made to, and retained by the supervisor.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of..... } ss.:

....., of the town of....., in said county, deposes and says that he is the..... of....., a deaf-mute child, residing with deponent, and who was born on the..... day of.....; that in consequence of the infirmity of said child its morals and comfort cannot be properly cared for in its present situation; and deponent desires that said child be placed in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 180 of the Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

Dated....., 189.

CERTIFICATE.

[To be granted by supervisor or overseer, to be sent to the institution.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF

I have this day selected of the town of
county of, of, who was born on the day of, 18..,
as a county pupil in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, for the term of
years from the day of 18.., to be educated and supported therein during that
period, at the expense of the county of, in conformity with the provisions of chapter 180, Laws
of 1870, as amended by chapter 213, Laws of 1875.

.....

.....

of the town of

.....

Dated, 189..

No. 3.

APPLICATION.

[*To be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, in cases of candidates for admission twelve years of age and over.*]

The undersigned....., of the town of....., in the county of....., hereby certifies that....., of said town, is a deaf-mute. The said..... was..... years of age on the..... day of....., 18..; is of good moral character, free from disease and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction. The names of the parents of the said..... are..... and the said..... have resided in this State for the last three years. They respectfully apply for the appointment of said..... as a State pupil in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; and I recommend this application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Clothing will be furnished by.....

Dated....., 18..

.....

of the town of.....

.....

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS
SHOULD CONTAIN WRITTEN ANSWERS TO THE
FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What is the full name of the child?
2. When was born?
3. Where was born?
4. Was born deaf?
5. At what age did become deaf?
6. What was the cause of deafness?
7. Is the deafness total or partial?
8. Can hear the voice?
9. Can speak or read from the lips?
10. Has been under instruction, and where?
11. Has paralysis, defective vision, or signs of mental
 imbecility?
12. Has had small-pox?
13. Has been vaccinated?
14. When was vaccinated?
15. Was the vaccination successful?
16. Has had scarlet fever?
17. Has had the measles?
18. Has had the mumps?
19. Has had the whooping-cough?
20. Has had chicken pox?
21. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family?
22. Are there any cases of deafness among relatives or ancestors?
23. If any relatives are deaf, what were the causes?
24. What is the full name of father or guardian?
25. What is the full name of mother?
26. What is the occupation of father?
27. What is the post-office address of father or guardian?
28. Was there any relationship between the parents previous to
 marriage?
29. In what country were the parents born?
30. Will be supported by friends, or at public expense?

LOCATION AND ADDRESS.

This institution is located on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. All letters should be addressed to the principal at the institution.

 FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to "The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1869, the sum of dollars.

(Signed)

 ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF
DEAF-MUTES.

Application for membership.

NEW YORK, 189 .

.....

The undersigned respectfully requests you to propose him as a (life) (regular) member of your association.

..... Name.

..... Residence.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE

FOR THE

IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES

From Sept. 30, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
ERNESTINE NARDIN.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
MARY B. MORGAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ANNIE M. LARKIN.

TRUSTEES,
CELESTINE SCHOTTMUELLER. TERESA LAMBERT.
MARGARET COSGROVE. ANNA D. HOYT.

OFFICERS.

MARY B. MORGAN FORDHAM,
Superintendent Girls' Department.

MARGARET COSGROVE BROOKLYN,
Deputy Superintendent Girls' Department.

CELESTINE SCHOTTMUELLER WESTCHESTER,
Superintendent Boys' Department.

TEACHERS.

MARGARET COSGROVE.	MARY KENNEDY.
ANNIE M. LARKIN.	ADELE GEORGE.
N. FRANCES O'CONNOR.	CATHERINE FAGAN.
MARY PURTELL.	MATILDA BOUCHER.
MARY E. LIVINGSTON.	MARY FLAHERTY.
KATE SHELLEY.	HONORA HERLIHY.
KATE McNAMARA.	MARY FLYNN.
SARAH J. McEVOY.	ANNA FAGAN.
MARY G. NEITHART.	ANNIE KING.
MARY FRANKLIN.	MARGARET JONES.
ROSE FAGAN.	ESTELLA CULLEN.

JOHN C. KRELLMAN.

SUPERVISORS.

MICHAEL J. KEATING.	M. CUNNINGHAM.
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INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

ALFRED R. PAYNE.....	INSTRUCTOR IN MECHANICAL DRAWING
HENRY WHEELER.....	INSTRUCTOR IN WOODWORK.
MATTHEW J. CRONIN.....	INSTRUCTOR IN PRINTING.
LAWRENCE AUSTIN	INSTRUCTOR IN SHOEMAKING.
JOHN BURNS.....	INSTRUCTOR IN TAILORING.

FREDERICK KERN.....	CARPENTER.
LAWRENCE HIGGINS	FARMER.
MICHAEL DALY.....	BAKER.
PETER RICE	GARDENER.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 28.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1893.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction
of Deaf-Mutes.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 11, 1893.* }

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,

Speaker of the Assembly, Capitol :

SIR.— I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature the fifteenth annual report of the St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, N. Y.

I am, yours respectfully,

J. F. CROOKER,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

It is again our privilege to lay before you a record of the years' work and to report that the affairs of the institute are in a good and prosperous condition.

There has been a considerable increase of the number of pupils over that of last year, 345 having been under instruction. They were maintained as follows :

By the State of New York, 144 ; by the counties, 134 ; by parents, guardians or the institution, twenty-one.

Although the health of the pupils was uniformly good throughout the year, there were several cases of serious illness. Four of these resulted fatally, one from pneumonia, one from membranous laryngitis, one from abscess of the lungs and one from acute gastritis.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed providing for the admission of deaf-mute children into schools especially designed for their education at the age of five years instead of at six as formerly. The philanthropic gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing this about deserve the warm thanks of every friend of deaf-mute education. The training of a deaf child should be begun as early as practicable and by methods suited both to its tender years and its peculiar infirmity. Moreover, in many cases, especially in our great cities, these little helpless ones are exposed to great perils as soon as they are able to toddle out into the streets. On this account parents often plead to have their children taken into the institution before the legal age is attained, and they are seldom refused, even when they can contribute nothing towards the little ones' support.

The law requires that the parents or guardians of a child shall have resided in the State for three years before it can be legally admitted to an institution for the deaf. The amendment of this law would be a signal benefit to many, while it would not increase the expense which the State has to bear in providing for the education of those who are thus prevented from entering school as early as they would otherwise do, since the time lost in waiting is made up later on. It is needless to call attention to the disadvantages of this method. We hope that at no distant day the matter will receive from the Legislature the attention it deserves.

The opportunities afforded by the industrial department for manual training and the acquisition of useful trades have been increased by the introduction of mechanical drawing and wood working. This last feature is one of acknowledged value, not only in cultivating dexterity in the manipulation of tools, but likewise in developing the mental faculties and forming a habit of attention.

In the boys' department there are classes in printing, shoe-making and tailoring; opportunities are also provided for those desiring to learn carpentry, baking or gardening, but the boys, as a rule, seem to prefer some one of the three first-named occupations.

The need of a suitable trades building is becoming very pressing. At present the various trades are carried on in small and inconvenient rooms scattered throughout the building. The means at our disposal are, however, too limited to allow of our forming any definite plans for increasing our accommodations.

In the girls' department dressmaking, plain sewing by hand and machine, housework and cooking are taught. Here again the inconveniences caused by inadequate accommodations are very much felt. The old frame dwelling now in use should be removed, and a substantial and commodious building erected in its place, but the funds for this purpose are, unfortunately, lacking.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks just alluded to, very good work has been done in both the boys' and girls' department. The young tailors make all the suits worn by themselves and their companions, and are also adepts in the useful art of mending. The same is true of the young dressmakers. All the shoes worn by the boys are made in the shoe-shop of the institution. In the printing department considerable job work is finished up in a very creditable manner. The annual report and a little monthly magazine are also printed by the boys.

A good deal of repairing and improving has been accomplished within the last twelve months and at considerable expense. The principal improvements are : On the premises at Fordham, a new barn to replace the old structure, which was fast falling to decay ; on the premises at Westchester a large coal shed and a stable for the cows. The repairs comprised a great deal of plumbing and sewer renovating, the replacing of broken sidewalks, and the rebuilding of unsteady and dangerous chimneys.

Before concluding our report permit us to call the attention of your honorable body to the inadequacy of the present per capita allowed by the State for the maintenance and education of its deaf children. On account of their peculiar infirmity, their instruction is a most difficult task, and must be, to a considerable extent, individual. Twelve pupils form a class sufficiently large for one teacher. From this fact alone it will be seen that the education of the deaf is of a costly nature. As the State makes no appropriation for buildings or improvements, it is only by the exercise of the most careful economy that both ends can be made to meet at all, while improvements which would greatly contribute to the welfare and advancement of the institution and its pupils can not, for lack of means, receive the attention they require.

ERNESTINE NARDIN,

President.

ANNIE M. LARKIN,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the President and Board of Managers :

LADIES.—At the close of the year, which has been one of quiet prosperity for the institution, I submit with pleasure the following report:

There were present October 1, 1891, 290 pupils. During the year fifty-five were admitted, forty-two withdrawn and four died; leaving the number present September 30, 1892, 299; 141 males and 158 females.

Of this number 144 are supported by the State of New York, 134 by the various counties of New York, nine by parents or guardians and twelve by the institution.

Notwithstanding the four deaths already mentioned the general health of our pupils has been excellent.

Our methods of instruction are about the same that we have been using for some years past, and the work accomplished has been satisfactory. Each pupil feels that he or she has advanced considerably, and the teachers realize that their labors are bringing forth fruit.

The industrial department has had its full share of attention, and we have been pleased to observe that our pupils carry into the workrooms the same spirit of energy and assiduous application which distinguishes them in the classrooms.

We try to make them realize that they must expect to rely upon themselves as soon as their school days are over, and that, therefore, no preparation can be too careful, nor any amount of labor too great, to ensure their future success. We know from experience that to cultivate and train the mental faculties of a

deaf-mute is not all we have to do in order to prepare him to go out into the world and work his way through life. We must furnish him with some sure means of earning an honorable livelihood, and for this end the managers have provided masters and well-equipped workshops, where all may have an opportunity of learning a good trade.

In casting a rapid glance over the past year, we can not fail to see that, although unmarked by any extraordinary event, it has been one of progress for the institution; bringing in a thousand forms proofs of the watchful care of that Providence to whom all our past success is due, and on whom we trustfully rely for the future.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY B. MORGAN,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

BROOKLYN, *December 1, 1892.*

To the Board of Managers:

Ladies.—During the past year there have been two cases of severe illness among the children here, both of which terminated fatally. In one of these death was due to membranous laryngitis, and in the other to empyema. The other ailments were few in number and of a trivial character.

Much credit is due the ladies in charge for the constant watchfulness which is exercised over all that pertains to the children's welfare in health as well as in sickness.

The roll of the institute contains the names of seventy-nine pupils.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH M. MEAD, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

A. ROSS MATHESON, M. D.,

Consulting Physician.

NEW YORK, *December 3, 1892.*

To the President and Board of Managers:

Ladies.—I take great pleasure in reporting to you that St. Joseph's Institute, during the past year, has been entirely free from diseases of a serious nature. This result has been largely brought about by the good management of the ladies of the

institute who take every precaution to protect these afflicted children from any danger which may menace their good health.

In conclusion I beg to tender my thanks to them for their kindness to me personally, and for their hearty co-operation in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully.

WM. J. O'BRIEN,
Attending Physician.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

EXPENDITURES.

Paid on outstanding indebtedness.....	\$7,000 00
Paid on indebtedness for support	10,216 20
Paid for interest on bonds	2,722 50
Paid for salaries and wages.....	21,618 34
Paid for provisions and supplies.....	17,681 68
Paid for clothing.....	5,017 29
Paid for fuel and light.....	1,865 04
Paid for medicine and medical supplies.....	688 83
Paid for furnishing and school supplies.....	2,698 76
Paid for ordinary repairs.....	1,771 40
Paid for buildings and improvements.....	2,545 88
Paid for all other purposes.....	4,208 09
	<hr/>
	\$78,034 01

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$242 26
From New York State.....	33,238 39
From New York county.....	19,169 75
From Kings county	18,935 90
From Westchester county.....	1,460 26
From Rockland county.....	1,157 74
From Ulster county.....	630 00
From Rensselaer county.....	521 47
From Albany county.....	420 00
From Queens county.....	390 00
From Saratoga county.....	330 00

From various other counties.....	\$100 76
From paying pupils.....	919 15
From all other sources.....	878 70
	<hr/>
	\$78,394 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	\$78,394 38
Expenditures	78,034 01
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$360 37
	<hr/> <hr/>
Outstanding indebtedness.....	\$56,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE M. LARKIN,
Treasurer.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

MALES.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Allen, James F.....	Ashland.....	Virginia.
Anderson, Willie.....	New York.....	New York.
Barnes, Joseph	Pawtucket	Rhode Island.
Ball, Thomas.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Blais, Alphonsus.....	New York.....	New York.
Boinay, Casimer	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Bruein, Ambrose.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Buckley, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Blake, Matthew.....	Haverstraw.....	Rockland.
Bacigalupi, John.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Beck, Clarence	New York.....	New York.
Bohn, Andrew.....	Astoria.....	Queens.
Briggs, Adam	New York.....	New York.
Briggs, John	New York.....	New York.
Brown, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
Connell, Timothy	New York.....	New York.
Canty, James.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Cahill, George W.....	New York.....	New York.
Costello, John.....	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess.
Crowley, Daniel	New York.....	New York.
Cullen, Edward.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Cullen, James	New York.....	New York.
Clark, Henry M.....	Albany	Albany.
Crouch, Joseph	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Costa, John J.....	New York.....	New York.
Couture Samuel.....	Cohoes.....	Albany.
Cline, Willie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Davis, William.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Deegan, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Demers, Peter.....	Cohoes	Albany.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Donovan, George.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Dooley, Willie.....	New York.....	New York.
Downs, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Driscoll, Thomas.....	New York.....	New York.
Dietz, John.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Dwyer, James P.....	New York.....	New York.
Delany, Frank.....	Holyoke.....	Massachusetts.
Dugan, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Dragonetti, Rocco.....	New York	New York.
Dorst, George.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Denolfo, Pietro.....	New York.....	New York.
Durant, Joseph.....	New York.....	New York.
Eckhardt, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Fitzgerald, Christopher.....	New York.....	New York.
Fenton, Freddie.....	New York	New York.
Ford, Jeremiah.....	New York.....	New York.
Finley, John.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Franks, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Garbarina, Andrew.....	New York.....	New York.
Garavinto, John.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Golden, James.....	Waterford	Saratoga.
Guilbeault, George.....	Green Island	Albany.
Glennon, Matthew.....	Rondout.	Ulster.
Gerin, David	New York	New York.
Gray, Charles.....	Newburgh	Orange.
Hamilton, Thomas.....	New York	New York.
Haffelder, John	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hanrahan, Michael	Yonkers	Westchester.
Hopkins, William L.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hogan, John T	New York	New York.
Heinrich, Gotthilf.....	New York	New York.
Henry, Abraham.....	Yonkers	Westchester.
Holcome, Hugh	New Bedford.....	Massachusetts.
Isler, Emil	New York	New York.
Jackson, John J.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Jansen, Paul.....	New York ..	New York.
Jordan, Thomas.....	Atlanta	Georgia
Kelly, Matthew.....	Orange Valley.....	New Jersey.
Kennedy, John H	New York	New York.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Kenny, James	New York	New York.
Kenny, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kerrigan, William.....	New York	New York.
Knaus, Henry	New York	New York.
Kenny, Richard.....	New York	New York.
Koetzsch, Willie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kavanagh, Charles	New York	New York.
Liberman, Willie	New York	New York.
Leet, John William.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Lynch, Eugene	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Martin, Henry	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Maddock, Thomas.....	New Rochelle	Westchester.
Mattis, Joseph	New York	New York.
Mattis, Andrew	New York	New York.
Manion, Peter	New York	New York.
McDonald, Mark.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McDonald, James	Sylvan Lake.....	Dutchess.
McDonald, Thomas	New York	New York.
McDonough, Joseph.....	New York	New York.
McKenna, James.	New York	New York.
McBride, James	New York	New York.
McGuigan, John	New York	New York.
McCallen, Daniel	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McGuire, John	New York	New York.
McCleary, Bernard	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McLoughlin, Robert.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McNierney, Michael	New York	New York.
McMahon, Frank	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Morrell, Frederick	New York	New York.
Moran, Chistopher.....	New York	New York.
Moran, John.....	New York	New York.
Molloy, James	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Melia, Henry	New York	New York.
Murphy, Patrick.....	New York.....	New York.
Miller, Frederick.....	New York	New York.
Morehead, William.....	Malden	Ulster.
Morrissey, Frank.....	Troy	Rensselaer.
Melledy, Thomas H.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Mulcahy, Timothy... ..	Brooklyn	Kings.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Murray, John.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Meenan, Thomas.	New York	New York.
McCann, George T.	New York	New York.
McNulty, John	New York	New York.
McCormack, Francis	Brooklyn	Kings.
Mechlenburg, Henry	Brooklyn	Kings.
Newman, Joseph.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Newman, Christopher	New York	New York.
Nullanz, Jacob	Brooklyn	Kings.
Nugent, John J.	New York	New York.
O'Donnell, James	Brooklyn	Kings.
O'Grady, James.	Brooklyn	Kings.
O'Leary, John J.	Brooklyn	Kings.
O'Neil, Daniel.	St. Johns	New Brunswick.
O'Rielly, Hugh	Brooklyn	Kings.
Pereau, Albert.	Montpelier	Vermont.
Powers, William P.	New York	New York.
Quigg, Hugh C.	New York	New York.
Quinn, John.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Redigan, Lawrence.	Brooklyn	Kings.
Riblinger, Charles.	New York	New York.
Rice, John	Brooklyn	Kings.
Riecki, George.	New York.	New York.
Ryan, John	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Reilly, James.	New York.	New York.
Reilly, James.	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Ready, Michael.	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Sullivan, Joseph	New York	New York.
Smith, Alonzo	Brooklyn	Kings.
Schmidt, Hugo	New York.	New York.
Schmidt, George	New York.	New York.
Sheridan, John.	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Suenderhauf, Henry	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Schott, George.	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Sweeny, Robert.	Hartford	Connecticut.
Turner, Alfred	New York.	New York.
Tierney, William S.	New York.	New York.
Tuite, John	New York.	New York.
Vavrineck, Otto A.	New York.	New York.
Valley, Frank.	Brooklyn.	Kings.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Vokal, Albert.....	New York	New York.
Walls, James.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Walsh, William	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Walsh, John	New York.....	New York.
Walsh, Donald J.....	New York.....	New York.
Welsh, David	Piermont.....	Rockland.
Welsh, Charles	West Brighton.....	Rockland.
Welsh, Richard.....	New York.....	New York.
Werner, Victor N.....	New York.....	New York.
Woods, Patrick.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Weiler, Otto.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
White, Henry	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
Youngblood, William.....	New York	New York.

FEMALES.

Albrecht, Josephine.....	New York.....	New York.
Albers, Lottie.....	Orange	New Jersey.
Allen, Margaret E.	Ashland.....	Virginia.
Barton, Winifred.....	New York.....	New York.
Bastiansen, Alletta.....	New York.....	New York.
Bellochio, Louisa.....	New York	New York.
Berrie, Rachel	New York..	New York.
Bloechinger, Mary.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Brautigam, Carrie	New York.....	New York.
Brady, Susan	Jamaica.....	Queens.
Brady, Mary A.....	New York	New York.
Brennan, Lizzie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Brosnan, Julia.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Burdett, Grace M.....	New York.....	New York.
Brock, Cecilia.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Burns, Teresa.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Burger, Katie.....	Brooklyn.	Kings.
Burnes, Mary J.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Beggs, Genevieve.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Cline, Catherine.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Conkling, Kate.....	New York.....	New York.
Costigan, Anastasia.....	Albany	Albany.
Connell, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Cota, Agnes.....	Swanton.....	Vermont.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Carroll, Katie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Collins, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Curtis, Margaret	New York.....	New York.
Crozzeti, Louisa.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Cove, Nora.....	Bay Shore.....	Suffolk.
Carton, Jennie	New York.....	New York.
Collins, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Dell, Mary	New York.....	New York.
Dolan, Mary Jane.....	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.
Dobe, Agnes	Cleveland	Ohio.
Donnelly, Libbie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Doyle, Catherine.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Duval, Mary A.....	New York.....	New York.
Daly, Maggie.....	New York.....	New York.
Daly, Rose.....	New York.....	New York.
Edge, Elizabeth.....	New York.....	New York.
Eibinger, Teresa	Brooklyn	Kings.
Farley, Annie.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Fath, Rosina	Fremont.....	Sullivan.
Fitzpatrick, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Fitzpatrick, Annie.....	New York.....	New York.
Fitzgibbons, Katie	New York.....	New York.
Fitzgerald, Annie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Fitzgerald, Maggie N.	New York.....	New York.
Ferranto, Concetta	Brooklyn	Kings.
Forrester, Blanche.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Forrester, Laura	Brooklyn	Kings.
Foley, Margaret	New York.....	New York.
Flynn, Nora.....	New York.....	New York.
Foley, Hannah.....	New York.....	New York.
Foley, Nellie	New York.....	New York.
Gaynor, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Garvin, Lillian.....	New York.....	New York.
Ganley, Annie.....	New York.....	New York.
Geis, Mary.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Gregory, Annie M.....	Jamaica	Queens.
Gunn, Christina.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gunn, Helena.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gibbons, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Garter, Pauline	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Gleason, Mary	New York.....	New York.
Garrett, Jennie	New York.....	New York.
Gallagher, Mamie	Brooklyn	Kings.
Golden, Margaret	Waterford	Saratoga.
Gleason, Hattie H.	New York.....	New York.
Golden, Ethel.....	Oyster Bay	Queens.
Haggerty, Mary A.....	New York.....	New York.
Hagan, Rosanna	New York.....	New York.
Hawkes, Maggie.....	New York.....	New York.
Harrison, Alma	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hutman, Eva.....	New York.....	New York.
Hughes, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Hynes, Marcella	Esopus.....	Ulster.
Hyland, Lizzie.....	Peekskill.	Westchester.
Hopping, Emily.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Howes, Florence Ray.....	New York.....	New York.
Hauck, Anna	Brooklyn	Kings.
Jaeger, Louisa.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Johnson, Emma.....	New York.....	New York.
Kane, Agnes.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kelly, Mary.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kelly, Lizzie.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kelly, Sarah.....	New York.....	New York.
Kelly, Eleanor L.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kueks, Mary.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kenny, Annie.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Kinsella, Mary J.....	New York.....	New York.
Kinsella, Matilda.	New York.....	New York.
Lambertson, Katie	Oyster Bay.....	Queens.
Lambertson, Mamie	Oyster Bay.....	Queens.
Lane, Lizzie	New York.....	New York.
Lavin, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Lepper, Margaret M.....	New York.....	New York.
Logan, Eliza A.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Lyons, Mary T.....	New York.....	New York.
Lord, Nancy.....	New York.....	New York.
Lewis, Maria.....	New York.....	New York.
Lewis, Annie.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Linderhoff, Lena.	Brooklyn	Kings.
McBride, Rose.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
McCosker, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McCarthy, Teresa	Hoboken	New Jersey.
McCue, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
McDonough, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
McEnroe, Sarah	Amenia.....	Dutchess.
McElroy, Bridget.....	New York.....	New York.
McGee, Letitia.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
McGovern, Kittie	New York.....	New York.
McGonigle, Matilda.....	New York.....	New York.
McKendrick, Mary	New York.....	New York.
Mackin, Nellie.....	New York.....	New York.
Mackin, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Martz, Mina.....	New York.....	New York.
Maher, Mary F.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Mullen, Katie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Major, Agnes O.....	Torrington	Connecticut.
Murphy, Agnes.....	Hinsdale	Massachusetts.
Murphy, Maggie	Kingston.....	Ulster.
Murray, Kate	New York.....	New York.
Mullane, Margaret.....	New York.....	New York.
Massaro, Teresa.....	New York.....	New York.
Mulcahy, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Miller, Katie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Marcuson, Cecilia.....	Braddock.....	Pennsylvania.
Mitchell, Nellie.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
McCarthy, Florence.....	New York.....	New York.
Naylor, Loretto.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Newman, Lillie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Nozitsky, Dora.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
O'Brien, Annie.....	New York.....	New York.
O'Keefe, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
O'Neil, Ellen.....	Lefevre Falls.....	Ulster.
O'Neil, Katie.....	Hoosick Falls.....	Rensselaer.
O'Leary, Nellie.....	New Bedford.....	Massachusetts.
O'Sullivan, Josephine.....	New York.....	New York.
Oroho, Katie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Pendergast, Maggie.....	Coxsacksie	Greene.
Phillips, Maggie.....	Williamsport.....	Pennsylvania.
Payne, Margaret.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.

Name.	Town.	County or State.
Persise, Catherine.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Purtell, Kate.....	New York.....	New York.
Peer, Angeline.....	Troy	Rensselaer.
Rawley, Mary.....	Troy	Rensselaer.
Raabe, Bertha.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Ryan, Maggie.....	Troy	Rensselaer.
Rolff, Nellie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Rocek, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Rielly, Mary.....	Haverstraw.....	Rockland.
Sands, Mary.....	Jamacia.....	Queens.
Sands, Lizzie.....	Jamaica.....	Queens.
Scanlon, Maggie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Schneider, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Schrader, Josephine	Brooklyn	Kings.
Schimunsky, Mary	New York	New York.
Shea, Annie	New York	New York.
Sheehan, Mary.....	New York	New York.
Shandley, Sarah J.....	New York	New York.
Saracco, Maria.....	New York	New York.
Sommers, Maggie	New York	New York.
Sullivan, Teresa.....	New York	New York.
Sullivan, Katie.....	New York	New York.
Sullivan, Honora.....	New York	New York.
Schaeder, Hattie	Astoria	Queens.
Swenson, Annie.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Settle, Pauline.....	Astoria	Queens.
Sullivan, Nora	New York	New York.
Tortorelli, Mary	New York	New York.
Tierney, Mary.....	New York	New York.
Vanuta, Louisa	New York	New York.
Veilie, Ella.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Walsh, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Ward, Katie	Rye	Westchester.
Weathersbee Maude.....	New York	New York.
Woods, Mary	Brooklyn	Kings.
Wolfel, Amelia	New York	New York.
White, Marion.....	Brooklyn	Kings.

A P P E N D I X.

Children who are deaf, or partially so, are admitted to the institution, where they are provided for in all respects, clothing and traveling expenses excepted, at the rate of \$300 per annum.

Payment is required semi-annually in advance. The annual session commences about the first Monday in September, and ends about the last Friday in June, when it is expected that pupils will be taken to their homes. No deduction will be made from the annual charge on account of absence, nor for the vacation. An exception will, however, be made in case of prolonged illness. The institution being strictly educational, children who are deficient in intellect can not be received into it. Offensive diseases also preclude admission.

Children over six and under twelve years of age to be supported at public expense, may be admitted to the institution by a certificate from the county supervisor or the overseer of the poor. Those over twelve must procure a certificate of appointment from the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany.

Parents wishing their children to write frequently are requested to furnish them with paper and stamps

Persons conducting pupils to the institution or visiting them while there, can not be provided with board and lodging during their stay.

The girls' department is located at No. 772 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street, New York city. It may be reached by way of the Harlem railroad. Trains leave the Grand Central depot at nearly all hours of the day. There is also a branch house for girls in Brooklyn, No. 113 Buffalo avenue, between Dean and Bergen streets. The institution for boys is located at Throgg's Neck, Westchester county. It may be reached by way of the

New Haven railroad (Harlem River branch). Trains leave station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue every hour.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—[By Authority].

[Every law, unless a different time be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State on, and not before, the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the Secretary of State. Section 12, title 4, chapter 7. part 1, Revised Statutes.]

Chapter 378.

AN ACT in relation to the St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at Fordham, in the county of Westchester.

PASSED June 2, 1877; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at Fordham, in the county of Westchester, is authorized to receive deaf and dumb persons, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, eligible to appointment as State pupils, and who may be appointed to it by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to make such appointment to the aforesaid institution.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 325.

Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf mutes."

PASSED April 29, 1875.

The People of the State of New York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of the State, or shall be liable to become such a charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child

in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within the State, over the age of six and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which a child shall be sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expense for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills therefor properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes,

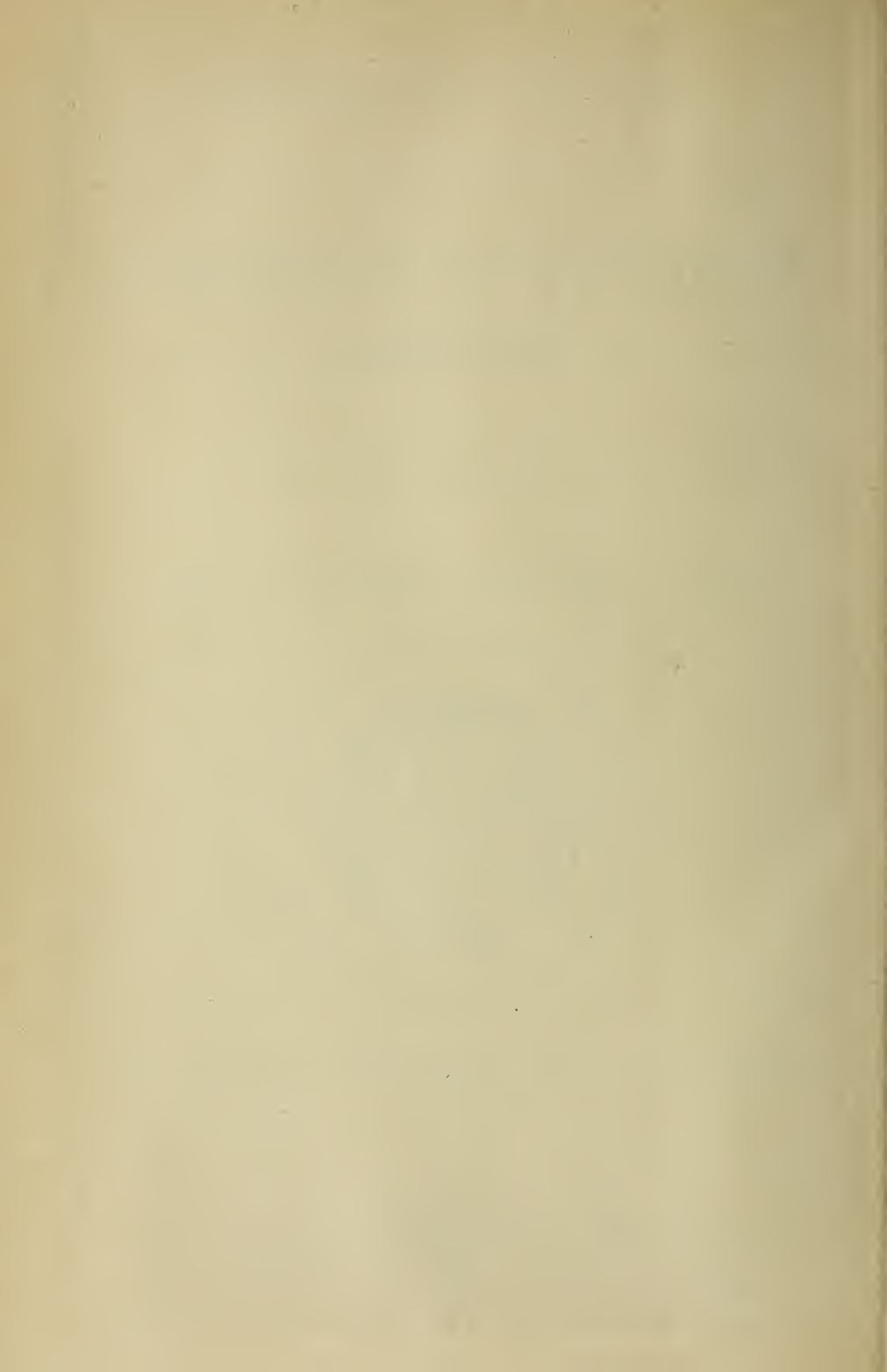
AT ROME, N. Y.,

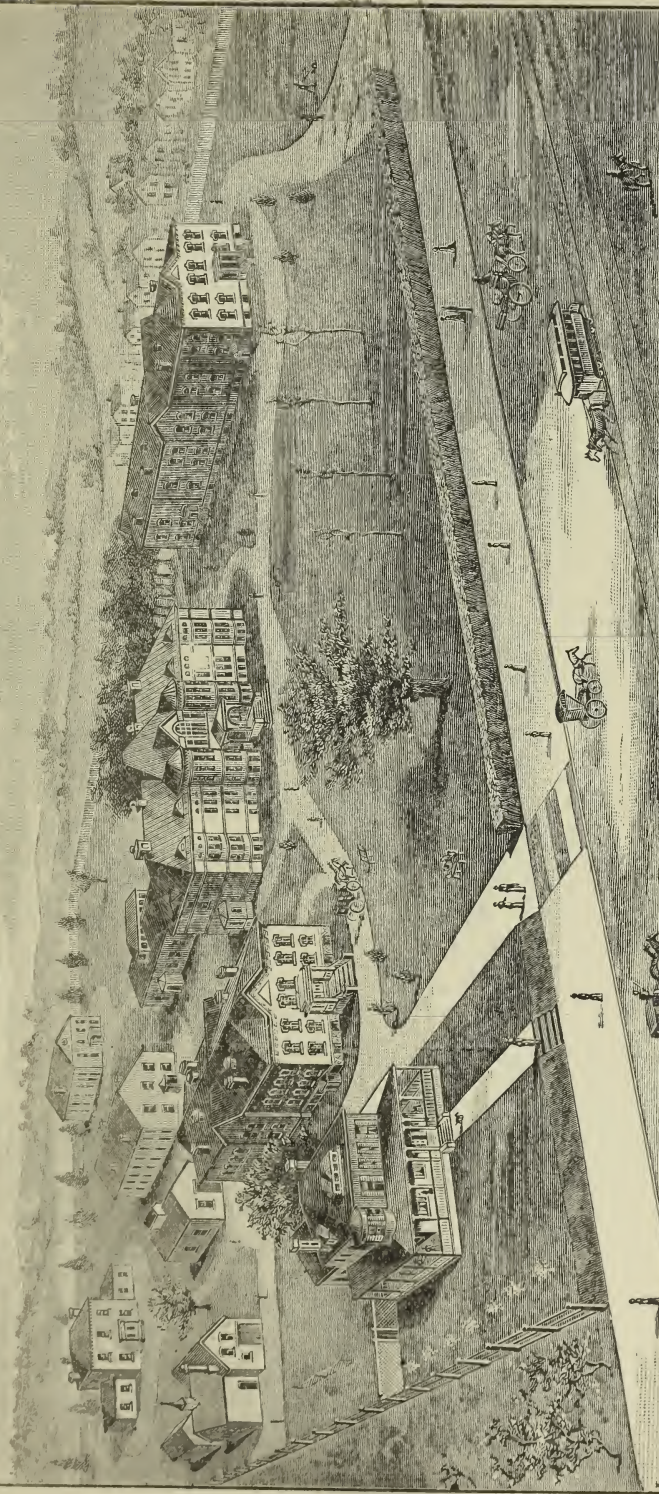
For the Year Ending September 30, 1892.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1893.

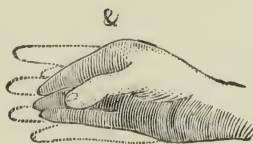
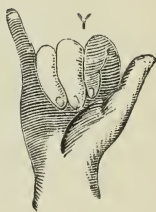
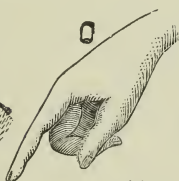
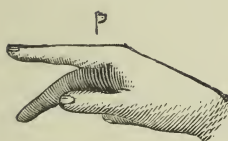
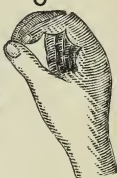
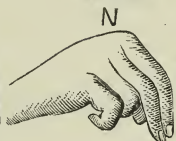
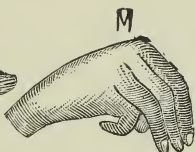
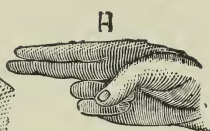
ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.





CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES

ROME, N.Y.



OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

President.

B. J. BEACH.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. W. J. P. KINGSLEY.

Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN G. BISSELL.

First Class — Term Expires February, 1893.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dr. W. J. P. KINGSLEY, | 3. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, |
| 2. A. P. TULLER, | 4. THOMAS H. STRYKER, |
| 5. ALFRED ETHRIDGE. | |

Second Class — Term Expires February, 1894.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. C. KESSINGER, | 3. JOHN G. BISSELL, |
| 2. D. P. MCHARG, | 4. EDWARD COMSTOCK, |
| 5. JAMES H. SEARLES. | |

Third Class — Term Expires February, 1895.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. B. J. BEACH, | 3. E. L. STEVENS, |
| 2. W. R. HUNTINGTON, | 4. W. W. WARDWELL, |
| 5. JAMES ELWELL. | |

Executive Committee.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. B. J. BEACH, <i>ex-officio</i> , | 3. D. P. MCHARG, |
| 2. JOHN G. BISSELL, | 4. ALFRED ETHRIDGE, |
| 5. EDWARD COMSTOCK. | |

Building Committee.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. EDWARD COMSTOCK, | 2. W. R. HUNTINGTON, |
| 3. JAMES ELWELL. | |

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A. K. Adams.	W. R. Huntington.	Ira L. Reed.
Sanford Adams.*	Daniel Huntington.	G. V. Selden.*
Sanford Adams, Jr.	J. B. Jervis.*	J. H. Searles.
James Aiken.	G. W. Jones.*	R. R. Searles.
E. B. Armstrong.*	H. R. Jones.	J. C. Smith.
George Barnard.	J. R. Julian.	M. W. Smith.*
J. B. Barton.*	John Kelley.	William N. Smith.
B. J. Beach.	A. C. Kessinger.	S. S. T. Smith.
F. B. Beers.	C. F. Keith.*	W. W. Smith.*
G. N. Bissell.*	W. J. P. Kingsley.	E. L. Stevens.
John G. Bissell.	W. L. Kingsley.	James Stevens.
E. F. Brown.	G. L. Kingsley.*	S. B. Stevens.*
Calvert Comstock.*	H. M. Lawton.	H. L. Stillman.
Edward Comstock.	R. E. Lee.*	Rev. Peter Stryker.
I. Denio.*	D. F. Livermore.	John Stryker.*
J. Dyett.	J. C. Longland.	Thomas H. Stryker.
J. D. Ely.*	G. H. Lynch.*	A. Sanford.
James Elwell.	D. P. McHarg.	R. W. Thomas.
C. W. Elmer.	George Merrill.	F. H. Thomas.*
A. Ethridge.	I. T. Miner.*	J. Townsend.
F. A. Ethridge.	P. H. Miner.*	A. P. Tuller.
Henry A. Foster.*	H. W. Mitchell.*	David Utley.*
T. M. Flandrau.	J. L. Mudge.	S. G. Visscher.*
John Groves.*	N. Mudge.*	Samuel Wardwell.
James Hagerty.*	M. McDonough.*	William Wardwell.
George Hahn.*	J. S. Mowry.	John S. Wardwell.
George Hammill.*	John B. Morrow.	M. C. West.*
H. Hannahs.	E. B. Nelson.	B. W. Williams.*
J. S. Haselton.	T. G. Nock.*	B. H. Wright.*
Z. Hill.*	J. M. Orton.*	J. Walker.*
J. S. Hovey.	D. B. Prince.	H. K. White.
Edward Huntington.*	A. S. Roberts.	D. E. Wager.
B. N. Huntington.*		

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON, B. A..... Principal.

IN CHARGE OF LITERARY CLASSES.

High Class and Academical Grades.

FORT LEWIS SELINEY, JONATHAN H. EDDY,
WILLIAM M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Preparatory Department.

THOMAS H. JEWELL, ELLA M. HOLLIDAY.

Intermediate Department.

LEWIS N. BENEDICT, J. EDWIN STORY.

Primary Department.

ALBERT P. KNIGHT, STILES WOODWORTH.

Articulation Department.

PRUDENCE E. BURCHARD *In charge of Articulation.*

BESSIE EDDY.....*Assistant Teacher in Articulation.*

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

E. B. NELSON.

Matron.

Mrs. MARY ADELLA GRIFFIN.

Assistant Matrons in Charge of Girls.

Miss MARY E. JONES.

Miss NELLIE ROBERTS.

Assistant Matrons in Charge of Younger Boys.

Mrs. IDA THOMAS.

Mrs. ELLEN W. JONES.

Sewing Matron.

Miss EMMA C. LOUGH.

Housekeeper.

Miss NELLIE SCOTT.

Accountant.

F. L. SELINEY.

Nurse.

Mrs. LOUISA HUBBARD.

Attending Physician.

THOMAS M. FLANDRAU, M. D.

Foremen and Instructors of Industrial Classes.

W. M. CHAMBERLAIN	{	<i>Classes in carpentry.</i>
		<i>Classes in glazing.</i>
		<i>Classes in shoemaking.</i>
MARTIN R. MINKLE		<i>Classes in printing.</i>
EMMA C. LOUGH		<i>Classes in sewing.</i>
MARY A. GRIFFIN		<i>Classes in housework.</i>

Supervisors and Attendants.

WILLIAM D. DAVIS	<i>In charge of older boys.</i>
ROGER McGRATH	<i>In charge of younger boys.</i>
CORA A. SHUTTS	<i>In charge of girls.</i>
FRANKIE K. DAY	<i>In charge of younger girls.</i>

Engineer.

J. M. COTTMAN.

Watchman.

HORATIO GRIDLEY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 29.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1893.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ALBANY, *January 11, 1893.* }

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y.

I am yours very respectfully.

J. F. CROOKER,

State Superintendent.

REPORT.

The trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes respectfully present to the Legislature their eighteenth annual report of the progress and condition of the institution, being for the year ending September 30, 1892.

One hundred and fifty-four pupils, eighty boys and seventy-four girls, have been connected with the institution during the year. Seventeen new pupils have entered the school; twenty-one have left it, of which latter number twelve were returned to their parents on the expiration of their terms; five were detained at home by their parents (cause unknown); one was sent to college; two were transferred to other institutions and one died at home during vacation, leaving sixty-six boys and sixty-seven girls, a total of 133, connected with the institution on the 30th of September, 1892. Of the whole number (154), 108 were supported by the State of New York, and forty-six by the counties from which they came.

The report of the treasurer, hereto annexed, shows a cash balance on hand, October 1, 1891, of \$1,624.11; total receipts during the year ending September 30, 1891, including this balance, of \$38,182.45, and a cash balance on hand September 30, 1892, of sixty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents. It also appears from the same report that the institution is indebted in the sum of \$25,000, a mortgage loan from the Rome Savings Bank, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, and in the further sum of \$3,100, a temporary loan from the First National Bank of Rome, borrowed in anticipation of the collection of bills against counties for support and clothing of pupils made county charges by law.

The elaborate report of the accomplished physician, hereto annexed, shows the sanitary condition of the institute and its pupils to have been excellent for the past year, and to this report and that of the principal of the institution, also hereto annexed, reference is respectfully made for further information.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BLOOMFIELD G. BEACH,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Dated *December 7*, 1892.

[Assembly, No. 29.]

Treasurer's Account for the Year Ending September 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand October 1, 1891	\$1,624 11
From State Comptroller.....	23,683 73
From treasurers of counties.....	12,855 61
From clothing accounts.....	4 15
From sales of sundry articles.....	14 85
	<hr/> \$38,182 45 <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages	\$20,046 31
For groceries and provisions.....	6,118 98
For fuel and lights	2,546 41
For clothing.....	2,020 64
For interest and discount.....	1,580 46
For real estate.....	123 83
For ordinary repairs.....	942 24
For miscellaneous	1,628 00
For furniture and fixtures.....	1,120 42
For medical.....	534 86
For school supplies.....	134 38
For rent and insurance.....	216 75
For shoe shop.....	115 88
For carpenter shop.....	19 42
For postage and stationery.....	80 30
For borrowed money.....	700 00
For construction and special repairs.....	190 88
Cash on hand September 30, 1892.....	62 69
	<hr/> \$38,182 45 <hr/>

INDEBTEDNESS.

To Rome Savings Bank.....	\$25,000 00
To First National Bank.....	3,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$28,100 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ONEIDA. } ss.:

Bloomfield J. Beach, president, and John G. Bissell, treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, N. Y., being severally and duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: The first named that he is such president as aforesaid, the second named that he is such treasurer as aforesaid, and that the foregoing statement was made up under his supervision as treasurer of said institution, and both say that the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures of said institution for the year ending September 30, 1892, is in all respects just and correct, according to the best knowledge and belief of said deponents.

BLOOMFIELD J. BEACH.

JOHN G. BISSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 14th day of November, 1892. }

F. L. WAGER,

Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present my eighteenth annual report of the medical and sanitary condition of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1892.

It gives me much pleasure to state that our inmates escaped, during this period, all serious and contagious diseases. There was, as usual, a number of admissions into our hospital or sanitarium for cold, sore throats and slight injuries, but fortunately nothing dangerous to life presented itself. It is found to be better to put the children promptly under the charge of the physician and nurse, as soon as they are indisposed, even when very slightly so. They then receive thorough care and suitable medical treatment if it is needed, and it is thus possible in many instances to cut off disease in its incipency and prevent the development of more serious conditions. No contagious affection occurred except one case of mumps. It was carefully isolated and spread no farther.

A full inspection of the sanitary state of the institution shows it to be nearly perfect. The heating, ventilation, plumbing and sewage are in excellent order. All latrines and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected. It would be an improvement of the most desirable character could an appropriation be obtained from the State to establish better sewerage, thus avoiding the use of cesspools altogether and to permit the introduction of electric lighting throughout the buildings. Till this liberality is exhibited by the government we are forced to use greater vigilance and by frequent purifications maintain a healthy state of affairs.

The institution enjoys, with the rest of the city, the advantage of the pure water supplied by the Rome water works, from the

head waters of the Mohawk river. It is furnished in ample quantity and has been repeatedly tested chemically and microscopically by myself and has always been free from objectionable impurities and is unusually soft. Appropriate for washing and agreeable to the taste.

As has been customary, I submit a synopsis of the record kept in our hospital, showing the number of admissions of our patients and their maladies.

The total number of admissions for the year ending September 30, 1892 was,

Boys.....	51
Girls.....	57
Pupils, total	108

Employees	11
	119

	Admissions.
Forty-seven pupils were admitted once.....	47
Thirty-two pupils were admitted twice	64
Seventeen pupils were admitted three times.....	51
Ten pupils were admitted four times	40
One pupil was admitted five times.....	5
One pupil was admitted six times.....	6
Eleven employees were admitted in all fifteen times	15
	228

The following diseases occurred :

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Asthma (in one pupil).....	6
Bronchitis, acute.....	3
Bronchitis, subacute.....	17
La grippe.....	12
Inflammatory croup.....	1
	39

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Constipation.....	3
Colic	5.
Diarrhœa	1
Indigestion, vomiting.....	13
Indigestion, headache..	28
Toothache.....	16
Tonsillitis, mild.....	67
	<hr/>
	133
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Boils.....	1
Eczema	2
Herpes loster.....	1
Scabies	1
Sebaceous cyst (operation)	1
	<hr/>
	6
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Conjunctivitis	2
Phlyctenular ophthalmia.....	1
Earache.	7
	<hr/>
	13
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Amenorrhœa	2
Dysmenorrhœa	1
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/> <hr/>

FEBRILE AFFECTIONS.

Ephemeral fever .	1
Mumps.....	1
Vaccine fever.....	5
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/> <hr/>

OTHER DISEASES.

Adenitis.....	3
Arthritis, knee.....	1
Deformed knees.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Felon.....	1
Lumbago.....	1
Neuralgia.....	2
Necrosis, tibia.....	1
Nostalgia.....	2
Orchitis (simple).....	2
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/>

INJURIES, ALL SLIGHT.

Contusions.....	1
Sprains.....	3
Wounds.....	5
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>
Not sick.....	2
	<hr/>

In February twenty-five scholars were successfully vaccinated, completing the vaccination of all pupils.

With pleasure I again refer to the admirable manner in which the hospital has been conducted by our efficient matron, Mrs. Hubbard, from whom all admitted have received the kindest care.

THOS. M. FLANDRAU, M. D.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institution
for Deaf-Mutes:*

GENTLEMEN.— Pursuant to custom, I hereby present for your consideration the eighteenth annual report of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

This report covers the progress and workings of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1892. A total of 154 pupils, eighty boys and seventy-four girls, have been connected with the institution during this period. Seventeen new pupils have entered the school. Twenty-one have severed their connection, of which number twelve were returned to their parents on account of the expiration of their terms; five were detained at home by parents (cause unknown), one was sent to college, two were transferred to other institutions, and one died at home during vacation, leaving sixty-six males and sixty-seven females, a total of 133 connected with the institution on the thirtieth of September, 1892. Of the whole number, 108 were supported by the State of New York, and forty-six by the counties. The past year has been one of general prosperity. The average attendance of pupils has been good, and the progress made worthy of commendation. We have, taken as a whole, an earnest, faithful and enthusiastic body of teachers, and there has been generally displayed on their part a commendable zeal in their manifold labors. I have, as a general thing, found them ready to co-operate with your principal in carrying out such suggestions as he may have deemed necessary to make for the greater efficiency of our school work. Very satisfactory results were obtained, in most cases, from the usual annual examinations under the personal supervision of the principal in May and June last.

The resignation of Miss May Gamble, as assistant teacher of articulation, in January last, and that of Miss Burchard, in

September, caused the only changes in the educational department during the past year. Miss Bessie Eddy, a lady of some experience, was appointed to fill the first vacancy, and Mrs. Holiday was promoted to the head of the articulation department. As yet the vacancy caused by the promotion has not been filled. There was also one change in the domestic department, the position of foreman and instructor of classes in printing, made vacant by the resignation of Martin R. Minkle, was filled by the appointment of Theodore T. Lounsbury.

The mental and physical recreation, supplied by the literary association, and the daily outdoor exercise and sports have kept the health of our pupils in fine condition. There have been no serious cases of sickness or contagious diseases, with the exception of once case of mumps. For a more complete statement concerning the healthful condition of the institution, I would respectfully refer you to the report of our worthy physician.

Once more we are greatly indebted and thankful to those few kind citizens who furnished, by their generous contributions, a very fine Christmas table to the pupils at Christmas time. That their kindness was appreciated was apparent to those who witnessed the distribution of the gifts.

On the eighth of June last a large and very appreciative audience witnessed the eighteenth annual exhibition of our pupils held in the chapel of the institution. The program was a varied one. The original productions of our pupils, and the various pantomimic exercises were listened to with seeming satisfaction. During the course of the exhibition the following resolutions, passed at a previous meeting of the board of trustees, were read and proper diplomas given to all those entitled to them :

WHEREAS, The following named State pupils in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y., have passed an examination satisfactory alike as regards attainments and conduct; and

WHEREAS, The same have completed, or during the academical year will complete, the term of five years for which they were originally selected as State pupils by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; therefore

Resolved, That the said pupils be and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be continued under instruction three years from and after the expiration of their several terms, agreeably to the existing provisions of law: Clara Loucks from September 15, 1892; Eugenie Piche, from September 15, 1892; Kittie Walker, from October 13, 1892; Emil Martin, from November 17, 1892; Mary J. Skinkle, from December 15, 1892; George Ewig, from January 18, 1893; Thomas McCabe, from April 1, 1893; Frank Cronk, from May 7, 1893.

Resolved, That Sidney Taplin, W. E. Ellsworth, Benjamin Gage, Joseph Hilloff, Jr., Jennie Winegar, Grace Lawton, Michael Costello, Jr., who have completed, or during the coming academical year will complete, the full term authorized by law as State pupils, and who have passed a satisfactory examination, be and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be selected for admission into the high class.

Resolved, That Harvey H. Lettis, whose eight years' appointment technically expires October 9, 1892, and who was detained at home three years and eleven months of that time by reason of sickness, be and he is hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the extension of his time three years and eleven months from the above date.

Resolved, That diplomas certifying to the completion of an eight years' course of study be given to the following named pupils, viz.: Sidney Taplin, W. E. Ellsworth, Charles Getman, Benjamin Gage, Joseph Hilloff, Jr., Mary Bemiss, Sanford Handy, Jennie Winegar, Grace Lawton.

Resolved, That diplomas of the highest grade be given to the following named pupils, who have completed a full course of three years' study in the high class, viz.: William S. Adams, William A. Hubbard, May Williams, Etta J. Roraback.

The industrial training or education has, as in the past, been given to both boys and girls to the fullest extent of our facilities and as far as in our power lies.

The Legislature, in its wisdom, last winter, amended the law regulating the admission of county pupils into institutions for deaf-mutes, so that now a deaf-mute child can enter school at the

age of five years instead of at six, as was formerly the case, (chap. 36, Laws 1892). This seems to me to be a very wise change and very beneficial to the class of children placed under our charge, and did the parents of such children appreciate it they would see that their children enter as soon as possible, in order to obtain all the benefits derived from an early education, when the foundations and habits of their children are laid for their future life ; otherwise they will be growing up in ignorance and idleness, the two great recruiting fields of crime and pauperism.

That institutions for deaf-mutes, for the class that come under our supervision, are the basal foundation upon which true citizenship is to be built, is a well recognized fact to all those engaged in the work ; and that they rightfully demand the very best facilities that can possibly be given to them is patent to every charitably disposed mind.

To the pupils under our charge are due our best thoughts, our best labor and our most careful attention ; and it has been with a keen sense of the grave responsibilities resting upon us that we have performed our duties as best we could during the fiscal year just completed. Our school system is not perfect, perhaps it never will be. Your principal may err sometimes, your instructors are not all faultless, and some of the children placed under our charge are not angelic or of the best material to show the best results. We believe no one realizes these stern facts more than your humble servant and the instructors appointed under his supervision.

That these institutions should have the best equipped and most effective system of education all will admit, since they reach a great number of those who ought to become future respected citizens of the State, but who, on the other hand, were it not for such schools, would become a continual charge and burden upon the State.

By the very nature and composition of such schools we have by far the greater difficulties to contend with. There are difficulties connected with the classification, grading, and progress of its pupils of which your honorable board of trustees and people in general have but little conception. The children of our schools

represent all classes and grades of society, the mental, moral, and industrial surroundings of their home life are most diverse. The general public do not always appreciate or understand them. They are sometimes inclined to be censorious of rather than sympathetic with the school management.

In the face of all these difficulties and in spite of some defects which we hope in time to see remedied, we still are able to point with pride and a good degree of satisfaction to the institution of your fair city and the results accomplished by it. The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes compares favorably with similar institutions situated in other parts of the State. However there is, in conclusion, a subject which I wish again to call your attention to, as being one of great importance and which I have spoken of in former reports, viz.: the industrial training of our pupils. An industrial education is necessary for the deaf-mute. Indeed at a certain stage in the progress of no small number of the pupils in most of the schools for the deaf it is desirable that the major part of their time be spent in mastering a trade. To others more school-room work is requisite. But to all some knowledge of handicraft is essential. No school can successfully do its duty to its deaf charges unless it is reasonably strong in its industrial department. This is being recognized with greater distinctness every year.

At the Colorado conference of principals and superintendents of schools for the deaf, in August last, resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed looking to the establishment of a technical school for the deaf. When it is remembered that for nearly thirty years there has been a college at Washington for such of the deaf as are able to take the high course of its curriculum, this advance to a recommended technical institute is very significant. And yet it is necessary. The hand of the deaf-mute must be educated as well as the mind and none know this better than those whose daily experience with the deaf renders them competent judges. To the existing college this institution has contributed three students. One has graduated with a record surpassed but once in the college history. While under our care he was instructed in printing and here laid the foundation of an industrial education that has

brought him to the head of the printing department of the foremost school for the deaf in the land. Another graduated last summer with signal honor. He, too, learned printing here and his services have been sought as instructor and teacher of printing in one of the flourishing younger schools of the country. The third has just entered college. He also left us a good compositor, and if he keeps up his industrial training, he will yet be heard from. The question of the improvement of the industrial department of the institution, with its specialties of printing shoemaking, the correct use of tools in carpentry, with an engraving branch and also in other directions has been one of deep thought with me. There are matters of finance, time and availability to be considered and reconciled and at some meeting, in the near future, of your honorable body, I shall take occasion to submit in detail a plan, which has for its aim the greatest good to the greatest number under our care.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON,

Principal.

ROME, N. Y., *September* 30, 1892.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the following newspapers:

The Rome Daily Sentinel	Rome, N. Y.
The Goodson Gazette (2 copies).....	Staunton, Va.
The Deaf-Mute Journal.....	New York, N. Y.
The Mutes' Chronicle.....	Columbus, Ohio.
The Deaf-Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
The Deaf-Mute Optic (2 copies).....	Little Rock, Ark.
The Deaf-Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
The Wisconsin Times.....	Delavan, Wis.
The Kansas Star.....	Olathe, Kan.
The Deaf-Mute Bulletin.....	Frederick, Md.
The Nebraska Deaf-Mute Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.
The Paper for Our Little People.....	Rochester, N. Y.
The Tablet	Romney, West Va.
The Companion.....	Faribault, Minn.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
The Deaf-Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
The Weekly News	Berkely, Cal.
The Juvenile Ranger.....	Austin, Tex.
The Oneida Dispatch.....	Oneida, N. Y.
The Silent Worker.....	Trenton, N. J.
The LeCouteulx Leader.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
The New Method for the Deaf.....	Englewood, Ill.
The Deaf-Mute Index.....	Colorado Springs, Col.
The Texas Ranger.....	Austin, Tex.
The Voice (2 copies).....	Jackson, Miss.
The Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tenn.

The Sign.....	Salem, Oregon.
Index and Review.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
The Desert Eagle.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
The Messenger.....	Talladega, Alabama.
The Canadian Mute	Belleville, Canada.
The Washingtonian	Vancouver, Washington
The Silent Echo	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
The Daily Bulletin.....	Trenton, N. J.
The Printers' Apprentice	Trenton, N. J.

SALUTATORY ADDRESS.

Delivered by Miss ETTA J. RORABACK, at the exhibition in June, 1892.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—This is our graduation day. You all are cordially welcome here to-day. We are glad to see so many present, for your attendance always encourages us.

We can never forget the time we first came to the institution, we knew no word. Now you see we can read and write and we appreciate our teachers' labors in our behalf through our dull and stupid years.

We are very grateful to our Heavenly Father for the organizing of the first school for the deaf. It would be very sad if there were no such schools in this world.

We have finished our school course and closed our books, but we must not infer that we know everything. There is much left that we have not learned.

Our education here is to us the key that shall unlock the rich stores of knowledge, for he that seeks learning always finds it.

The school has been our loved home for all the years of our pupilage, and to-day it is thrown open for inspection and all who may come here have our hearty welcome.

For the last few years we have been in hopes that we could welcome visitors to suitable surroundings and to-day we have much pleasure in doing so.

Our grounds have emerged from the disordered condition in which our building operations left them, and now give a cheerful air to our school. In the future we hope we can afford to have a fountain in their center, whose dropping waters may sound soft music to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest.

Valedictory and Graduating Essay, Entitled “Patriotism.”

Delivered by WILLIE ADAMS at the exhibition in June, 1892

The Declaration of Independence was written by true lovers of this country and signed by those who had a noble spirit, a fearless purpose and an unchangeable resolve. It was true patriotism which led our fathers to fight desperately for the independence of this country. To be true to all the elements of free government and to the noble principles of liberty and law, and faithful to the great attachment and protection of our Union, is patriotism.

Those who devote themselves to the laws of the country and enlarge the love of mankind and make the love of the country perfect in the love of man are true and noble patriots. Caesar exclaimed: “Veni, vidi, Vici.” Too, we may say: “We came, we saw, we conquered.” We glory and rejoice in our complete victories over the darkness of ignorance.

In our further progress we may remove all difficulties by the knowledge that with us is power, indeed. For this we feel profoundly grateful to the school we are about to leave.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees. We, graduates, wish to address you this afternoon. It is a solemn departure of ours from this dear institution in which you have provided so many privileges for us. You have transacted the affairs of the institution so as to advance our improvement. To-day we are to cross the threshold of a new life. We will always remember your wise treatment of us while here. We bid you farewell.

Esteemed Principal and Teachers. To-day we return many heartfelt thanks to you for the kind and wise counsels you have given us and the successful education we have obtained from you.

We believe this institution will prosper under your guidance. We rejoice in our victories over the tyrant of ignorance. You have shown us great kindness and patience and perseverance. We would have been miserable or unhappy in a state of ignorance without your efforts to lead us to wisdom. You will be remembered with great affection and gratitude by us through our life. We bid you a sad farewell.

Graduating Classmates. To-day we must part with all with whom we have enjoyed our school-day associations. We must try best as we may, to overcome every difficulty which we may meet. We must treasure up in our minds and in our hearts what we have learned here. We must study the characters of good men and follow their examples and we will then live truly and happily. We should ever be the friends of the school that has been our friend and in all worthy ways strive to promote its success. Farewell, farewell.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- I. What is the exact geographical position of the United States?
- II. Describe the peculiarities of its coast line.
- III. Describe the *Pacific Mountain System*.
- IV. Locate the Great Plains.

June, 1892.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORY.

- I. Describe the government of New York during the rule of the Dutch.
- II. Why did the Dutch lose New York?
- III. Describe the "*Dutch house*."
- IV. Describe the daily life of the Dutch.

ARITHMETIC.

- I. *Analyze.*
 - (a.) What is the cost of $234\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cheese at $9\frac{5}{8}$ cents?
 - (b.) The rent of a house is \$330 which is 11 per cent. of its value. What is its value?
 - (c.) A regiment went into battle with 1,050 men and came out with 588 men. What per cent was lost?
- II. $155 \div .0625 = ?$ $.065 \div .026 = ?$

June, 1892.

PHYSICS.

- I. What is mechanics?
- II. Illustrate and describe the three kinds of levers.
- III. What is a lever?
- IV. What is meant by mechanical advantage? Give an example.

June, 1892.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

- I. Write a brief account of the legislation of Solon.
- II. Describe the "Battle of Marathon."
- III. Give an account of Alexander's marches and conquests.
- IV. What were the causes of the Peloponnesian war?

June, 1892.

MORAL SCIENCE.

- I. Explain what you mean by the character of a man.
- II. What does the law of reciprocity forbid?
- III. What are the conditions when we are not forbidden to speak injurious truth of our neighbor?
- IV. Is there anything honorable in being a master or dishonorable in being a servant?

June, 1892.

PHYSIOLOGY.

- I. What are arteries? Describe their construction?
- II. What is the heart and where is it situated?
- III. Name the organs of circulation.
- IV. Of how many bones is the skeleton of the body composed?

June, 1892.

U. S. HISTORY.

- I. Describe Lee's first invasion and state the result?
- II. Describe Hooker's campaign.
- III. Who captured Vicksburg, and when?
- IV. What can you say about the Modoc Indians? What did they do?

June, 1892.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

- I. When and whom did Queen Victoria marry? What was the condition of the laboring classes of England during the early years of her reign?
- II. What did the Chartists demand? What were the corn laws?
- III. Who was the prime minister of England at the time of the repeal of the corn laws? Describe the famine of 1846 to 1847, and state what measures were taken for the relief of the sufferers.

IV. Relate the history of Smith O'Brien's insurrection. Mention the circumstances which led to the Chartists' insurrection.

June, 1892.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

- I. What are the duties of a sheriff? What is a county clerk?
- II. What is the district attorney and what are his duties?
State the duties of the superintendent of the poor?
- III. What can you say about the salary of a county treasurer?
What is a quorum?
- IV. What is capital punishment? What is slander? libel?
arson? larceny?
- V. If a man burns an inhabited dwelling-house, of what crime is he guilty and what will be his punishment?

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Of Members.

I. Any member paying twenty-five dollars at one time shall be a life member, and as such qualified to vote for trustees.

II. Members may be elected at an annual meeting.

ARTICLE II.

I. The annual meeting of the members shall take place at the institution on the first Tuesday of February, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, of which meeting the secretary shall give one week's notice in two papers published in the city of Rome.

II. Two inspectors of the election shall be appointed by the president or other presiding officer of the meeting.

III. The election of trustees shall be certified in writing by the inspectors of election, and their certificates shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

IV. The trustees shall be divided into three classes in such a manner that the terms of office of five shall expire each year. At every annual election the vacancies in office thus occurring shall be filled by election for three years. Vacancies in office occurring by death, resignation or refusal to serve shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III.

Officers of the Institution.

I. The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary, who shall be elected by the board from their own number.

II. The office of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person.

ARTICLE IV.

I. The board of trustees shall hold meetings on the Tuesday following the last Sunday in January, April, July and October in each year at the institution, or at such other place as the board may direct, and also, whenever called by the president or any three trustees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

II. At the meetings of the trustees the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reading of the minutes of the executive committee.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Reports of the treasurer and principal.
5. Report of physician.
6. Miscellaneous business.

III. All motions or resolutions shall be presented in writing, except motions to adjourn or to make recess.

IV. All persons appointed or employed under the authority of the board shall hold their respective employments subject to being terminated at any time during the pleasure of the board, and the trustees shall fix the compensation of all persons appointed by them.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Executive Committee.

I. There shall be an executive committee of the trustees appointed annually by the board at the first meeting after the annual election, consisting of five members, including the president, who shall always be a member of the committee. To this committee the exercise of the powers of the board is intrusted, between the meetings of the board. But no purchase, lease or sale of real estate shall be made except on the sanction of the board of trustees.

II. The executive committee shall hold a meeting at the institution on the last day of each month, except when that day falls on Sunday, when it shall be held on the day following. They shall see that all orders of the trustees are promptly carried into effect, and shall examine the bills of expenditures and certify them

for payment by the treasurer, by drafts to the order of the principal. They shall examine and approve, modify or reject the bills of wants submitted by the principal. The fiscal year of the institution shall end on September thirtieth, each year.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the President and Vice-Presidents.

I. The president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at the annual meeting of the members and at all meetings of the trustees. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents a temporary chairman shall be appointed from among the trustees present.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Treasurer.

I. The treasurer shall have charge of all the securities and funds of the institution, and shall make such disposition of the money on hand, not needed for immediate use, as the trustees shall direct. He shall have charge of the deeds and other evidences of title belonging to the institution.

II. He shall present to the trustees at each quarterly meeting a quarterly report, and at the stated meeting in November, each year, an annual report of his accounts and of the funds of the institution.

III. He shall not pay out the money of the institution, except on the draft of the executive committee.

IV. He shall always give bonds, with such security or securities as the executive committee shall approve, for duly accounting for and paying over, on request of the board, the funds in his charge, and this bond shall be in the custody of the president of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Secretary.

I. The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings at all the meetings of members and of the board of trustees, and shall record them in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and perform such other duties as the trustees may assign to him.

II. He shall have notice of the time and place of meetings of the members of the institution and of the board of trustees.

ARTICLE IX.

The board may appoint an officer to be denominated the counsel of the board. He shall have the custody of all legal papers, and shall be charged with the prosecution of all claims and resistance of all contested demands on the part of the institution.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Principal.

I. The board of trustees shall appoint a principal, who shall be the executive head of the institution, and shall have charge of the educational and internal affairs of the institution, subject to such directions as may from time to time be given by the board.

II. He shall regulate the course of instruction and arrangements of studies and classes, and have immediate charge of the advanced classes.

III. He shall arrange and conduct all examinations and exhibitions of the pupils.

IV. He shall conduct all correspondence relative to the admission of pupils and their education, and to the collection of money due for board and tuition and clothing of pupils, and shall pay over all received by him, for the institution, immediately to the treasurer.

V. He shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a diary of all events worthy of note relating to the institution, which book shall be the property of the trustees, and be exhibited to the executive committee and submitted to the board at its quarterly meetings.

VI. He shall conduct the daily services in the chapel, in person, and one of the religious exercises on the Sabbath.

VII. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the buildings and premises, and lay before the executive committee such suggestions on repairs and alterations as may seem to him proper.

VIII. He shall hire, assign the duties of, direct, so far as he may deem proper, and dismiss, when he may consider it necessary, all persons whom it may be necessary to employ, not offi-

cers of the institution or appointed to places by the board of trustees.

IX. No employé shall be allowed to have any member of his or her family residing in, or at the expense of the institution.

X. He shall have power, with the approval of the executive committee, to suspend any professor, or teacher, or officer, appointed by the board of trustees during the recess of the board.

XI. He shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, presenting written reports at the quarterly meeting.

XII. He may speak on any matter under discussion.

XIII. He shall have power, temporarily, to suspend a pupil of the institution whenever he may deem it necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and he shall promptly report all such cases of suspension to the president of the board, whereupon the president shall call a special meeting of the executive committee, as soon thereafter as practicable, to take such action in the case as they may deem desirable. No pupil shall be expelled from the institution, for any alleged violation of its rules, without having the privilege of being heard by the executive committee in his defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the Physician.

The physician shall be appointed annually by the board. He shall visit the institution daily, or as often as is necessary or required, make up recipes for the sick, and perform such other duties in the line of his profession as the principal or executive committee may require. He shall report on the state of his department quarterly, or oftener, if required, and make any suggestions he deems proper regarding sanitary regulations and attention to the health of the pupils.

ARTICLE XII.

Of the Pupils.

I. Every pupil who has not been vaccinated before being received into the institution shall be vaccinated without delay.

II. Pupils honorably dismissed from the institution shall receive a certificate signed by the principal.

III. No pupil shall be excused from recitation, attendance in the chapel, or during the hours of study, except by permission in writing from the principal, and no pupil shall be absent from the institution without his leave in writing.

IV. Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket money, but on admission shall deliver the same to the principal, who shall cause it to be credited on the books of the institution, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of the Steward, Matron and Housekeeper.

The board of trustees shall appoint a steward, a matron and a housekeeper, who, with such assistants as may be needed, shall discharge the duties appropriate to their respective offices, under the general direction of the principal.

ARTICLE XIV.

Of the Accountant and Supervisor.

The board of trustees shall appoint an accountant and a supervisor. The accountant shall keep a complete record of the financial transactions of the institution. He shall submit to the treasurer a statement of the condition of the various accounts once in every three months, or whenever requested by the board or executive committee. This office may be filled by a professor or teacher of the institution.

ARTICLE XV.

Of Examinations.

There shall be an annual examination of the pupils on the last day of the term, and on such days as the trustees may from time to time appoint.

ARTICLE XVI.

Of the Vacation.

There shall be a vacation from the second Wednesday of June to the third Wednesday in September, and no other vacation unless otherwise directed by the board.

ARTICLE XVII.

The trustees may at any time, at a regular quarterly meeting, alter, amend or add to these by-laws.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. The institution provides for pupils in all respects, traveling expenses, and, in the case of State and pay pupils, clothing excepted, at the rate of \$300 per annum. Clothing will be furnished by the institution, if desired, at an additional charge. "Payments must be guaranteed. Day pupils will be received at a charge of \$100 per annum including books and stationery, payable semi-annually in advance."

II. The regular time of admission is at the commencement of the term, which begins the third Wednesday of September. Pupils are received at no other time except in extraordinary cases.

III. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills, and the suitable clothing of the pupils. In case of pupils supported by their parents or friends a bond may be required, the form of which is annexed to this report.

V. The selection of pupils over 12 years of age to be supported at the public expense is made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany, to whom communications on this subject can be addressed.

Parents having deaf-mute children under 12 years of age and over 6, may secure their admission to the institution as county pupils by the certificate of an overseer of the poor or supervisor of the county.

VI. Should objection exist to the admission of any individual the board reserve to themselves, or their officers a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and

necessary school books are furnished by the institution. No extra charge is made, in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of the deaf-mute children that the names of familiar objects may be taught them with comparative ease, before their admission, and that the possession of such knowledge in any degree materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject, it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons, or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligible to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :

1. Name of pupil in full.
2. Residence, town, county, State.
3. When was he born?
4. Where was he born?
5. Was he born deaf?
6. At what age was hearing lost?
7. By what disease or accident did he become deaf?
8. Is the above the physician's opinion?
9. Is the deafness total or partial?
10. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
11. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
12. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation of limbs, glandular swelling, rupture, epilepsy, chorea or palsy?
13. Has he shown any signs of mental imbecility, idiocy or insanity?
14. Has he ever used ardent spirits, opium or tobacco?
15. Has he ever been vaccinated or had the small-pox?
16. Has he had the scarlet fever?
17. Has he had the measles?
18. Has he had the mumps?
19. Has he had cerebro-spinal, meningitis, brain fever or fits?

20. Has he had the whooping cough?
21. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors?
22. What is the name of the father?
23. Where was he born?
24. What is the name of the mother?
25. Where was she born?
26. What is the name and post-office address of the correspondent?
27. What is the occupation of the father?
28. Have either of the parents died?
29. Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
30. Were the parents related before marriage — *e. g.*, cousins?
31. By whom is this information given?

VII. Application regarding the admission or dismissal of pupils, and correspondence with reference to their support, health, education, and all matters pertaining to them, should be addressed to the principal of the institution.

E. B. NELSON,
Rome, N. Y.

Laws and Blank Forms Relating to the Admission of Pupils.

Chapter 325, Laws of 1863.

As amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes."

PASSED April 29, 1875.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city

of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which the child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received; and the bills thereof, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the other officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to *pay the same on presentation*, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 13.

AN ACT in relation to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome.

PASSED February 4, 1876; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, is hereby authorized to receive deaf and dumb persons, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years of age, eligible to appointment as State pupils, and who may be appointed to it by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to make such appoint-

ment to the aforesaid institution, and, in his discretion, to date back the first thirty appointments to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Chapter 36.

AN ACT to further amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years (chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863)," passed April 29, 1863.

APPROVED by the governor February 18, 1892; passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863, as heretofore amended, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of five years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx Saint Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in the Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf at Albany, or in any institution in the state for the education of deaf-mutes, as to which the board of state charities shall have made and filed with the superintendent of public instruction a certificate to the effect that said institution has been duly organized and is prepared for the reception and instruction of such pupils.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 469.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act relating to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York."

APPROVED by the Governor, June 2, 1890; passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act relating to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 1. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to continue at the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, New York, for a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of pursuing a course of studies in the higher branches of learning, such pupils, not exceeding twenty in number, as may have completed their full term of instruction and who may be recommended by the trustees of said institution.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 615.

AN ACT to amend section nine of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate general acts relating to public instruction."

PASSED June 10, 1886; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section nine of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five, of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relat-

ing to public instruction," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 9. All deaf and dumb persons resident in this State, and upwards of twelve years of age, who shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, or if a minor, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been resident in this State for three years immediately preceding the application, shall be eligible to appointment as State pupils in one of the deaf and dumb institutions of this State, authorized by law to receive such pupils; and all blind persons of suitable age and similar qualifications shall be eligible to appointment to the institutions for the blind in the city of New York or in the village of Batavia, as follows: All such as are residents of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond shall be sent to the institution for the blind in the city of New York; those who reside in other counties of the State shall be sent to the institution for the blind in the village of Batavia. All such appointments, with the exception of those to the institution for the blind in the village of Batavia, shall be made by the superintendent of public instruction upon application, and in those cases in which in his opinion, the parents or guardians of the applicants are able to bear a portion of the expense, he may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid by their parents, guardians or friends, in such manner and at such times as the superintendent shall designate, which conditions he may modify from time to time, if he shall deem it expedient to do so.

§ 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect the New York State Institution for the Blind, located at Batavia, New York.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPLICATION.

FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

To be made and retained by the Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF } ss.:

..... of the town of in said county hereby certifies that he is the of a deaf-mute child residing in said town, and who was born on the day of 18 , and that in consequence of the want of education, the health, morals and comfort of said child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and the undersigned hereby makes application for the said child to be placed in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 325 of the laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the laws of 1875.

Dated..... 18 .

.....
.....

CERTIFICATE.

To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor, and sent to the Institution.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF } ss.:

I have this day selected.....of the town of..... county of.....son [or daughter] of.....who was born on the.....day of.....18 , as a county pupil in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, for the term ofyears, from the.....day of.....18 , to theday of18 (he being then 12 years of age), to be educated and supported therein, during that period, at the expense of the county of.....in conformity with the provisions of chapter 325, Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

Dated.....18 .

..... }
..... of the town of
.....

Form of Application for the Admission of Pupils of Twelve Years of Age or Over.

APPLICATION.

To the Managers of the Central New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y.:

The undersigned, desiring to procure the admission of.....
.....as a State pupil, into the institution
above named, for the purpose of receiving the benefits of educa-
tion, would submit the following statement of facts:

State the real and full name of applicant.

Answer

State the residence of applicant, as follows:

State

County

Town or city

NOTE.—(Name street and number.)

How long has applicant lived in the State of New York?

Answer

How long in the county above named?

Answer

State full names of parents, guardians or nearest relative of
applicant.

Answer

State the residence of the above-named parents, guardian or
nearest relative as follows:

State

County

Town or city

State how long the above-named parents, guardian or nearest
relative have lived in the State of New York.

Answer

How long in the county above named?

Answer

When was the applicant born?

Answer.....

State where.....

Is the applicant of good moral character; free from disease; and does he possess intellectual faculties capable of instruction?

Answer

Has the applicant ever been a pupil in any institution for the and if so, what one, and for how long?

Answer

Has the applicant, or the parents, relative or guardian above named, sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for any portion of the board, tuition or clothing of said applicant at said institution?

Answer.....

State any other fact or facts connected with the history of applicant, that will aid in determining this application.

Answer.....

.....

.....

Dated at....., this..... day of....., 18...

NOTE.—It is desired that the application and affidavit be made by the parents, guardian or some relative or applicant, but when not practicable so to do, may be made by a party who has knowledge of the facts. If not made by the parent, state how the person making the application became conversant with the facts.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF } ss.:

The undersigned, being duly sworn, says that.....
is the parent, guardian or relative of applicant above named, and
that the above statement signed by.....is true to the best
of.....knowledge and belief.

.....

Sworn to before me this.... }
day of....., 18.. }

.....

Certificate of Alderman, Supervisor, Town Clerk or Overseer of the Poor.

The undersigned hereby certifies that he has satisfactory evidence for believing that the foregoing statement is correct, and would recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

.....

To the Honorable.....

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.:

The undersigned hereby recommend that the above-named applicant.....be appointed a pupil in the Institution for the instruction of at.....for the term of years fromand that clothing be furnished by.....

.....

Principal or Superintendent.

Form of Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....ofin the county ofand State of.....and.....ofin the county of.....and State of.....are held and firmly bound unto..... the treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and his successors in office, in the sum of.....dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind oursevsles, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated at.....this.....day of.....A. D.....

Whereas.....of.....in the county of
.....and State of.....has been,
or is about to be admitted as a pupil in the institution aforesaid:

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if
the above-named obligors shall well and truly pay, during the
continuance of the said.....as such pupil, the sum
of three hundred dollars, per annum for.....board and
tuition, semi-annually in advance, and shall also pay on demand
all sums charged to the account of said.....for
money or necessary articles furnished to said.....;
and shall also pay interest on each bill, from and after the time
it shall become due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to
remain in full force and virtue

Sealed and delivered in }	.....[L. S.]
presence of }	.....[L. S.]

.....

SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The institution is located very centrally in the State, at Rome, in Oneida county, and is directly accessible from all points on the New York Central and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads; from points on the Utica and Black River railroad to Utica, and thence by the Central; from southern-central points by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to Utica or Syracuse, thence by the Central to Rome; also via the New York, Ontario and Western railroad from Clinton.

The institution buildings are situated on Madison street on a plot of six and a half acres in a healthy vicinity.



R E P O R T

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

IN RELATION TO THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLONY

FOR

EPILEPTICS.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 12, 1893.

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 30.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 12, 1893.

R E P O R T

OF THE

State Board of Charities in Relation to the Establishment of a Colony for Epileptics.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *January* 12, 1893. }

To the Honorable WILLIAM SULZER, *Speaker of the Assembly* :

Sir.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature, the report of the State Board of Charities in relation to the establishment of a colony for epileptics, pursuant to chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892. The exhibit referred to in the report, now on the files of this office, will also be transmitted to the Legislature, as soon as copies can be made.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature :

The State Board of Charities respectfully submits its special report, as follows, under chapter 503, of the Laws of 1892:

In pursuance of the said act of the Legislature, the Board duly constituted a committee composed of three of its members, viz., its president, Oscar Craig, and State Charity Commissioners William P. Letchworth and Peter Walrath, and charged its said committee with the duty of inspecting sites, examining plans, and ascertaining facts relevant and important to the object of the statute, namely, the establishment, in a proper situation, with a proper organization, of a colony for epileptics.

The circular issued by the committee gives the law, and the essential points to be considered in determining the selection of the site, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, N. Y., *October 13, 1892.* }

Dear Sir.—The act providing for the selection of a site and plan for an epileptic colony, being chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892, is as follows:

“An Act providing for the appointment of a commission to locate an institution for epileptics in the State of New York.

“APPROVED by the Governor, May 12, 1892. Passed, three-fifths being present.

“*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

“Section 1. The Commissioners of the State Board of Charities are hereby directed to select a suitable site in the State of New York, on which to establish an institution, on the colony plan,

for the medical treatment, care, education and employment of epileptics.

“§ 2. The said Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, shall have power to receive by gift, or to contract for the purchase of such site for the location of buildings of said institution, subject, however, to the approval of the next Legislature, to whom they shall report their action in the premises within ten days after the commencement of the session, together with plans and estimates for constructing buildings suitable for the purpose named in section 1 of this act; such site to include not less than 300 acres, and such plans to provide for the accommodation of 600 inmates, and to admit such further extension of the buildings as may be necessary to meet future requirements of the State in providing for the epileptics.

“§ 3. The said commissioners shall be entitled to the payment of their traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, and their account for such expenses shall be audited and paid out of the treasury, but they shall receive no compensation for their services. And the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable on the warrant of the Comptroller, for the purposes of this act.

“§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.”

The commissioners present the following points to be considered in the selection of the site:

1. A tract of good land, including not less than 1,000 acres, and embracing numerous situations for a colony or village of small shops and residences with one or more larger buildings for hospital and administration uses, to accommodate a population of 1,000 to 2,000 patients.

2. A healthy location, with climate inviting outdoor work and life, and pleasant scenery.

3. A sufficient supply of pure water for distribution throughout the buildings by gravity.

4. Facilities for the easy and final disposal of all sewage, without danger of polluting waters that are used for drinking purposes;

and for good surface drainage, with freedom from secret springs and sub-moisture.

5. Railway communication for passengers and freight, with advantages for side track or switch to the grounds.

You are earnestly invited to make suggestions of proper sites, with statements of market values of lands, proximity of towns and other particulars.

Respectfully yours.

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

To _____

The circular, of which the foregoing is a copy, was mailed from the office of the Board in Albany, to the Senators, the Members of Assembly, justices of the Supreme Court, the county judges, and the clerks of the boards of supervisors in each of the following counties, to wit: Columbia county, Dutchess county, Greene county, Orange county, Putnam county, Rockland county, Sullivan county, Ulster county, Westchester county, and New York county.

The counties named are included within lines drawn with reference to the center of population of the State and a good climate for the colony; and the circulars were issued to no other county.

Responses to the circulars were received from the following counties, to wit: Sullivan, Dutchess, Greene and Orange counties.

Special applications were also made in behalf of two sites in Livingston county, one at Sonyea, about three miles from Mount Morris, the other being the county farm, about two miles from Geneseo; and several sites in Jefferson county, situated, respectively, near Watertown, Adams, Sacketts Harbor and Cape Vincent.

Each of the sites proposed, whether in response to the circulars or on special application, has been duly considered by the committee and the Board.

Land in Sullivan county, between Port Jervis and Summitville, was, through the Senator from the district, brought to the atten-

tion of the committee; and two of their members, Commissioners Walrath and Craig, went to Port Jervis for the purpose of examining the same, but were turned aside by a description of its unsuitable situation and soil, from the general manager of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, in writing, dated November 17, a copy of which is hereto appended, and designated Exhibit 1.

Another parcel of land in the same county, recommended by Cox Brothers, of Ellenville, was referred to Commissioner Letchworth of the committee, who proceeded to its vicinity, and obtained representations from persons acquainted with the facts, showing that the land is wanting in the fertility and natural advantages required for a colony settlement.

Land near Summitville was recommended by Mr. Rose, in a letter to Mr. Thornton, dated November 17, and transmitted to the committee subsequently to both of said visits of their members in the vicinity, but was considered by the committee, on the said statements made to them and other information, to be unadapted in soil and situation and natural conditions to the proper requirements of a colony.

A farm about four miles from Poughkeepsie, recommended by the county judge of Dutchess county, was visited by Commissioners Walrath and Craig of the committee, with the county judge, and was found to be objectionable on account of the rocks coming near the surface, which would make sewers unduly expensive, repeating the experience at the Hudson River State Hospital. If other lands adjacent could be obtained they would not present the requisite conditions.

Several adjoining farms in Greene county, recommended by the board of trade of Cossackie, were inspected by Commissioners Walrath and Craig of the committee, with representatives of the board of trade; and, though their inspection was cut short by an accident, an impression was obtained in some respects not unfavorable; but no further examination has been made, on account of the prices of the farms, in the aggregate, over \$105,000 for 782 acres, which, in the opinion of the committee and the Board, is more than the sum which should be expended for that

quantity of land, with the probability of corresponding excessive expenditures for buildings and improvements.

A situation near Windham, on the western slope of the Catskill mountains, recommended by Edward M. Cole, has not been visited, as Mr. Cole's statement shows that it is not near any existing railroad.

A site near Warwick was proposed in a letter from the Orange county judge to the president of the board, dated November 23, and, as the proposition came so late, and without specifications or definite statements on essential points, it was not inspected, but has been duly considered.

All of the proposed sites in Jefferson county have been examined by all of the members of the committee, with prominent representatives of the respective localities, except that near Cape Vincent, which was brought to their attention after their visit to the county, but with which or its immediate vicinity members of the committee and other members of the Board are acquainted.

It is considered that none of the said situations in Jefferson county are proper for the following reasons:

By the terms of the statute the provision for epileptics is to be on neither the old institution plan, nor its ordinary modification by the substitution of detached buildings, as at Willard State Asylum. The colony idea is essential, as is shown by the express language of the law as well as its spirit, and by the needs and nature of the proper care and treatment of epileptics in community life. This colony design includes not only the separation of the patients into detached buildings, but the arrangement of the cottages upon irregular lines and at different distances, in accordance with the situations of the various building sites, adapted to the self-support of the inmates through natural advantages for economy of administration, and for the successful prosecution of trades, industries and agricultural labors. In a climate such as belongs to each of said sites in Jefferson county, the advantages within the purview of the statute and its general design, as well as the proper purposes of a colony, would be seriously compromised not only by deep snows and high winds interfering

with free communications by invalid patients among the shops, barns and dwellings of the settlement, but also, except in the short summer season, by winter weather interfering with the labor and life of the invalids out of doors, quite indispensable to the humane and economical and proper treatment of this class of patients.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the committee and Board, that northern New York, while perhaps adapted to other State institutions, is not the proper section for an epileptic colony. The general conclusion is that the other natural advantages of the sites in Jefferson county are not such as should overrule the disadvantages of remoteness from the center of population on routes of travel and geographical lines, as well as the said disadvantages of climate.

The poor-house farm, including the insane asylum, in Livingston county, is excluded from extended consideration by the impracticability of securing a railroad track to the premises.

Sonyea Property.

This property, situate in the Genesee valley about three miles from Mount Morris, in Livingston county, is owned by the Sonyea Society of United Christian Believers, the members of which have, within a few weeks, joined the similar society, near Watervliet, N. Y. One of the original purposes of the society, many years ago, was to take and train children, some of whom would take the places of deceased members, but as the multiplication of orphan asylums in the regions around about has interfered with the supply of recruits to the society, of which one of the practices is celibacy, its present members are generally advanced in years and unable to continue its existence. Their expressed wish is to have the Sonyea property dedicated to some public work of a charitable nature; and their representatives state that they now offer it for less than they would sell it in parcels or in bulk for other purposes.

It is the opinion of the committee and Board that the original offer, which after prolonged negotiations has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000, is less than the market price or the intrinsic value or fair consideration for the property. The request for such

reduction is however justified, on the ground of possible difference of opinion respecting values, and the expressed preference of the society to secure the property to continued charitable uses.

An option contract is on file in the office of the board, and a copy of it is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 2.

The land is in one tract, comprising over 1,800 acres, traversed by two streams, one spring brook or creek issuing from springs which are situate partly on the premises, and the other, the Cashauqua creek, rising about thirty miles above, and flowing through the land in question, in a deep gorge with a fall of 106 feet on the premises, dividing them into nearly equal parts. This gorge with creek is of immense advantage for the complete separation of the sexes in free colony life.

As shown by the report of Mr. Nelson Tubbs, an eminent hydraulic engineer, made to the Board, and dated December 24, 1892, the spring brook or creek is sufficient to supply over 200,000 gallons of water for domestic and fire purposes, at all seasons of the year, with a small outlay not to exceed \$25,000 for elevation and storage in dry weather; and the larger creek affords excellent facilities for drainage and disposal of sewage, and mechanical power for electric lighting and manufacturing purposes.

The original report of Mr. Tubbs is on file in the office of the Board, and a copy is hereto appended and designated Exhibit 3.

Reference is made to said report for other points and a general description of the property.

A report from Samuel A. Lattimore, LL.D., professor of chemistry in the University of Rochester, dated January 7, 1893, showing that the water of the spring is almost ideal for domestic purposes and fairly good for steam boilers; and that the waters of both the spring brook or creek and of the larger creek are also pure and wholesome for domestic purposes, with the certificate of the surveyor identifying the waters, is filed in the office of the Board, a copy whereof is hereto appended, and designated Exhibit 4.

The water power on the larger creek avoids the use of the water of either creek in steam boilers except for heating purposes.

A report from George J. Metzger, of Buffalo, a competent architect, showing general design and ground plans for new build-

ings and improvements to accommodate a population of 600, with future increase as indicated by the statute, is also filed in the office of the Board, and a copy thereof is hereto appended and designated Exhibit 5.

Reference thereto is hereby made as a part hereof, and is hereby approved and adopted.

This report has been made by the architect under the supervision and approval of Commissioner Letchworth of the committee, and Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York city, who has on several occasions visited the site for inspection, and Albany and Buffalo for consultation, refusing all compensation for his time or services. Dr. Peterson is a specialist skilled in the treatment of epilepsy and nervous diseases, and acquainted with the Colony for Epileptics, at Bielefeld, Westphalia, who has lately been consulted in the establishment of an institution for epileptics in the State of Ohio. His advice and co-operation with the Board, from the beginning, have been of great benefit, and have been as freely accepted as given, inasmuch as Dr. Peterson would not suffer himself to be included in any list of possible candidates for the office of superintendent of the colony, or any position of emolument relating to it.

His written memorandum of his first inspection of the site, made at the request of the committee, with his conclusions, is in the form of a letter to the president of the Board, dated November 1, 1892, and on file in its office; and a copy of the same is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 6.

A highway passes through the land, and other highways skirt its borders.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad also runs through the land, with switch as well as main track, and with its Sonyea station on the property. The New York and Erie railway is about one mile easterly of the said main line of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad; and the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad is about one mile easterly of the New York and Erie railway, measured from the Sonyea station. Thus there is one trunk line of railroad passing this property from Buffalo to New York city, and connecting with the towns

in southern New York and central New York; and a branch of the Erie railroad passing near; and another line of railway crossing this property, and connecting with the Lehigh Valley railroad, and also running directly to Buffalo and to Rochester, with their connections on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the West Shore railroad, and their branches with New York city, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Newburgh, Kingston, Albany, and the cities and towns of northern, central and southern New York.

The soil is very fertile and easily tilled, inviting the light labors of invalid patients, for their own physical and mental benefit, as well as for their maintenance. It is of various qualities adapted respectively to grains, vegetables and fruits. Mr. Alexander, one of the elders of the United Society of Christian Believers, and a trustee of its property, states that in one year the society sold \$10,000 worth of crops from the land, besides those consumed thereon by the community. On file in the office of the board is a written memorandum of statements made by Mr. Alexander, whereof a copy is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 7.

This memorandum relates to the soil and crops considered in the foregoing, and to the stables and barns.

These stables and barns are of magnificent proportions, and are substantially built upon approved plans.

The other buildings are also on good foundations and are well built of good materials. They are of sufficient capacity, in the opinion of the committee and the board, to accommodate between 300 and 400 patients at the present time.

Reference is here made to the said Exhibits 3, 5 and 6.

The buildings which, as represented, cost about \$80,000, present two essential features, viz.: First. They are plain and economical, though substantial and attractive, and afford an assured basis for future expenditures in buildings and improvements with due regard to economy, of which many State institutions have not been duly mindful. Second. The buildings include a chapel or church, a school-house, a structure adapted to an infirmary or hospital for cases coming directly and constantly under medical treatment or care, a laundry, a dining-hall, and numerous cottages for dwellings, and shops for the teaching and profitable prosecution of trades,

with the complete and extensive barns and stables already alluded to; and all the said structures and improvements are on the said statutory plan, namely, that of a colony.

The healthfulness of the site and general sanitary conditions are attested by four affidavits, respectively of three physicians of high standing in the county, and a member of the society, which are filed in the office of the board, and of which copies are hereto appended, designated Exhibits 8, A, B, C and D.

The only disadvantage of the situation is its distance from the center of population. But this is more apparent than real on account of the excellent railway accommodations already mentioned; and, in the judgment of the committee and board, is overruled by the foregoing considerations which make the site in all other respects not only relatively but absolutely good.

The Sonyea property in its entirety far surpasses any of the other proposed sites; and from the nature of the case it must be unrivalled in any part of the State, and except as to its relation to center of population fulfills ideal conditions.

Recommendations and Conclusions.

From the foregoing considerations and on general principles, and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits to the Legislature the following recommendations and conclusions:

I.

There should be established in Livingston county in this State a colony for epileptics, to be known as the Sonyea Colony.

II.

There should be excluded from the colony, at least in its beginnings and formative stages, all insane epileptics, for two reasons, viz.:

First. Their presence would throw a cloud over the brightness and joyousness that should prevail so far as possible; and would set limits to the free life of the colony; and would tend to restrict commitments and intrustments of non-insane patients.

Second. Proper buildings and accommodations for insane epileptics would cost more than due provision for the insane at the existing State hospitals; inasmuch as there buildings and appointments for administration are already provided; and any saving to the State at the said hospitals by transfers of patients from them to the colony would be more than offset by increased expenditure at the colony.

III.

The objects should be to secure a community, for the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics; to fulfill which design there should be provided, among other things, a tract of fertile and productive land, in a healthful situation, with an abundant supply of wholesome water, sufficient means for drainage and disposal of sewage, and sanitary conditions; and there should be furnished, among other necessary structures, cottages for dormitory and domiciliary uses, buildings for an infirmary, a schoolhouse and a chapel, workshops for the proper teaching and productive prosecution of trades and industries; all of which structures should be substantial and attractive, but plain and moderate in cost, and arranged on the colony or village plan.

IV.

There should be a board of nine managers of the Sonyea Colony, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The full term of office of each appointed manager should be eight years, after the first appointments; and the term of office of one of such managers should expire annually. To effect such order of expiration of terms of managers, the first appointments should be made for the respective terms of eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one years. Appointments of successors, and of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or failure in attendance at meetings, should be made without delay.

Failure of any manager to attend the whole of two consecutive stated meetings of the board, should, at its election, cause a vacancy in his office.

The qualifications of such managers should be as follows: Two of said managers should be well-educated physicians; one or two of the managers should be women; and all of said managers should be citizens of the State, and residents, respectively, as follows: One in each of the eight judicial districts of the State, with one additional manager for the city and county of New York; but no manager should reside in the town where said colony is located, or in Livingston county; the object of such restriction being to prevent local influence for local expenditures of State money, beyond general requirements or necessary uses.

The managers should receive no compensation for their services, but should be allowed their reasonable traveling and official expenses, when duly verified and approved by an auditing committee of the board, and duly presented to the treasurer of the colony for payment.

V.

The board of managers, within sixty days from their appointment, should submit to the Attorney-General, the land contract with option in the State, reported to the Legislature by the State Board of Charities at its session, and an official search and abstract of the title of the tract of land described in said contract, containing 1,800 acres, more or less, lately occupied and owned by the United Society of Christian Believers, situate in Groveland in Livingston county; and if such title shall be approved by the Attorney-General, and certified by him to be good and free from incumbrance, the board of managers should, within thirty days thereafter, accept a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of said tract of land, to the State, to be approved by the Attorney-General; and thereupon the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, should pay therefor, in manner to be provided, the consideration of \$125,000, with proportionate reduction for deficiency, if any, in the quantity of land, which is assumed in said contract, to be at least 1,800 acres for said purchase price.

Provided, that if such title shall not be approved, or such deed with a good title, free from incumbrance, cannot be secured, the board of managers should, so soon as practicable, report the facts to the Legislature.

VI.

Upon securing the conveyance of said tract of land to the State, with the approval of the Attorney-General as aforesaid, the board of managers should immediately put the premises thus conveyed into proper condition for reception of patients; and should receive them gradually and as rapidly as practicable; and for such uses and purposes, should utilize the present buildings and improvements upon said premises, and adopt a general design including the same and the recommendations in this report, embracing Exhibit 5, and subsequently from the beginning to the end, make all buildings and improvements subserve such design and recommendations and true economy.

VII.

The act establishing the colony should contain, among other things, provisions prescribing the duties and powers of the managers, and of the officers, including a medical superintendent and a treasurer, neither of which two officers should be a manager; regulating the designation, commitment, reception, discharge and support of public and private patients; apportioning State patients, and governing all the officers, assistants, inmates and inhabitants of the colony.

Such provisions are formulated in a bill which will be offered by the State Charities Aid Association, and approved by the State Board of Charities.

VIII.

The act establishing the colony should appropriate the sum of \$150,000 or upward out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and should provide that the Treasurer of the State shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller, pay to the treasurer of the board of managers of said colony such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the purchase of land, improvements and betterments, erection of buildings and furnishing the same, heating, lighting and ventilating the same, and putting the and buildings into proper condition for the reception of patients and beneficiaries, not to exceed \$125,000 for the purchase of the

land as hereinbefore stated, and not to exceed \$25,000 for such other purposes; provided that such purposes and all requirements upon which such payments may be made should be certified to the Comptroller by said board of managers in writing, specifying its items, the purposes for which the said sums are required, and should be verified by the affidavit of the superintendent and treasurer of the colony, and of the president and secretary and majority of the said board of managers; while other necessary sums for maintenance in the next fiscal year, and during the residue of the present fiscal year, and for water works and sewers, and for extensions to meet the immediate capacity of 600 patients, as required in the act under which this report is made, and future increase of population as therein also directed, should be provided in the appropriation and supply bills of this and succeeding sessions of the Legislature.

IX.

The direct effect of the establishment of the colony would be the relief of a numerous class of sufferers, of which there are over 500 in the alms-houses of the State, and as many thousands in its families of the relatively poor and indigent; to promote which benefits, New York should be quick to follow where Ohio has taken the lead and precedence in this work of humanity.

X.

The indirect results of proper provisions for the medical treatment and education of epileptics, and their employment in the profitable prosecution of trades and industries and agricultural labors in colony life would be to remove from the alms-houses duties which they cannot discharge; and to release poor and indigent families from their tendencies to become dependent upon charity, on account of their infirm members; and thus to promote a wise and true economy and public policy in the prevention of pauperism.

By direction of the board.

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

Dated *January* 11, 1893.

EXHIBIT 1.

PORT JERVIS, MONTICELLO AND NEW YORK R. R. Co., }
PORT JERVIS, N. Y., *November 17, 1892.* }

Dear Sirs.—I am the general manager of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York R. R. Co., and represent the site in Sullivan county proposed by Hon. W. P. Richardson, of Goshen, from whom I have this day received a telegram suggesting that I arrange to convey you to the site by special train. But I am free to acknowledge that the site will not answer your requirements or the needs of such colony for the reasons that its soil is unproductive and is situated on a rocky hillside.

I advise that you do not take the time personally to examine the site.

Yours truly,

BENJ. RYALL,

General Manager.

To MESSRS. OSCAR CRAIG, AND PETER WALRATH,

Commissioners.

EXHIBIT 2.

For and in consideration of one dollar to us, Alexander L. Work and Hamilton DeGraw, trustees of the United Society of Christian Believers, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, we, the said trustees, agree to sell and convey to the State of New York at the option of the State at any time between now and the 15th day of February, 1893, 1,800 acres of land be the same more or less, situate in the town of Groveland in the county of Livingston and State of New York, known as lands belonging to the "Shakers" so-called, described in three deeds, one from Hugh Boyle for himself and as guardian and the wife of said Boyle to Lucius Southwick, dated the 23d day of August, 1837, recorded in the Livingston county clerk's office on the 2d day of November, 1839, in liber 19 of deeds, at page 469, purporting to convey 120 acres of land.

One other deed from Justus Harwood to Lucius Southwick and Joseph Pelham, trustees of the United Society of the People,

commonly called Shakers, bearing date the 6th of October, 1841, recorded in the said clerk's office on the 19th day of October, 1841, in liber 24 of deeds, at page 395, purporting to convey 1,681 and 94-100 acres of land.

And one other deed from Justus Harwood to Lucius Southwick and Malachi Sanford, trustees of the United Society of the People, commonly called Shakers, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1846, and recorded in said clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1846, in liber 30 of deeds, at page 441, purporting to convey 70 acres of land.

The title to be made perfect in the State and shown by official searches and abstracts to be free and clear of incumbrance.

Such sale and conveyance to be made at the price and for the consideration of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000), to be paid upon the delivery of the conveyance and when the title is made satisfactory to the proper officers representing the State.

The said lands are to be surveyed by the grantors before such conveyance, and if the quantity of land falls short of 1,800 acres, there shall be deducted from the purchase-price of said land sixty-nine dollars and forty-four cents for each and every acre which the said land falls short of 1,800 acres.

If there should not be time after the State shall exercise its option to take said lands, or give us notice thereof to make such survey and perfect the title and conveyance of said lands, it is understood that reasonable and sufficient time shall be given therefor, provided notice shall be given to us on or before the 15th day of February, 1893, and a proper contract shall be made and entered into by the State with us for such purchase.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 6th day of December, 1892.

ALEXANDER L. WORK,

HAMILTON De GRAW,

Trustees.

In presence of

ISAAC ANSTATT, *Trustee*, }
JOSEPH HOLDEN, *Ministry*. } *Witnesses.*

For and in consideration of the further sum of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, we, Alexander L. Work and Hamilton De Graw, trustees of the United Society of Christian Believers, at Groveland, having due authority in the premises, do hereby extend the option heretofore given to the State of New York, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made part of this agreement, until the 1st day of September, 1893, hereby granting to the State the right to take the property on or before that day at the price of \$125,000, named in said option upon the condition that the crops then growing upon the premises shall be reserved, and if not taken by the State at a price agreed upon to be paid us in addition to said purchase price that we may remove the same from the premises at maturity.

Witness our hands and seals the 10th day of January, 1893.

ALEXANDER L. WORK,

HAMILTON De GRAW,

Trustees.

ISAAC ANSTATT, *Trustee*, }
ELDER JOSIAH BARKER. } *Witnesses*

The articles of association or covenants of the members of the United Believers, commonly called Shakers, and the several declarations of trust under which the trustees, Alexander L. Work and Hamilton De Graw, hold title are in my possession, to be held by me for the purpose of passing title to the premises upon a sale pursuant to the within option.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 10, 1893.*

E. A. NASH,

Avon, N. Y.

EXHIBIT 3.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December 24, 1892.*

To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:

Gentlemen.—At the request of Hon. Oscar Craig, president of your board, I visited the Shaker property (so-called) at Sonyea, Livingston county, and spent the two days of Tuesday and Wednesday of December 20 and 21, of the present year in making

a rapid, but somewhat detailed reconnoissance, examination and study of said property with reference to procuring an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and also for fire protection, for an eventual population of 2,000 persons, to be there gathered and located in the manner contemplated by the plans of your board; which plans were quite fully detailed to me by Mr. Craig, at that interview.

DESCRIPTION.

As you are aware, the property in question is situated about three and one-half miles southerly from the village of Mt. Morris. It is said to contain 1,872 acres of land, of which about 1,272 acres is cleared and 600 acres is woodland. About 500 acres is located in the broad valley of the Canaseraga creek, the balance is of a gently rolling character, rising at the highest points to an elevation of 200 feet above the valley of said creek.

The Cashaqua creek, which flows into the Canaseraga about a half mile easterly from the land in question, flows from the southward in a generally northerly course through this whole tract of land dividing it into two nearly equal portions. The stream has bluff banks and generally a rocky bed composed of shale.

The substratum of the elevated portion of the tract, is shale rock from which numerous springs appear, at very many locations, which springs are said to be mostly perennial, never becoming entirely dry at any time during the year of least rain, or in the driest portion of such a year. This I should also assume to be the fact from my observation of the geological formation.

There are two principal groups of buildings now located on the tract, popularly known as the East House and the West House. The East House location is about 800 feet southerly from the highway leading from Mt. Morris to Dansville, and is about sixty feet above the valley land to the northward. The West House location is about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the East House and about forty feet above it. Any additional buildings on the west side of the Cashaqua creek, which might be necessary to subserve your proposed enterprise, would naturally be erected on land adjacent to a line drawn between the East and West House locations.

Any buildings and constructions required for said purpose on the east side of the Cushaqua, would naturally be erected on a natural plateau southeasterly from the East House location at a point approximately 2,000 feet distant therefrom and at an elevation about nine feet above that of the West House location.

The highway running along the front of the West House, is the boundary line between the towns of Groveland and Mt. Morris, and is also the westerly boundary of the original Shaker tract, said original tract being situate in the former town. At a period subsequent to the original purchase, an additional parcel of land containing about seventy acres was purchased on the westerly side of said highway and wholly in the town of Mt. Morris, presumably, and as is stated, for the purpose of controlling and utilizing the waters of several copious springs on said parcel, situate in the immediate vicinity of the West House.

Possibilities of a Water Supply.

Among other instructions received, I was advised, that, in the judgment of your board, it was deemed prudent to seek for a source of water supply which would be deemed ample for the domestic supply of a population of 2,000, and also which would furnish a liberal amount for fire service, delivered under such a head as would produce effective fire streams at any location where buildings are likely to be erected for any purpose. A provision of 100 gallons per head per day is now regarded as ample for all the uses of a village population, and which uses include sprinkling streets, roadways and lawns, and for fire protection, besides the usual domestic uses to which water is applied in modern village or town life.

The Cashaqua Creek.

In making an examination for such a water supply, the attention of the most casual observer would be at once attracted to the Cashaqua creek, heretofore described as flowing northerly through said property and dividing it into two nearly equal portions. This stream rises, I am informed, in Allegany County, about thirty miles southerly from this property, and, hence, has an extensive water-

shed and a flow of water through the Shaker property, abundant at all times and seasons for a much larger population than 2,000, or any other number that is likely to be gathered at this location for any cause. The natural qualities of the water flowing in the stream would be regarded as admirably adapted for a supply for domestic uses, and I should not hesitate a moment in recommending its use in the case in question, were it not from the fact that, in its course, it flows through or near the settlements of Hunt's Hollow, Oakland and the villages of Nunda and Tuscarora, and is the natural receptacle of whatever sewage or surface water may flow from said centers of population. It is probably true, that by the use of modern mechanical filtration appliances the water could be made on all ordinary occasions perfectly acceptable and practically pure, yet in an unusual crisis, such as the prevalence of an epidemic of zymotic disease on the watershed, even the devices of mechanical filtration might not prove entirely effective in removing all the pathogenic germs from the flowing water.

I have therefore believed that a water-shed of less capacity, and not exposed to pollution by accretions of population would be most desirable for your purpose, providing one could be found on the tract, which would unquestionably meet the important condition of abundant quantity.

Spring Brook.

On the seventy acres of land, heretofore described as located west of the town-line road and in the town of Mt. Morris, are many springs of pure water flowing from the shale rock substratum into the valley and stream of Spring Brook, which rises about two and one-half to three miles to the southwestward, and flows in two branches to the Shaker property, at which point the two valleys unite and the united streams then flow northerly along or adjacent to the town-line road, and thence to the Canaseraga creek. The most westerly branch of this stream flowing through a deep rocky gorge above its junction with the other branch and numerous springs flowing out of the shale rock, were seen and examined by me, on my visit there at the date heretofore named.

The course of this branch is also largely through woodland, and is thus thoroughly protected from human pollution.

The other, or more easterly branch, extends principally through cleared agricultural lands, in a gorge of considerable depth. From information received from residents, verified by a personal reconnaissance, the area of the water-shed of this stream is estimated at from two to three square miles. The large springs which have heretofore been used by the Shakers, for a domestic supply, are located near the West House, and discharge their surplus waters into this stream.

Adjacent to the town-line road, the valley of Spring Brook widens out into a natural basin of several acres, which again contracts in width near the point where the stream crosses the highway. This would furnish an excellent location for a storage reservoir, having a capacity of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons, and would only require the construction of a dam about 200 feet in length across the valley near the highway bridge.

Quantity of Water which May be Collected on the Spring Brook Water-shed.

The water-shed of Spring Brook is not less than two square miles. In the locality in question, such a water-shed will produce, on an average, not less than 600,000 gallons per day, per square mile, or 1,200,000 gallons per day for the two square miles of this water-shed. Of course, this estimate is based upon the supposition that all the water could be stored.

The percentage of the whole rainfall, which may be collected in the streams, varies very largely with the several months. While in February and March, the collection ranges from 100 to 200 per cent of the rainfall, in September the average is about eight and one-half per cent. From the foregoing statement it will be apparent that the watershed in question will produce during some months a very large excess of water above the 200,000 gallons per day required in this case, and that there may be a deficit during some of the dry months of a dry season, or one of minimum rainfall, which deficit must be made good by sufficient reservoir storage.

Fortunately a rain gauge has been kept for a period of about ten years, by John E. White, on his premises within one mile of Spring Brook. Mr. White is one of the observers for the State meteorological station, and his reports are made to the State director of that station, at Cornell University.

I have carefully examined the records of rainfall thus kept by Mr. White, and have selected therefrom the minimum for the dry months of July, August, September and October, during the period of his observations. To these minimums, I have applied the percentages of rainfall collection, which may be rendered available for a water supply, and which percentages have been heretofore determined by me for an adjacent locality, after a long continued and elaborate gauging, the results of which have also been verified by other careful observers.

The results of this process indicate, that in a year of minimum rainfall, there will be a deficit in the amount of water furnished by this water-shed for the four dry months named, of 1,250,000 gallons of water, to maintain a constant daily supply of 200,000 gallons. This deficit would be made good by a storage reservoir with a capacity to the extent of the deficit, to wit, 1,250,000 gallons.

As it is desirable that a reservoir for such a purpose should have a greater depth than would be obtained by so small a storage as that above indicated, to prevent the growth of aquatic plants, and as a storage capacity of six to eight million gallons may be obtained at this location almost as cheaply as for the smaller quantity, I am prepared to make the following recommendations:

1. That the valley of Spring Brook be selected as the source of a water supply, assuring you that a supply abundant in quantity and desirable in quality may be obtained from this source.

2. That to utilize this water for your purpose to the best advantage, it will be necessary to construct an earth dam across Spring Brook valley, near the town-line road, with a masonry spill-way connected with said dam of about fifty feet in length. The depth of the reservoir at the dam to be about twelve feet, and the storage capacity about 7,000,000 gallons. Some deepening of the

reservoir basin at the upper end will be required, and the construction of a masonry drop at that point is recommended.

3. The construction of an engine and boiler-house adjacent to said reservoir, and the placing of a fifteen horse-power steam-pumping engine therein.

4. The erection of a steel water-tower on the summit of the hill in the apple orchard southerly from the West House, and at a distance of about 1,000 feet from the proposed location of the pumping engine. The top of this said water-tower to have an elevation of seventy-five feet above the summit on which it is to be placed and to have a capacity of at least 200,000 gallons. The top of the water-tower, when thus placed, is designed to be 105 feet above the West House location, 145 feet above the East House location and ninety-six feet above the plateau on the easterly side of the Cashaqua Creek, selected as a desirable point for the location of an east side colony.

5. The extension of a six-inch cast-iron force main between the pumping engine and the water tower, and a ten-inch gravity main from the water-tower past the West House to the East House, a distance of about 2,000 feet, and provision for a future extension of said last mentioned main to the east plateau.

6. The location of groups of fire plugs or hydrants at such points as are desired. The ten-inch gravity main, thus provided, will furnish six to seven fire streams at the West House or on the easterly plateau under a head of about 100 feet, or a like number of streams at and in the vicinity of the East House under a head of about 140 feet. These will be very effective fire streams, each discharging about 200 gallons of water per minute at the period of the day when the largest domestic uses occur.

The approximate cost of the plant complete, omitting the extension to the plateau on the easterly side of the Cashaqua Creek, is \$25,000.

The designated pumping machinery will elevate 200,000 gallons of water into the water-tower in eight hours. Prudence would dictate that it should be in duplicate, which duplication is included in the foregoing estimate of cost.

Plan Recommended for Disposal of Sewage.

After a careful study of the question of the disposal of the sewage, in case this tract of land is selected by you for the purposes you have indicated, I am satisfied that not only are there no serious obstacles to a solution of the problem, but that nature has supplied all the elements to enable you to achieve a cheap, easy and perfect success.

I am of the opinion that the sewage-carrying system should be entirely separate from any surface, storm-water or subsoil drainage, which it may be deemed advisable to provide. These latter may be discharged into convenient ravines, adjacent to points where the surface water may be accumulated, while the sewage, either before or after special treatment, must be discharged into Cashagua Creek north of the highway and railway. On the valley portion of the Shaker tract, west of the Cashagua Creek, there is a plateau containing several acres of land elevated from four to six feet above the flats to the northward. It is but a few hundred feet westerly from Cashagua Creek, and about 1,500 feet northerly from the East House. It is about eight feet above the creek and between fifty and sixty feet below the level of East House, and 100 feet below the West House.

The situation, character and porosity of the soil admirably adapts it to the purposes of intermittent filtration of the sewage collected on the said tract on the west side of the Cashagua Creek, and its proximity to the creek renders it convenient for the discharge of the purified effluent water.

The treatment of the sewage here recommended, consists in the discharge of the sewage over the surface of a specially prepared area of ground, at regular intervals, allowing a period of rest after each dosing of the area. In other words, if 100,000 gallons of sewage is discharged in one day upon one acre, it should be allowed a rest of three days before the same amount is again discharged upon it. This involves the necessity of preparing several small parcels which may be used intermittently.

The preparation of the filter grounds consists in properly grading the surface, providing necessary carrier drains and ditches, the proper underdraining the land, and providing effluent ditches or pipes discharging into the Cashagua Creek.

I have thus detailed a simple, cheap and easy method for the treatment, purification and disposal of the sewage which may be collected from the colonies upon the west side of the creek, and in a similar way may the sewage be treated which may be collected from colonies which may be established on the east side of the creek.

The foregoing described method is, however, advised only as an ultimate eventually. I am of the opinion that no nuisance will ever be created or harm arise from the discharge of the raw sewage directly into Cashaqua Creek, which has, at all times, a large volume of flow, and there are no settlements or industries along its course, or that of the Canaseraga, into which it empties, which could be seriously injured or affected thereby. I do, however, deem it wise to be prepared for thus treating the sewage in case serious exception should be taken by the public, or the local or State Board of Health, to its discharge in a raw state into the creek. This preparation will only require that the outlet sewer, in its course of the creek, shall be carried along and adjacent to the treatment grounds I have described, and which course will not at all increase the present cost of said sewer.

The cost of collecting the sewage from the west side colonies and its discharge into Cashaqua Creek ought not to exceed \$2,000.

Cashaqua Creek may be Utilized for Water Power.

The Cashaqua Creek, as heretofore stated, rises in Allegany County, and flows northerly a distance of at least thirty miles, and empties into the Canaseraga Creek about three miles from its junction with the Genesee River. It has an extensive watershed and a considerable volume of flow during the driest part of each year. The fall in the bed of the stream through the Shaker property is 106 feet. For a major part of the distance the banks of the stream are bold and high, rendering the erection of several dams easy, cheap and practicable.

The flow of the stream is sufficient at all seasons to produce abundant power for electric lighting for any colonies which may be located on the tract, and for transmission by cable or electricity to any desired point for light power, for various mechanical and

manufacturing purposes. It may also be used for producing power to be directly employed on the stream itself for manufacturing at several locations.

Summary.

a. Spring Brook will furnish, at all times, an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and for fire protection for any colonies of patients which may be located on the Shaker tract, to the number of 2,000 persons or more. That only a small amount of storage will be required during the dry months of a year of minimum rainfall. The estimated cost of a complete water-works plant for the west side of the Cashaqua Creek will not exceed \$25,000.

b. The natural advantages, etc., for the collection and disposal of the sewage for the west side of the creek could not be improved, and will call for a present expenditure for the west side of the creek of only about \$2,000.

c. The water power which may be developed from the flow of the water of Cashaqua Creek through the said tract, with a total fall of 106 feet, will prove of great value for electric lighting and manufacturing purposes.

d. The situation is such that no damages can accrue to other properties situate below this tract, by the diversion of the waters of Spring Brook for water-works purposes.

Information in relation to the relative elevations of the several locations were obtained from the notes of A. M. Baker & Son, civil engineers, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., which elevations were many of them verified by myself, by the aid of an Aneroid barometer. The distances stated are only approximations.

For detailed information in relation to the general plans of your board, as to the location of colonies, in case the tract should be selected for the purpose, I am indebted to Geo. J. Metzger, Esq., architect of Buffalo, N. Y., who kindly met me at Sonyea, for the purpose and for general consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NELSON TUBBS,

Memb. Am. S. C. E., Hydraulic Engineer.

EXHIBIT 4.

H. P. MILLS, *President.*H. E. BROWN, *Cashier.*

GENESEE RIVER NATIONAL BANK, }
MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., *January 4, 1893.* }

I hereby certify that I have this day sent you by American Express Co., one jug water marked "Spring," taken from the large spring at the West House; one jug water marked "Spring Creek," taken from the creek made from all the springs below the proposed reservoir; one jug water marked "Cashaqua Creek," taken from the large creek and above all the buildings. It will go down to you this afternoon.

Very respectfully.

A. M. BAKER,

*Surveyor.*To Prof. S. A. LATTIMORE, *Rochester, N. Y.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 7, 1893.*HON. OSCAR CRAIG, *President State Board of Charities, Rochester N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—On the 5, inst. I received by American Express from H. E. Brown, Esq., of Mt. Morris, N. Y., three jugs of water under seal of the Genesee River National Bank. The samples were marked as follows: "Spring," "Spring Creek," and "Cashaqua Creek." A letter from Mr. A. M. Baker, surveyor, informs me that the sample marked "Spring" was taken from the large spring at the West House; that the sample marked "Spring Creek" was taken from the creek made by all the springs below the proposed reservoir, and that the sample marked "Cashaqua Creek" was taken from the large creek and above all the buildings. All the samples were taken on the 4, inst.

In accordance with instructions received from you under date of 30, ult., I have made a chemical analyses of these waters

with a view to determine their sanitary quality and their suitability for domestic use. The figures given below express the number of grains of each substance contained in one gallon of water:

	Spring.	Spring Creek.	Cashaqua Creek.
Color	Clear	Clear	Clear
Odor	None	None	None
Total solid residue	15.16	43.45	62.11
Volatile at red heat	2.62	3.50	1.74
Fixed res. at red heat....	12.54	39.95	60.36
Sodium chloride	0.47	1.40	1.28
Free ammonia	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Albuminoid ammonia....	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
Nitrites	None	None	None
Nitrates	Trace	None	None
Hardness	10.88	17.12	23.80

The analysis shows all these waters to be of a very high degree of purity as to organic matter. The large proportion of mineral substances held in solution by Spring Creek and Cashaqua Creek, chiefly calcium carbonate, renders these waters very hard and, therefore, unsuitable for use in the laundry, the lavatory or steam boiler. The water of the spring, although not strictly a soft water, nevertheless contains less mineral matter in solution than is usually found in the wells and springs of this part of the State. Its freedom from organic impurities is all that could be desired. Coming as it does from a deep source, of constant temperature, it would be but slightly, if at all, affected by the changes of the seasons as is the case with the water of lakes and rivers. The uniformity of quality which spring water maintains throughout the year is an element of great value in a sanitary point of view. In this respect I am confident you would find this source of water supply, in respect to its sanitary quality, all you could desire.

Very respectfully.

S. A. LATTIMORE.

EXHIBIT 5.

BUFFALO, *January 7, 1893.**To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:*

Gentlemen.—Personal inspection and examination of the property of the Christian Believers or so-called “Shakers,” at Sonyea, in Livingston County, reveals the possibilities of an “ideal” colony for epileptic patients, particularly in regard to the arrangement of buildings and the groupings of same, and the natural advantages for future extension of the institution without deviating from the colony system.

In the adaptation of this property to such purpose, and for the accommodation of 600 patients, but few new buildings would be required.

The houses in the principal group, would, being in near connection with the barns and stock-houses, be the natural home for the men engaged in the care of the stock and farm work, and would properly house about 250 patients.

It is suggested that a group of buildings be erected north of the peach orchard and immediately in front of same and west of the main group. This group to consist of five buildings, an administration building containing executive offices with accommodation for resident physician and nurses, and to be flanked on each side with an observation cottage for the examination and study of the new-comers, and these cottages should each be flanked with a hospital building for the accommodation of the sick and feeble-minded. This group should provide accommodation for fifty male and fifty female patients. Proper separation of the sexes may be obtained by placing the females on the westerly side. The main entrance to the grounds should then be placed at the intersection of the Mt. Morris and Nunda highways, and the driveway should wind with graceful and easy curves up to the administration building and thence to the several groups.

The most desirable site for a group for females, is on the elevated plateau about 2,000 feet south of the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway and east of the Cashaqua Creek. The steep and high banks of the creek create a natural and distinct separation

of the sexes, and obviate the necessity of artificial barriers. This group to consist of five cottages, with an aggregate accommodation of 130 patients. In these buildings large, airy and well-lighted rooms should be provided, for sewing, making of male and female apparel, millinery, and for the various occupations of women.

Northeasterly, and at a slight distance from the said women's group, is an excellent site for the school building, arranged for thirty children of each sex. This building to contain the several graded class-rooms, music-room, recitation-rooms, dormitories, sleeping-rooms, etc., and in fact shall also be the home of the pupils and teachers.

The most central and convenient location for the group to contain the kitchen, laundry and bakery is at a point east of the Cashaqua Creek and north of the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway. The existing brick building on this site may be used in connection with this group. The kitchen and bakery buildings should contain accommodations for thirty female patients, who would be employed in these departments. In connection with the laundry there should be a cottage, which, in addition to the sitting-room, dormitories and sleeping-rooms, shall contain a well-lighted and cheerful room for assorting and mending of the clothes. The laundry and its detached cottage should provide accommodations for thirty female patients.

In the above plan, each new building and cottage should be provided with its own dining-room and a small kitchen for reheating some foods and for light cooking.

By the foregoing arrangement accommodations would be provided for 330 male patients, and 275 female patients, exclusive of administration department, nurses, etc.

The principal buildings at present on the premises are contained in two groups, and were commonly termed by the Shakers, "East House" and "West House" respectively.

The East House is situated about 800 feet southerly from the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway and about midway between Cashaqua Creek and the westerly boundary line. This group consists of a main building fifty-one feet eight inches by ninety-

seven feet eight inches, and four stories in height; a kitchen building seventy-two feet three inches by eighty-seven feet three inches, and one story in height; a meeting-house forty-five feet four inches by sixty-five feet four inches, two stories high; a sewing-house, thirty-four feet five inches by fifty feet five inches, and two stories high; a laundry building thirty-four feet four inches by seventy-one feet ten inches, and two stories high; an office building twenty-six feet five inches by forty feet five inches (with wing), two stories high and with finished basement; a broom shop thirty-two feet three inches by fifty-four feet three inches, and two stories high; a schoolhouse eighteen feet four inches by twenty-four feet four inches, one story high; a joinery twenty feet four inches by thirty-five feet, and two stories high; also, a fruit-house, very large barn with silo, hennery, tool-house, old ice-house, and three store-houses. Adjacent to the above buildings, and east of the same, are the farmhouse, with barn and wagon-shed; and on the west, the roothouse.

The West House is located about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the East House, and contains the following buildings: A main building thirty-six feet five inches by twenty-five feet two inches, and three stories high, with wing forty-nine feet one inch by twenty-two feet one inch and two stories high, and with full finished basement; an office building sixteen feet three inches by twenty-eight feet two inches, and one and one-half story high; a laundry building forty feet four inches by thirty feet five inches, and two stories high, with wing twenty-two feet three inches high by thirty feet, and one story high; a sewing-house and wood-house fifty feet seven inches by thirty feet six inches, and two stories high; a broom shop sixty-six feet five inches by thirty feet five inches, and two stories high; also dry-house, large horse and storage barn, stock barns and stock sheds.

The main building and kitchen building of East House are constructed of brick, and all other buildings above mentioned are wooden. The three store-houses and the old ice-house are dilapidated and worthless and should be removed. All other buildings are in good order and preservation on the interior, but have been somewhat neglected on the exterior and require immediate painting and some repairs.

At the East House the assembly-room, on the ground floor of main building, should be retained for such purpose, and as a library and reading-room, and may also be used temporarily for church services; the remaining portions of the building are now suitably arranged with sitting-room, dormitories and sleeping-rooms. The kitchen building should also be retained for the purposes heretofore used and should serve as general dining-room and kitchen for this entire group, but the partition on the north side of kitchen should be removed in order to gain light and more thorough ventilation and circulation of air. The first story of meeting-house should be fitted up as a gymnasium, and the rooms in the intermediate story would constitute the necessary dressing-rooms; and the rooms in second story could be utilized as sitting-room and dormitories. The laundry building should be converted into a dwelling, by placing wood floors in the first story and by the erection of plastered partitions necessary for proper arrangement of sitting-rooms, dormitories and sleeping-rooms. The laundry machinery should be removed to the proposed new laundry group, and the feed-mill should be placed in connection with the power at the saw-mill. The joinery should be converted to the uses of saddlery, shoe-shop and tailor shop. The broom-shop should be fitted with partitions and floors necessary to constitute a dwelling. The school-house should be maintained as such. The office of the building is now properly arranged as a dwelling.

At the West House, the arrangement of the main building would not require any change. Plastering and a few partitions would be necessary in the laundry building and broom-shop to convert them into dwellings. The sewing-house and wood-house would form a good dwelling by the construction of a floor for first story, and with necessary plastering and partitions.

The office building should be used as a school-house or for tailor shop, shoe-shop, etc.

No other material changes would be required in these groups, excepting necessary repairs, and the introduction of lavatories, water-closets, baths and shower baths.

One general steam-heating apparatus, placed in the kitchen building of the East House, would serve to heat the said building,

the main building and the present meeting-house, sewing-house and laundry building. A steam furnace placed beneath the present broom-shop of said group would heat the said building and the adjoining schoolhouse. The office building and farmhouse of said group should be provided with small steam furnaces. At the West House, one general steam apparatus should be placed in the dry-house to heat all the buildings of this respective group.

Ventilation in these groups is designed to be obtained by the natural means of fire-places, flues and windows, as in ordinary dwellings, and no especial nor mechanical system is therefore suggested; furthermore, it is designed that all day-rooms or sitting-rooms be located on the ground floors, allowing thereby a thorough airing throughout the night by the opening of windows, and that the dormitories and sleeping-rooms be in the upper stories, permitting the same manner of ventilation throughout the day.

The existing large mill, situated on the banks of the Cashaqua Creek, will, in addition to the existing blacksmith shop, afford sufficient facilities for the male patients to engage in carpentry, blacksmithing, furniture making, wagon making, milling, etc.

An isolated incandescent electric-light plant should be installed to thoroughly light the buildings and the connecting roadways. The engine and dynamos should be placed in the power-house at the mill. The possibilities of accident by the use of lamps, candles, or gas-machines, and the safety of the patients afflicted with this peculiar malady, make it imperative to adopt electricity for lighting.

From reliable authority I learn that the Cashaqua Creek would provide ample water at all times of the year to furnish all power required for dynamos and machinery, if a substantial dam were constructed at a point about 900 feet south of the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway, there being a most liberal fall for the operation of turbines.

I would most respectfully suggest that all proposed buildings be of plain and unostentatious design, constructed of brick with stone foundations and slate roofs. The administration building only should be permitted to exceed two stories in height, and said build-

ing should not exceed three stories. Each building should be provided with cellar beneath the entire building.

Although fire-proof construction is preferred and has manifold advantages, its excessive cost makes it inadvisable. The dangers of fire are decreased to a minimum by brick walls, steam-heating and electric-lighting.

On all buildings exceeding two stories in height substantial balconied fire-escapes should be provided, with ladders extending to the roofs.

The several buildings of each group should be connected with each other by means of covered passageways.

It is claimed that the bricks of the main building of East House were made with material taken from this property; if such is the fact, the exposure of more than thirty-four years has proven the clay to be of the best for the purpose, and it is suggested that improved kilns and machinery be erected on the property, and that all bricks required for future buildings be made by the patients. Building stone is also found on the premises, and could be quarried by the patients. A very great saving would thus result to the State, as both these materials enter largely into the construction of the buildings.

Should the State acquire this property, it would be necessary to do the following work before it could be occupied by the patients, to wit: To make the slight changes and the repairs in the East House and West House groups as are hereinbefore mentioned, to construct the systems of water supply and sewage to serve the said groups, to install the heating apparatuses and electric lighting in the several buildings, and to equip the main building of East House with fire-escapes. It is estimated that such work will cost about \$50,000.

The question of water supply and disposal of sewage is dwelt upon in the most able and expert manner, by J. Nelson Tubbs, Esq., (Hydraulic Engineer and Member A. S. C. E.) in his detailed report on the subject.

Elevations, boundary lines, etc., of the property were kindly furnished me by Messrs. A. M. Baker & Son, civil engineers, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.

For valuable information relative to the care and particular wants required for epileptic patients, I am especially indebted to Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York city, specialist and authority on nervous diseases.

The map herewith accompanying, shows the several buildings on the property, also the waterways and railways; and on same we have indicated the location of the several suggested groups, the detailed plans of which are now in course of completion. Pictorial representations of various buildings on the site are also herewith submitted.

The said pictorial representations of the principal buildings, and the said map of the Sonyea property, are altogether appended, under the designation of Exhibit 9.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. METZGER,

Architect.

EXHIBIT 6.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1892.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *President State Board of Charities:*

Dear Sir.—On October 21, I visited the property of the Shaker community, near Mt. Morris, N. Y., which has been offered to you as a site for the State Epileptic Colony. There are about 1,800 acres of land, perfectly adapted to all the needs of the proposed colony, especially in the line of small fruit growing and the raising of garden produce. But any sort of crop may be raised upon the land. There is an adequate water supply for any number of buildings that may ultimately be constructed. There would be no difficulty in the way of disposal of sewage.

There are already some twenty-five buildings upon the land in the way of living houses, shops and stables, all in excellent condition, and which I estimated could accommodate some 270 patients without much change. These buildings are mostly contained in two groups which I will briefly describe.

First. Group (a.) A four-story brick building very well built and easily accommodating 120 people — merely requires furniture, steam heating and fire-escapes to make it ready for occupancy.

(b.) A building used as a church with rooms easily accommodating twenty-four people, and a large assembly-room below, which might be made a gymnasium or school.

(c.) Near this a fine cottage with rooms for sixteen persons.

(d.) A laundry well equipped for washing, drying and ironing and mending, and with a seed-room and bed-rooms for five people.

(e.) A drying-house for corn, fruits, etc.

(f.) A carpenter shop for two or three workmen who could sleep in bed-rooms above.

(g.) A large broom-shop with bed-room accommodation for three persons.

(h.) A schoolhouse for twenty pupils.

(i.) A large barn for cattle (thirty-six head) magnificently built.

(j.) A seed barn for the storage of garden seeds and vegetables.

(k.) Chicken yard and house.

(l.) Farmer's house with accommodation for six people.

(m.) Cottage, now used as office, accommodating easily ten to twelve people.

(n.) A central dining-room, kitchen, dairy and baker shop of brick, one story high, capable of supplying the needs of this cluster of buildings.

Second group about a half mile west. The houses in this group are all of wood and well built.

(a.) Main house, four-story, with kitchen and dining-room and sleeping accommodation for thirty-three people.

(b.) A cottage for five people.

(c.) Ice-house.

(d.) Another large house with room for sixteen persons.

(e.) A building with bedroom for three persons.

(f.) A workshop with large rooms for seven varieties of indoor employments, and large vegetable cellars in the basement.

(g.) An enormous stable and storage-house.

These are the main groups of houses; but besides these there are a cottage near the woods with room for five or six persons

and these scattered cottages with accommodations for sixteen persons together.

The land is pleasantly diversified. The landscape is beautiful. There are several hundred acres of woodland which could be converted into a park. There are orchards and some fine groups of trees on the place.

An especially valuable feature is that all of the present buildings can be used for male patients and are upon one side of the gorge and creek, running through the property. By placing the buildings for females upon the large tracts of land across this creek there will be a natural barrier between the two sexes.

Taken altogether this is a spot perfectly adapted to the purpose. We might search the whole country and fail to find a site so fitting. It is an ideal place for a colony.

While it would be my own preference to have the new institution situated in the southeastern portion of the State nearer the center of the State population, and in a part where it is warmer so that the patients might work out of doors most of the year; still when one is offered such a site as this, a colony already in fact established with a growth and cultivation of twenty years ready for the new occupants, I think under these circumstances it would be justifiable to go even as far north and west as the Genesee Valley. There is a railway station on the place. There are three railways near at hand. The colony is on two great trunk lines running from New York to Buffalo (D. and L. R. R. and Erie), and upon one line running north and south, so that it is quite accessible.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK PETERSON.

EXHIBIT 7.

Deacon Alexander's Statement Respecting the Products of Sonyea Farm.

The average yield of wheat from 125 acres last year was twenty-five bushels an acre. The wheat crop in the Genesee Valley and some other parts of western New York was not as large last year

as usual. Some years as many as forty bushels of wheat to the acre have been raised on the Sonyea farm.

The average yield of oats last year was sixty bushels an acre. Some years the average has been as high as seventy bushels an acre.

Eight acres of peas and oats yielded forty bushels an acre,

Thirty-three acres of Indian corn yielded 100 bushels an acre.

Twenty-nine acres of sweet corn yielded seven barrels an acre of dried corn, a barrel containing 150 pounds (value ten cents a pound).

Ensilage corn yielded twenty-five tons an acre.

Thirty acres of beans yielded twenty bushels an acre.

Twelve acres of potatoes yielded from 150 to 300 bushels an acre.

An acre of beets yielded twenty tons; the carrots and turnips yielded in the same proportion.

The crop of onions yielded from 500 to 700 bushels an acre.

The average yield of cabbage was from 8,000 to 9,000 heads an acre. Many heads were as large as a bushel basket.

Some of the soil of Sonyea is particularly adapted to the raising of celery, but we have usually grown only enough for the consumption of our community.

All kinds of garden products do remarkably well, and the yield is large.

From a garden patch we raised last year a very fine crop of melons, from which we sold \$200 worth besides what we used in the community.

Tomatoes yielded exceptionally large crops.

Two hundred acres yielded from one and a half to two and a half tons of hay an acre, according to the length of time the ground had been seeded. At the same time the farm was pasturing 100 head of cattle, mostly cows; also 300 head of sheep and 27 head of horses and colts.

In orchards about the East and West House groups of buildings there are 1,039 apple trees, of the varieties known as Baldwins, greenings, northern spies, russets, several varieties of sweet apples, etc.; 148 cherry trees of desirable kinds, 149 pear trees of different

varieties, 511 peach trees of the best varieties, 100 plum trees, and 15 apricot trees. Grape vines of eight different varieties cover 536 feet of trellis. Berries of all kinds do remarkably well. There are 200 currant bushes. The red raspberry bed measures 140 x 12 feet; the black raspberry bed, 312 x 126 feet, and the strawberry bed, 320 x 42 feet. The apple crop last year was not large, but we sold \$500 worth after reserving what was desired for our own use.

Capacity of Barns.

The capacity of the cow and grain barn at the West House is 75 tons of fodder. This barn cost us \$10,000.

The capacity of the horse barn is fifty tons.

What we call the outer farm barn has a capacity of 25 tons.

The capacity of the grain barn at the East House is 150 tons. The capacity of the horse barn is 50 tons, and that of the cow barn 100 tons. Another barn in the East House group has a capacity for 60 tons.

EXHIBIT 8A.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
County of Schuyler,) ss.:

Elisha D. Leffingwell, M. D., being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Watkins, N. Y., and is the president and managing physician of the Glen Springs Sanatorium of Watkins, N. Y. That he was formerly the president and managing physician of the Sanatorium at Dansville, N. Y., and was for eight years, from 1879 until 1887, connected with said Sanatorium at Dansville, N. Y. That he spent several years thereafter in investigating the advantages of different localities, with a view to locating and establishing a Sanatorium. The greater part of 1890 and '91 was spent in the vicinity of Mt. Morris, expecting to establish a Sanatorium on the Murray Hill property. That before reaching that conclusion he thoroughly investigated the whole locality in and about Mt. Morris as regards malaria, fevers and pulmonary troubles, by consulting with old resident physicians and others

in that vicinity, and came to the conclusion that the region was one of remarkable general healthfulness. He should have erected Sanatorium on Murray Hill instead of at Watkins, if the Murray Hill property could have been purchased on reasonable terms.

ELISHA D. LEFFINGWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 29th day of November, 1892. }

[L. S.]

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 8B.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Livingston, } ss.:

Frank B. Dodge, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Mt. Morris, New York, and for upwards of eleven years has been a regular practicing physician in the said town of Mount Morris and vicinity, and for upwards of ten years has been the family doctor for the Shaker Community, the home of which community is a short distance south of the village of Mount Morris. That during all this time there has been no case of fever, typhoid or malarial, no diphtheria, and no lung trouble or consumption in such community. That the occasions of deponent's calls to such community have usually been slight stomach difficulties, surgical operations or dressing of wounds, or treatment for general weakness accompanying old age, usually extreme old age. That the water supply on the premises owned by said community is to deponent's knowledge good and healthful.

That during deponent's practice during the years aforesaid, he has had a general practice extending through the village and into all portions of the town of Mt. Morris and vicinity, and that during these years he has been and still is familiar with the general sanitary conditions and health of the said village, town and vicinity and deponent unhesitatingly pronounces the same remarkably and, in fact, exceptionally good. That years ago, some malarial troubles were experienced in the village of Mt. Morris, arising, as deponent is informed and verily believes, from

impure, surface-water wells and from stagnant canal waters, but that the said difficulties were entirely removed by the introduction of a water-works system and the removal of the waters from the old canal basin.

That but very few cases of diphtheria have occurred during these years in said town, and that those cases were imported. That but very few cases of typhoid fever have occurred in said town and vicinity, and that at least ninety-five per cent of such cases were imported. That the said town and vicinity have been and are exceptionally free from fever, diphtheria and chronic lung trouble.

FRANK B. DODGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 18th day of November, 1892. }

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 8C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Livingston, } ss.:

J. Morey Hagey, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and for upwards of twelve years has been a regular practicing physician at said place, and has had during that time a general practice in and about Mt. Morris, and is familiar with the locality of the Shaker Community at Sonyea. That the general healthfulness of the town of Mt. Morris and the Sonyea locality is remarkably good. That the said locality is free from malarial and pulmonary troubles, typhoid and fevers of all kinds. That the water on the Shaker Community property is good and wholesome, and the natural drainage exceptionally good.

J. M. HAGEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 2d day of December, 1892. }

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 8D.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 County of Livingston, } ss.:

Alexander Work, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the Community of the Christian Society of Believers, at Sonyea, Livingston county, New York, and has resided at said place as a member of such community for upwards of forty-one years, and for seven years last past has served as trustee for such community. That during the past twenty-five years the aforesaid community has consisted of about 100 members as an average for each year, that the following are the names and respective ages of all the members of the said community who have died during the last twenty-five years:

	Year.
Edward Jennings	80
Charlotte Fritzine	76
Malachi Sanford	67
John Byers	77
Mary Jennings	74
Dinah Truair	85
John Lockwood	82
Elizabeth Van Valkenburg	72
Ann Lawson	70
Susannah Greening	80
William Carter	65
John Leonard	63
Robert Nelson	71
Peter Long	69
Richard Quimby	77
Ann Work	87
Emory Brooks	84
Clark Coburn	55
Maria Dutcher	56
Orpha De Groat	83
Margaret Crary	80
Peter Casprit	86

That about thirty-five years ago a young lady died at said community of consumption, having come to the community subject to such disease, and that since such death no young person has died at the community and, in fact, no person other than as stated above.

That during all this period there has been no case of malaria, typhoid or other fever and no pulmonary trouble.

Deponent further says that the aforesaid community consists of branches located, two in the State of Maine, two in Kentucky, two in New Hampshire, two in Connecticut, three in Ohio, and two, aside from the community at Sonyea, in the State of New York, and that during the past twenty-five years the location at Sonyea has been considered the most healthful and has been most free from sickness of any of the locations of the several branches of the society as mentioned above.

That deponent considers the general healthfulness of the Sonyea location as remarkably good and the water supply pure and healthful.

Deponent further says that the occasion and reason for the sale of the property at Sonyea is solely due to the fact that the number in the community has become somewhat depleted by deaths from old age and withdrawals, and the desire to return to the parent branch at Watervliet, where the parent society is possessed of more land and property than can be successfully operated by the present membership of such parent society.

A. L. WORK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,)
this 30th day of November, 1892. }

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

Notary Public

EXHIBIT 9.

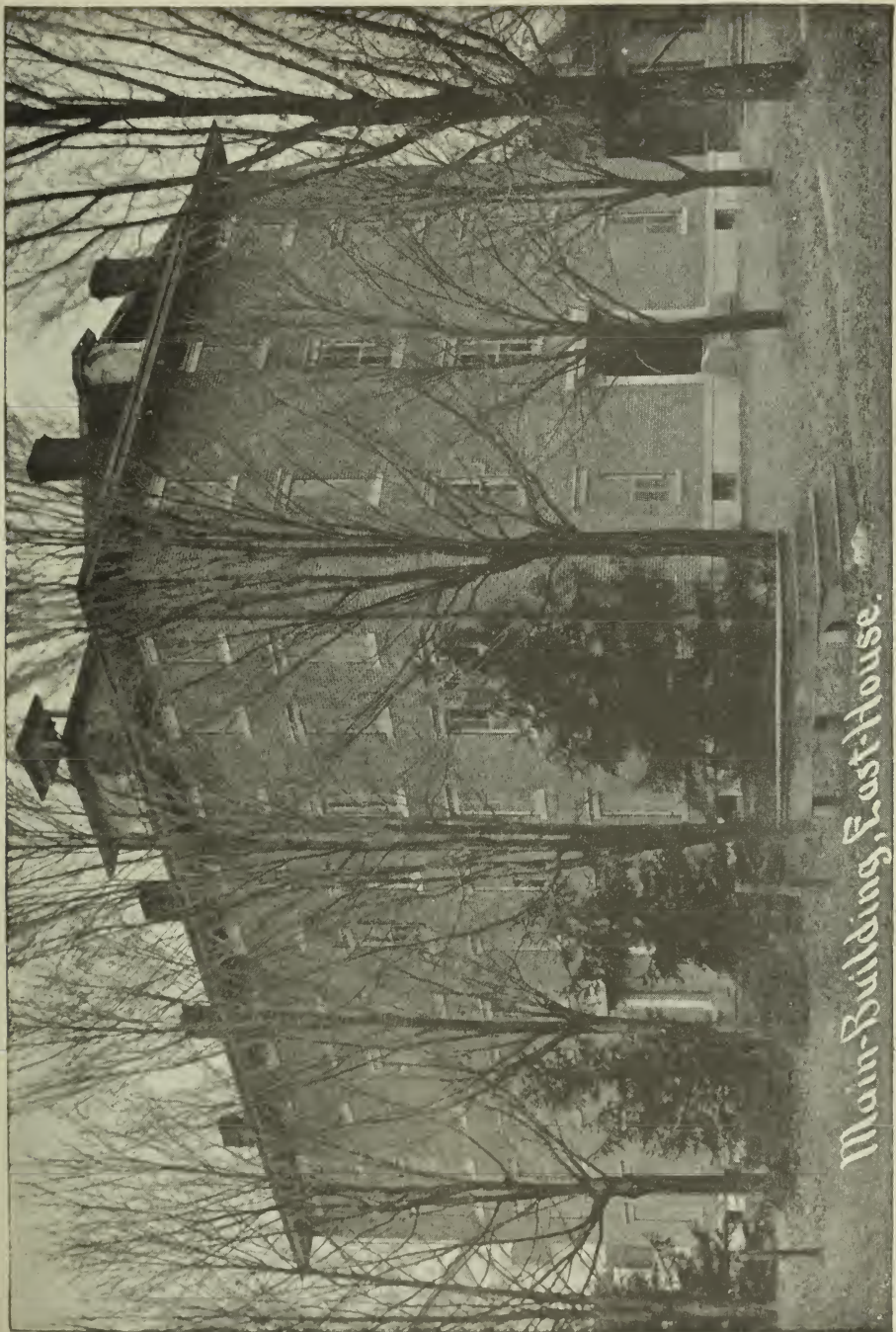
PICTORIAL REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS AND MAP
OF THE
SONYEA PROPERTY.



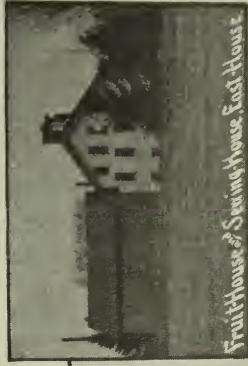
Sonyeo Fast House Group.



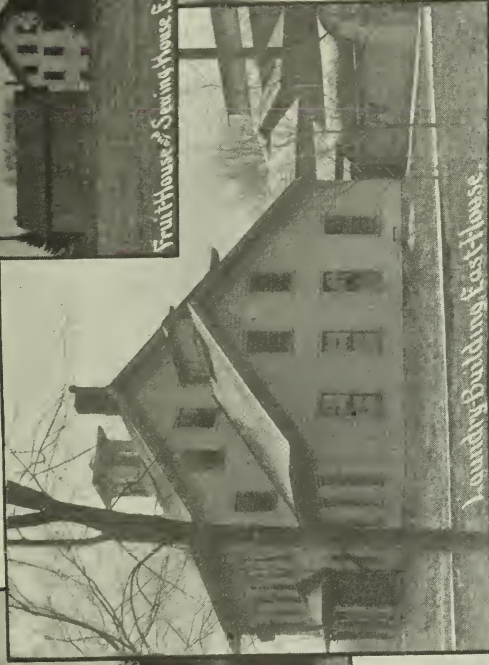
Sonyea, West-House Group.



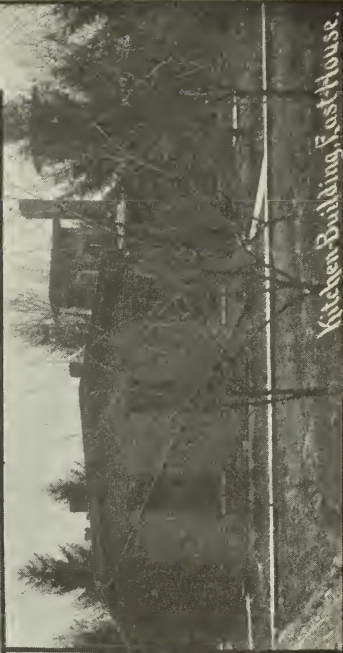
Main-Building, East-House.



Fruit House of Spring House, East House.



Laundry Building, East House.



Kitchen Building, East House.



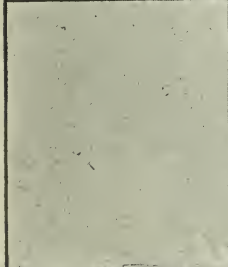
Broom-Shop, East House.



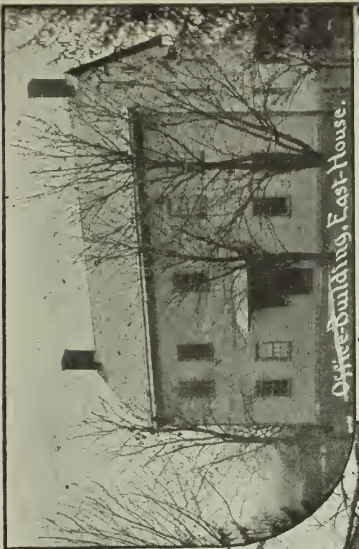
Meeting-House, East House.



Laundry-Building, West-House.



Main Building, West-House.



Office-Building, East-House.



Sewing House, West-House.



Broom Shop, West-House.



Main Barn East House



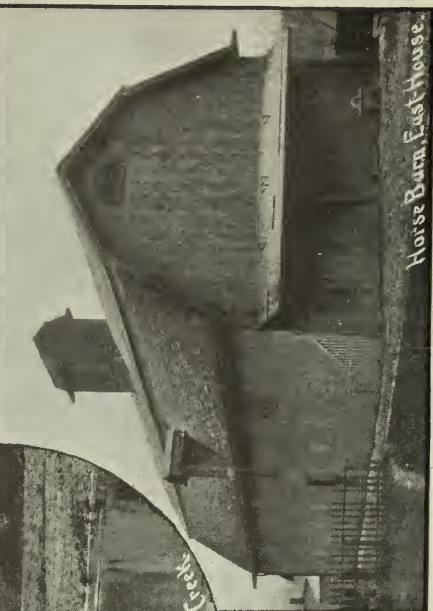
Main Barn West House



One of the dwellings
east of Richmond, Va.



Farmer's House



Horse Barn East House

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS

OF THE

PORT OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 12, 1898.

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 31.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 12, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *January 11, 1893.* }

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for the year 1892.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

REPORT.

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York:

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots respectfully report that during the year ending at this date they have continued to administer the law "for the licensing and government of the pilots, and regulating pilotage of the port of New York," and also those for the regulation and preservation of the harbor of New York.

There are twenty-one (21) staunch, seaworthy schooners of from forty-two to ninety-two tons burden employed in the service, manned by from five to six pilots each and a working crew of six men. The latter are under the command of an apprentice (or boatkeeper), who navigates the boat when all the pilots have been disposed of upon vessels needing their services.

One hundred and twenty-four (124) pilots hold licenses from the board, of whom all but three (3) are in full active service.

There were three (3) deaths, and two (2) restorations, and one new pilot was made during the year.

Six thousand three hundred and forty-seven (6,347) vessels were piloted (inward and outward), and the gross amount of pilotage earned was four hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$439,328.87.)

Five complaints were made by owners of vessels which met with accidents while under the care of pilots. One of these was caused by the existence, off Houston street ferry, East river, of a rock previously unknown and uncharted.

This has been partially removed since the accident, by the United States Engineer Corps, and, we are informed, will be still further removed in the near future.

Two of the remaining complaints were dismissed after trial, and in two cases due punishment was imposed by the board.

In its report for 1891 the board called attention to a then existing practice on the part of "tramp" steamships, of throwing large quantities of stone ballast overboard just before crossing the bar.

The subject was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, by whom the discharge of ballast overboard was forbidden within three nautical miles from the bar, and under this restriction, added to the growing custom of using water ballast, the evil has practically disappeared.

A chart of the vicinity of Ravenswood, Long Island, prepared for the board by the United States Harbor Line Board, having shown the existence at that place of a general encroachment by the shore owners, beyond the legal pier lines, means were at once used by the board to cause the removal of the encroaching structures, and the preliminary steps to that end are now in progress.

By the attention of the outdoor inspector of the board the speedy removal of one hundred and fifty-one (151) sunken vessels was secured, and by the same means the New York half of the North river, opposite the city, was kept free from stakes used in shad fishing.

Annexed is a statement of the financial transactions of the board:

By cash balance last reported	\$5,386 55
By two per cent on pilotage earned.....	8,784 99
By cash for licenses, \$32.25; fines, \$50.....	82 25
By cash from Comptroller for expenses of harbor laws..	3,078 76
By interest on securities.....	360 00

By cash from Commercial Cable Company, \$25 (for charitable fund).....	\$25 00
By telephone tolls.....	12 50
Total	<u>\$17,730 05</u>
To paid for rent.....	\$1,000 00
To paid for attendance fees.....	3,900 00
To paid for salaries.....	5,050 00
To paid for relief (widows and orphans).....	373 00
To paid for sundries	565 45
To paid to pilots' charitable fund.....	25 00
By cash in hand.....	6,816 06
Total	<u>\$17,730 05</u>

FUND.

Securities at market price.....	\$7,500 00
Cash balance.....	6,816 60
Due from State (advanced on account harbor law).....	630 49
Total	<u>\$14,947 09</u>

As this fund is derived from, and solely applicable to, the purposes of the pilotage service, the board respectfully asks for the usual appropriation for expenses under the harbor laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AMBROSE SNOW,
President.

NEW YORK, *December* 31, 1892.

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

OFFICE, No. 24 ST. MARK'S PLACE
(EIGHTH ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES),
NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 12, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 32.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 12, 1893.

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly :

DEAR SIR — I take the liberty of sending herewith, according to law, a copy of the fortieth annual report of the Children's Aid Society.

Very respectfully yours.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated January 9, 1855, under the general act, entitled "An act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies," passed April 12, 1848.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "Children's Aid Society," incorporated in the year 1855, under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of dollars, to be used for the purposes of said society.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH.

TREASURER.

GEORGE S. COE.

SECRETARY.

C. LORING BRACE.

TRUSTEES.

Term of office to expire in 1893.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH Third National Bank.
JAMES H. JONES.....
D. WILLIS JAMES..... 13 Cliff street.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, JR.... 55 Wall street.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL 54 Wall street.

Term of office to expire in 1894.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN..... 71 Wall street.
GEORGE S. COE..... Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD..... 71 Wall street.
J. KENNEDY TOD..... 45 Wall street.
JAMES R. ROOSEVELT..... Hyde Park, N. Y.

Term of office to expire in 1895.

HENRY E. HAWLEY 54 Wall street.
HOWARD POTTER..... 59 Wall street.
E. P. FABBRI Drexel Building.
F. DELANO WEEKES..... 58 Wall street.
A. B. STONE..... 112 White street.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

L. W. HOLSTE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

A. P. STOCKWELL.

WESTERN AGENTS.

E. TROTT.

A. SCHLEGEL.

C. R. FRY.

B. W. TICE.

BRACE MEMORIAL LODGING-

HOUSE R. HEIG, Supt.

9 Duane street.

ELIZABETH HOME FOR GIRLS... MRS. E. S. HURLEY, Matron.

307 East Twelfth street.

EAST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE..... G. CALDER, Supt.

287 East Broadway.

TOMPKINS SQUARE LODGING-

HOUSE M. DUPUY, Supt.

295 Eighth street.

EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET

LODGING-HOUSE FRANCIS S. CHILD, Supt.

247 East Forty-fourth street.

WEST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE B. W. TICE, Supt.

201 West Thirty-second street.

SUMMER HOME C. R. FRY, Supt.

Bath Beach, L. I.

HEALTH HOME A. P. STOCKWELL, Supt.

West Coney Island.

VISITORS.

M. DUPUY.

K E. WEMMELL.

E. H. OPITZ.

N. W. SEXTON.

L E. WIEGANDT.

A. B. SHIELDS.

S. DEMARTINI.

M. SHEPHERD.

M. E. TAYLOR.

S. A. SEYMOUR.


M. L. WEIR.

K. CROMMELIN.

C. ARNOLD.

S. C. SPENCER.

H. A. TAYLOR.

 Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Treasurer, George C. Coe, in the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, by either of the above trustees or by the secretary at the office.

Donations of clothing, shoes, stockings, etc., are very much needed, and may be sent to the office, No. 24 St. Mark's Place, or will be called for if the address be sent. Also old toys, children's books, etc., will be gladly received for distribution among the poor children at Christmas.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

ASTOR MEMORIAL SCHOOL, MISS H. E. STEVENS, Principal.
256 Mott street.

AVENUE B SCHOOL..... MISS J. A. ANDREWS, Principal.
553 East Sixteenth street.

DUANE STREET SCHOOL... MRS. S. A. SEYMOUR, Principal.
9 Duane street.

EAST RIVER SCHOOL..... MRS. L. B. BRIANT, Principal.
247 East Forty-fourth street.

EAST SIDE SCHOOL..... MISS A. JOHNSON, Principal.
287 East Broadway.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL MISS M. G. SATTERIE, Principal.
36 Beach street.

FIFTY-SECOND STREET
SCHOOL MISS E. R. BISHOP, Principal.
573 West Fifty-second street.

GERMAN SCHOOL..... MISS E. ROBERTSON, Principal.
272 Second street.

HENRIETTA SCHOOL MISS A. W. STRATHIERN, Principal.
215 East Twenty-first street.

ITALIAN SCHOOL MRS. VAN RHYN, Principal.
156 Leonard street.

JONES MEMORIAL SCHOOL, MISS E. WELLS, Principal.
407 East Seventy-third street.

LORD MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

PHELPS SCHOOL MISS B. M. SCHLEGEL, Principal.
314 East Thirty-fifth street.

PIKE STREET SCHOOL MISS I. K. HOOK, Principal.
28 Pike street.

RHINELANDER SCHOOL.... MISS M. P. PASCAL, Principal.
350 East Eighty-eighth street.

SIXTH STREET SCHOOL MISS K. A. HOOK, Principal.
630 Sixth street.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET

SCHOOL MRS. E. O. MEEKER, Principal.
207 West Sixty-fourth street.

SULLIVAN STREET SCHOOL, MRS. C. A. FORMAN, Principal.
219 Sullivan street.

TOMPKINS SQUARE SCHOOL, MISS I. ALBURTUS, Principal.
295 Eighth streets.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL MISS E. HAIGHT, Principal.
201 West Thirty-second street.

WEST SIDE ITALIAN

SCHOOL MRS. E. T. ALLEYN, Principal.
24 Sullivan street.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

EAST SIDE..... 287 East Broadway.
TOMPKINS SQUARE..... 295 East Eighth street.
FIFTY-SECOND STREET..... 573 West street.
FORTY-FOURTH STREET..... 273 West Fifty-second street.
GERMAN 272 Second street.
HENRIETTA 215 East Twenty-first street.
ITALIAN..... 156 Leonard street.
JONES MEMORIAL..... 407 East Seventy-third street.
LORD MEMORIAL.
NEWSBOYS' 9 Duane street.
WEST SIDE..... 201 West Thirty-second street.

LODGING-HOUSES.

BRACE MEMORIAL LODGING-
HOUSE..... 9 Duane street.
EAST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE.... 287 East Broadway.
FORTY-FOURTH STREET LODG-
ING-HOUSE..... 247 East Forty-fourth street.
ELIZABETH HOME 307 East Twelfth street,
TOMPKINS SQUARE LODGING-
HOUSE..... 295 Eighth street.
WEST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE.... 201 West Thirty-second street

CRIPPLED BOYS' BRUSH SHOP.. 247 East Forty-fourth street.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HOME, Bath Beach, L. I.
COTTAGE FOR CRIPPLED

CHILDREN..... Summer Home, Bath Beach, L. I.
HEALTH HOME..... West Coney Island.
SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION .. 287 East Broadway.

DRESSMAKING, SEWING-MACHINE, TYPEWRITING
SCHOOL AND LAUNDRY, 307 East Twelfth street.

FREE READING ROOMS.

219 Sullivan street.	247 East Forty-fourth street.
[Assembly, No. 32.]	2

REPORT.

It is forty years since the Children's Aid Society began its work in behalf of the children of the poor and outcast in New York city. The fundamental idea upon which the Society was founded, and which has been its governing motive ever since, was that of self-help — of teaching children how to help themselves. To this end were established the Industrial Schools, now numbering twenty-one, which have trained and given aid and encouragement during these years to over 275,000 children of the very poor. For homeless and vagrant children were established the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-Houses, in which about 370,000 boys and girls have found shelter, instruction and the kindly advice and admonition of experienced superintendents. In addition to this work of care and instruction of the children of our city, there have been found homes and employment for over 75,000 homeless boys and girls. The younger of these children were placed in homes in the west and south, and the record of their careers have been carefully kept. They were visited to see that they were well-cared for by their adoptive parents, and were corresponded with, from time to time, from this office and encouraged to do their best. The vast majority of the children so placed have turned out well, and many expressions of heartfelt gratitude come to us from them. Our labors in this field have been well rewarded. These little ones, originally brought to us orphaned and destitute, have developed into useful men and women with homes of their own; many are in the professions and ministry, and several hold positions of trust and great responsibility. When we contrast their present lives with what they might be but for the help of this Society, we feel confident the friends who have aided us with the money necessary to do this work, will join us in thankfulness that so much permanent and certain good has been accomplished.

The older boys and girls from our lodging-houses who apply for work are given employment in the city and country, as it can be found by our agents. These older children are selected with great care, but the results are not wholly satisfactory, owing to the lack of discipline and training received in early youth.

A FARM SCHOOL.

In order to provide a means of training these homeless lads, we desire to establish a Farm School near the city where we can send them to be fitted for some useful occupation, particularly in connection with farm work. In order to accomplish this important plan, we need a large farm and suitable buildings within easy reach of the city. Those of the boys who prove themselves honest and intelligent, could be readily provided with good homes, where their knowledge of farm work would make them useful helpers, and, when once placed, would be permanently benefited, and many of them become honest and useful citizens. Who can estimate the vast good such a school would in time accomplish? There is nothing new in this plan; it has been tried elsewhere with success, and nowhere is it so greatly needed as here. We appeal to the charitable people of this city to help us establish and support such a training school.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSES.

Our five Boy's Lodging-houses, and the Temporary Home for Girls, have been as successful during the past year as formerly. These houses are designed to attract homeless lads from the evil influences of the streets, and from association with criminals in the cheap lodging-houses. Comfortable and handsome buildings have been given by generous friends for this work. Reading rooms, books, magazines and papers are provided, and every means is taken to make these homes attractive. In each lodging-house there is a night school, with experienced teachers in charge, who, with the superintendents, are personally interested in the boys, and strive to influence the lads to better ways. On Sunday evenings the religious exercises are largely attended and are almost interesting. It will be a great help to us if the public-spirited young men of the city will attend these meetings and interest themselves in the boys.

During the past year 6,606 homeless boys and girls have registered in these lodging-houses, with a nightly average of 555. Comfortable beds and good meals are provided at the low price of six cents for each meal and six cents for lodging. This charge accustoms these lads to the idea of self-support, and, during the year, brought in the sum of \$24,853 toward the maintenance of the houses. In their savings banks was deposited during the year \$3,046.86. Four hundred boys were started in business, and employment was found for over 1,000 others.

We are glad to announce that the Girls' Lodging-house has removed to its new home, to be known as The Elizabeth Home for Girls, at 307 East Twelfth street. This commodious and handsome building was erected as a memorial to the late Miss Elizabeth Davenport Wheeler by her family. It is especially designed by the architects, Messrs. Vaux and Radford, for the purpose of a home and training school for destitute girls. Those who know of the successful work carried on for so many years by the matron, Mrs. Hurley, in the dingy and crowded quarters in the old house in St. Mark's place, will be interested to see the new home with its modern arrangements so well adapted to the needs of the inmates.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There is no work more important to the future of the city of New York than that of educating and training the children of the ignorant and helpless foreigners who crowd into the tenements in the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian and Italian quarters of our city. They must be taught our language; they must be trained to be clean, obedient to authority, industrious and truthful, and must be instructed in the elements of an English education. The ignorance, dirt and poverty of thousands of these children prevent their attendance at the public schools of the city; and but for our industrial schools and others similar, they would be left neglected. The public has recognized the necessity of these labors, and during the past year our schools have been liberally sustained, enabling us to increase their efficiency and to make many needed improvements. The daily average attendance in the twenty-one day and eleven night schools is 4,898, and during the year over 11,000 children were brought under these reforming influences. In addition to the primary school work required by

the board of education of the city, much attention is given to industrial training adapted to the needs of these children. Classes in carpentry, wood-carving, type-setting, clay-modeling and drawing have been taught, and in nearly all the schools are kindergartens, kitchen-training and cooking classes, besides sewing and dressmaking classes. The salaries of the instructors in these manual-training classes, and the cost of the school meals, so necessary to these half-starved children, are paid through the contributions of some of the prominent women of our city who are interested in the work. Several of our schools are greatly in need of such help, and of the friendly interest of volunteers and visitors. Evening schools for older girls have been established in a few of our buildings by benevolent and charitable women who recognize the importance of interesting and training these girls, and the classes have exercised a great influence for good. The girls are occupied during the day in factories or shops, and have only the evening for social pleasure or improvement. By this means they are kept from the streets and are brought under the ennobling influence of the Christian women who direct these classes.

Twelve of our industrial schools are in handsome and commodious buildings erected for the purpose by generous friends of the Society. In these convenient, well-lighted, well-ventilated buildings the schools have permanent homes, and can be carried on much more efficiently than in their former confined and squalid quarters.

The latest addition to our list of buildings is the new Sullivan Street School, at 219 Sullivan street, presented to the Society by Miss Matilda W. Bruce and Mrs. Joseph M. White. These ladies have long been deeply interested in the work of the Cottage Place School, and for many years have supported the industrial branches, and have given material help in time of need to the poor of that neighborhood. They have now most generously provided for this school a beautiful and commodious building, with extensive yard room for play-grounds. The building is particularly well designed for school purposes, and the principal, Mrs. Forman, will be enabled to increase the efficiency of her school and enlarge its field of usefulness.

The new Rhinelander School in East Eighty-sixth street has been most successful in its work during the year through the help of Miss Rhinelander, who supported the industrial classes. The school has greatly increased in numbers and is doing a useful work.

The Italian School, under the tireless efforts of its principal, Mrs. Van Rhyu, and her devoted corps of teachers, continues to lead in point of numbers. In its day and night classes are 750 Italian children who come from homes of the most debasing character. The improvement of these children mentally and morally, after an attendance of a year, is most remarkable. No class of children are quicker or brighter scholars. This school was founded by Messrs. Fabbri and their friends, who still continue their interest.

The Sixth Street School, under the generous support of Mrs. William D. Sloane, continues its good work among the poor of the East Side. The primary and industrial classes are most successful, and the children receive a training which is of value to them all through life.

The Fourth Ward School has now a permanent home at No. 28 Pike street, in a building purchased and remodeled for school purposes. The interest on the money borrowed to make this purchase is no greater than the amount of rent heretofore paid, and the conveniences are very much greater than in the former dingy quarters. The school has been enlarged and its usefulness increased. The board of lady managers, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Miss Delafield and others, continue to aid this work as generously as formerly, and it is through their interest and encouragement that so much has been done for the poor of this quarter.

The Avenue B School, in which Mrs. J. J. Astor was interested for so many years, has also removed to a new building, No. 533 East Sixteenth street, near Avenue B, obtained for it under the same plan as that adopted for the Fourth Ward School. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor continues her help and encouragement in this work. In its new quarters the school has been very greatly enlarged, and the class-rooms are now cheerful and sunny—a great contrast to the former crowded rooms.

Owing to the lamented death of Mr. George DeForest Lord, who was the foremost worker of the First Ward School Association, that school is temporarily discontinued. Mr. Lord's family and associates have requested the Children's Aid Society to assume the charge of this school, promising financial assistance in carrying on the work. The Society has accepted this additional charge, and is about to open the school in the Thirteenth ward; it will be known as the Lord Memorial School.

The Sixteenth Ward School, for so many years at No. 211 West Eighteenth street, has been discontinued in order to remove to a crowded tenement district, where there is a greater need of its labors than in West Eighteenth street. We hope the friends of this school will continue their help and interest in the new and enlarged work.

We are glad to state that during the year a most successful school has been established at No. 207 West Sixty-fourth street, west of Tenth avenue. One of our experienced teachers, Mrs. Meeker, has been placed in charge as principal, and has been very successful in organizing the school. She found many of the younger children of that neighborhood entirely neglected, having never attended any school or received any kind of instruction or care. The school is supported by Dr. and Mrs. A. Blair Thaw, and is accomplishing a work which can not be measured. Industrial and evening classes have also been formed, and every effort is taken to make this school an influence for higher and better things in that neighborhood.

The Jones Memorial School continues its noble work under the charge of its efficient principal. The industrial classes here have been remarkably successful during the year; the little fellows have turned out good specimens of joiner's work, and the girls of the cooking class make most delicious delicacies. We are glad to announce that Mr. James H. Jones, who established and has so energetically supported this school, has been elected a trustee of the Society. His knowledge and experience of industrial school work will be of value to the board.

We must again thank Col. George T. Balch for his continued interest in promoting the work of making patriotic citizens of

the pupils of these schools. It is a most important part of the training required by these children of foreigners, and will have far-reaching results.

THE SUMMER CHARITIES.

No part of the work of the Children's Aid Society is so pathetic and touching as that of the Summer Charities. To see the hundreds of ragged and half-starved little girls gathering about the loaded tables at the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, or the happiness in the eyes of the poor mother as she tells you of the rapid recovery of her baby in the invigorating sea air at our Health Home on Coney Island, are lessons in benevolence that one may never forget. How great is our thankfulness that we may bring so much happiness and health into thousands of lives otherwise wretched and miserable! This work was nobly supported by the public during the past summer, and more was accomplished than ever before. We heartily thank those who contributed to the Summer Charities, and are glad to be able to report so much good work accomplished at so small a cost. Twelve thousand poor mothers and children were given an outing, which they enjoyed to the utmost. We refer our readers to the detailed reports of the superintendents, Mr. Fry, Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Calder.

The Sick Children's Mission has kept its corps of physicians active during the summer, visiting the sick little ones of the tenements and ameliorating sufferings both with medicines and, when necessary, with nourishing food. Greater demands were made upon this mission than ever before, and nearly double the usual amount of work was accomplished by its physicians and visitors. No aid to the poor is more necessary or more helpful than this.

DECREASE IN JUVENILE CRIME.

The years usually selected in these annual reports to prove the diminution of children's offenses have been those from 1875 to 1890, because, during that period the present board of police justices has been in existence, and their reports are open to all; but the same facts can be equally demonstrated from the old

reports of the different district prisons made to the former board of charities and corrections. We quoted these figures in the report of 1885, going as far back as 1855, near the foundation of this Society, and they showed similar results.

During a portion of the period through which the following figures run, the population of the city increased from 629,810, in 1855, to 1,765,645, in 1891, while, as usual, great numbers of poor people remained here, left by the foreign immigration.

COMMITMENT OF FEMALES FOR PETIT LARCENY.

1859	994
1860	890
1861	880
1863*	1,113
1864*	1,131
1865	997
1869	989
1870	746
1874	572
1877	452
1878	475
1879	380
1880	361
1881	309
1882	292
1883	298
1884	267
1885	243
1886	247
1887	223
1888	233
1889	210
1890	215
1891	179

COMMITMENT OF FEMALE VAGRANTS.

1857	3,449
1859	5,778
1860	5,880

*This large increase is perhaps due indirectly to the effects of the war.

1871	3,172
1872	2,243
1877	2,044
1878	2,106
1879	2,045
1880	1,541
1881	1,854
1882	1,788
1883	*2,434
1884	*2,520
1885	*2,565
1886	*2,418
1887	*2,055
1888	1,864
1889	1,995
1890	1,980
1891	2,022

In regard to commitments of young girls, it should be remembered that our police statistics include now all those committed to charitable and reformatory institutions, whereas formerly only those imprisoned were reported in these tables.

COMMITMENT OF MALES FOR PETIT LARCENY.

1857	2,450
1859	2,626
1865	2,347
1876	3,253
1877	2,346
1878	2,210
1879	1,844
1880	2,011
1881	1,926
1882	1,955
1883	2,055
1884	1,925

*This increase is partly to be explained by a change of classification under the new code.

1885	1,950
1886	1,837
1887	1,928
1888	1,927
1889	1,933
1890	1,937
1891	1,972

COMMITMENT OF BOYS UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

1864 (under 15)	1,965
1865 (under 15)	1,934
1876 (under 14)	2,076
1877 (under 14)	1,930
1878 (under 14)	2,007
1879 (under 14)	1,670
1880 (under 14)	1,651
1881 (under 14)	1,823
1882 (under 14)	2,124
1883 (under 14)	2,118
1884 (under 14)	2,248
1885 (under 14)	2,099
1886 (under 14)	2,240
1887 (under 14)	1,773
1888 (under 14)	1,836
1889 (under 14)	2,097
1890 (under 14)	2,031
1891 (under 14)	2,061

It will be seen from these figures that the commitments of girls and women for vagrancy fell off from 5,880 in 1860 to 2,022 in 1891, or from one in every 138.1-2 persons in 1860 (when the population was 864,224) to one in every 873 in 1891 (when the population was 1,765,645). This certainly looks like some effect from reformatory efforts. Again, the commitments of petty girl thieves fell off from one in every 743 in 1865 (when the population was 726,386) to one in 9,305 in 1891. Male vagrants also have diminished, in twenty-years, largely in proportion to the population. Male petty thieves have fallen off some 700 during twenty-

five years, and greatly in the average to the whole number, as have also the commitments of boys under 14 years. One classification in the police reports, of what is called "Juvenile Delinquency," shows a like diminution of children's crime.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Number Arraigned.

YEAR.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Committed.
1875	1,139	932	207	917
1876	1,186	888	298	976
1877	1,035	748	287	794
1878	905	654	251	605
1879	552	436	116	266
1880	628	499	129	357
1881	610	467	143	330
1882	642	510	132	316
1883	610	496	114	393
1884	548	443	105	323
1885	515	420	95	320
1886	580	465	115	400
1887	531	416	115	363
1888	575	431	144	380
1889	646	485	161	461
1890	536	440	96	390
1891	177	564	113	*515

COMMITMENT OF GIRLS UNDER TWENTY.

1877	2,657
1878	2,172
1880	1,758
1881	2,107
1882	1,860
1883	2,054
1884	2,413
1885	2,231
1886	1,968
1887	1,956

* This increase is due to commitment of children to charitable institutions, mainly at the instance of parents.

1888	1,116
1889	1,107
1890	1,991
1891	1,996

This remarkable decrease in juvenile vagrancy and crime during the past twelve years, as well as the decrease from previous years, is one of the most striking evidences ever offered of the effects of such labors as those of this society and of many similar charities.* It has gone on regularly, in years both of business depression and prosperity. It proves that such labors are diminishing the supply of thieves, burglars, vagrants and rogues.

SANITARY RESULTS.

In the sanitary field the results are equally remarkable. Among the more than 200,000 boys who have been, during the past thirty-eight years, in the Newsboys' Lodging-house, § there has been no case of any contagious or "foul-air" diseases; only one death (from pneumonia, in 1858) has occurred, though there have been several cases of accident. The other boys' lodging-houses have been almost equally fortunate—a distinct sanitary result of scrupulous cleanliness, ventilation and proper food. Among the boys and girls in our lodging-houses last year no deaths have occurred.

We give below a comparative statement of the death-rate of children under 5 years of age from diarrheal diseases during the past year and a few years since, showing what all these and similar humane efforts by the board of health and private instrumentality are beginning to accomplish:

Population (estimated or enumerated):

1880	1,206,577
1881	1,242,533
1882	1,279,560

*It should be stated that these returns are taken year by year from the police reports and are thoroughly authentic.

§One mild case of scarlatina occurred there in 1882 for the first time, but the boy was a servant and not a lodger and brought it from outside.

1883	1,317,691
1884	1,356,958
1885	1,397,395
1886	1,439,037
1887	1,481,920
1888	1,526,081
1889	1,575,073
1890	1,680,796
1891	1,765,645

Deaths of children under 5 years from diarrheal diseases:

1891	3,191
1871	3,250
1872	4,480
1873	3,634
1880	3,469
1881	3,710
1882	3,479
1883	2,847
1884	3,160
1885	2,892
1886	2,990
1887	3,252
1888	3,051
1889	3,135
1890	3,171
1891	3,191

ECONOMY OF THE WORK.

Owing to careful organization, the work, though on so large a scale, shows an economy of management which has never been surpassed in such enterprises.

The total annual expense of our twenty-one industrial schools and eleven night schools for salaries, rents, food, clothing, books, fuel, etc., was \$114,265.18, which sum, divided by 4,898, the average number in daily attendance, would make \$23.33 the annual cost of each child.

In our lodging-houses 6,606 boys and girls were fed, sheltered and taught during the past year at a total expense of \$53,951.81. Deducting \$30,532.39, being the receipts of the lodging-houses, together with the cost of construction, the net running expense was \$23,419.42; dividing this by the average nightly lodgings, 555, we have the average cost to the public of each child for the year, \$42.20.

The total number for whom homes and employment have been found by the Society during last year was 2,621; the total cost for railroad fares, clothing, food, salaries, etc., was \$26,304.38; the average cost to the public accordingly for each person sent was \$10.04.* Yet any child placed in an asylum or poor-house costs nearly \$140 a year.

These statistics need no comment. Again, the number who enjoyed the benefit of our "Summer Home" was 4,853; the net expense, deducting cost of construction, was \$7,208.08; the average cost for each child being one dollar and fifty cents. The number of mothers and babies at the Health Home, Coney Island, during the summer was 7,489; the expenses, less cost of construction, were \$8,913.76, or an average cost of one dollar and nineteen cents for each person. Surely this is economical charity.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year, in our six lodging-houses 6,606 different boys and girls; 257,111 meals and 201,997 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and twelve evening schools were 11,638 children, who were taught and partly fed and partly clothed; 2,621 were sent to homes and employment, and restored to friends in both the east and the west; 2,452 were aided with food, medicine, etc., through the "Sick Children's Mission;" 4,853 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Summer Home," at Bath, L. I. (averaging about 400 per week); 7,489 mothers and sick infants were sent to the "Health Home," at Coney Island; 135 girls have been instructed in the use of the

* This average includes the cost of those sent to neighboring places, restored to homes, and those where a portion is paid by the families themselves. To place a child in a good home in the far West costs about \$25, besides the expense for visiting and corresponding.

sewing-machine in the Girls' Temporary Home and the industrial schools, and twenty-four were taught typewriting; \$3,897.35 have been deposited in the penny savings banks. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 35,569.

There have been provided with homes and employment this year:

Boys	1,589
Girls	648
Men	122
Women	262
<hr/>	
Total	2,621
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The following schedule will show the number sent to each State during each month, together with the nationality and parentage:

WHERE SENT.

California	32
Connecticut	35
Colorado	82
Canada	8
Dakota	8
District of Columbia	4
Florida	37
Georgia	1
Illinois	305
Indiana	10
Indian Territory	9
Iowa	98
Kansas	18
Kentucky	12
Maryland	9
Massachusetts	8
Michigan	65
Minnesota	76
Mississippi	5
Missouri	142
Montana	12
Nebraska	71

New York	1,079
New Jersey	151
North Carolina	1
North Dakota	12
Ohio	124
Oklahoma territory.....	8
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	36
Rhode Island	5
South Dakota	7
Tennessee	13
Texas	7
Virginia	12
Washington	15
Wisconsin	67
Wyoming	1
Europe	5
Returned to parents	9
Sent to other institutions	21
<hr/>	
Total	2,621

MONTH.

1891.

November	226
December	227

1892.

January	306
February	264
March	229
April	223
May	238
June	252
July	156
August	179
September	163
October	158

Total	2,621
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PARENTAGE.

Orphans	1,072
Parents	531
Father living	170
Mother living	440
Unknown	24
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Total	2,237
Men	122
Women	262
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Total	2,621
<hr/> <hr/>	

NATIONALITY.

America	1,132
Arabia	1
Australia	28
Armenia	9
Bohemia	142
Cuba	4
Canada	9
China	1
England	81
France	4
Germany	509
Hungary	7
Ireland	163
Italy	28
Norway	7
Poland	81
Russia	344
Roumania	6
Scotland	39
Sweden	26
<hr/>	
Total	2,621
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The following table shows what has been done in emigration in each year since 1853. Aggregate, 97,738.

To February 1, 1854	297
To February 1, 1855	863
To February 1, 1856	936
To February 1, 1857	742
To February 1, 1858	733
To February 1, 1859	779
To February 1, 1860	814
To February 1, 1861	804
To February 1, 1862	884
To February 1, 1863	791
To February 1, 1864	1,034
To February 1, 1865	1,225
To February 1, 1866	1,450
To February 1, 1867	1,664
To February 1, 1868	1,943
To February 1, 1869	2,263
To November 1, 1869 (nine months)	1,930
To November 1, 1870 (one year)	2,757
To November 1, 1871	3,386
To November 1, 1872	3,462
To November 1, 1873	3,701
To November 1, 1874	3,985
To November 1, 1875	4,026
To November 1, 1876	3,989
To November 1, 1877	3,808
To November 1, 1878	3,818
To November 1, 1879	3,713
To November 1, 1880	3,764
To November 1, 1881	3,849
To November 1, 1882	3,957
To November 1, 1883	3,443
To November 1, 1884	3,459
To November 1, 1885	3,140
To November 1, 1886	2,876
To November 1, 1887	2,974

To November 1, 1888	2,721
To November 1, 1889	3,551
To November 1, 1890	2,851
To November 1, 1891	2,825
To November 1, 1892	2,621
Total	97,738

THE LODGING-HOUSES.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL LODGING-HOUSE FOR BOYS, CORNER DUANE AND NEW CHAMBERS STREETS.

(Founded in 1874 by Charles Loring Brace.)

The memorial tablet and medallion for the Brace Memorial Lodging-house has not yet been placed in position, owing to the existing lease of the store in the first floor. The beautiful medallion portrait of the late Charles Loring Brace, the founder of the Children's Aid Society, was presented by Mr. E. P. Fabbri, and is now on exhibition at the Society's office. It will be placed upon the front of the Memorial Lodging-house as soon as the lease of the present tenant expires. The memorial endowment fund, for the support of the lodging-house, now amounts to \$31,600. While this is not enough to support the house, it will materially help toward this end.

Extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent.

It is with much gratification that we report the good results of our labors during the past year. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-nine different boys were registered, and the average nightly attendance was 152. This is not quite as high as the previous year, owing to the large number of boys we have provided with homes and employment; the World's Fair, in Chicago, is also taking a great many boys to the west.

There is such a marked improvement in the character and habits of those who are still with us that it has been a real pleasure to work among them.

Last winter our boys conceived the idea that they could be brought into closer companionship with one another if an associa-

tion of some kind was started. This idea was advisedly encouraged, and on the twenty-fourth of February the "Duane Social and Athletic Club" was organized, with its object — the promotion of the moral, mental and physical condition of its members. Thirty names were registered on the membership list. The different officers, together with a captain of in-and-out-door sports, and a committee on literature and art, were elected. The boys did wisely in choosing Mr. A. P. Johnson as one of their honorary members. We wish to thank this gentleman, in this connection, for his kind encouragement; he has done much in teaching the boys how to elevate themselves. On the fourth of May the association gave its first entertainment, with great success. As we have among our boys some fine singers, a number of good musicians and elocutionists, a humorist and a perfect mimic, we were able to give our guests a delightful entertainment, with but little outside help.

All the boys have been greatly benefited by the exercise received in the gymnasium. The members of the club are especially interested in this room. They have added a great deal to its attractiveness by decorating it with flags and pictures, and by putting in, at their own expense, some rowing-machines, boxing-gloves, swinging-clubs, dumb-bells, etc. A bowling alley or an air-gun gallery would be an acceptable addition to the gymnasium.

Our library at present, is in excellent condition. It is under the care of Otto R. Deicke, one of our boys, who discharges his duty with efficiency. We are glad to report that the taste for good reading matter is daily increasing, and that so many boys are availing themselves of the opportunities which the library affords. We are grateful to our friends and the press, who so kindly supplied us with books, papers, magazines, etc., for our reading-room. There are still some books which are very much needed. In the annexed report of the librarian will be found a list of those which would be most acceptable if procured.

It gives us pleasure to know that so many of our boys are doing well. John Gregory is a perfect genius in devising sketches and making pen portraits. We obtained a place for him with the Fifth Avenue Electrotyping Company, where he had rapidly

advanced; through the kindness of our secretary, he has now secured a position with the Mail and Express, has signed a contract for three years and is earning high wages.

One of our boys called here a short time ago to inform me that he had opened a harness factory in Brooklyn, and was employing several hands. From those sent to the west and south we hear good reports. One boy has an interest in an orange grove, and another an interest in some crop; still another in the south writes that he manufactures shingles and transports them to the north.

The times were very hard on the poor newsboy last winter; as so many were poorly clad, and the weather so severe, we were compelled to make an appeal for clothing through the press. We are very grateful to many kind friends from all over the country for responding so readily, and beg to thank them for the generous supply of warm clothing and shoes sent us.

The average attendance at the night school was eighty-nine. The most diligent scholars received prizes of shirts, shoes, books or money; for these we are indebted to Mr. Hamersley and Mr. Kisel. We must also thank Mr. Johnson for again coming down here once a week to instruct the boys in history.

Our Sunday evening meetings are always pleasant—how can they be otherwise with such interesting speakers as Mr. Kisel, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Johnson to talk to us? To show these gentlemen how much their presence had been appreciated, the boys made a collection and presented each with a beautiful gold pen at the closing meeting.

Tenderheartedness is a true characteristic of this class of boys. To illustrate: Last winter one of our boys was taken sick and sent to the hospital. Shortly after he died; our boys, not wishing him to be buried in Potter's field, made a collection, and gave the poor fellow a decent burial in Calvary cemetery.

We thank Mrs. Astor and Mr. Fliess for the bountiful turkey dinner at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and Col. Brown for his usual Christmas present of warm flannel shirts.

For the entertainments given through the year, and for the numerous donations received, we are indebted to many kind friends.

We must not fail to commend Mr. Paul for the progress the boys have made in music, and for the great improvement there is in the singing.

Four hundred and sixty-two boys were provided with homes and employment. Two hundred and twenty-nine started in business. Eight hundred and forty-three boys deposited \$1,432.84.

During the year 55,195 lodgings and 71,478 meals were provided.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Expenses, including taxes, insurance, etc.....	\$12,397 48
Receipts from all sources (including rent of stores, \$3,400)	8,657 81
	<hr/>
	\$3,739 67
Deduct on account of construction.....	597 81
	<hr/>
Net cost	<u><u>\$3,141 86</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

R. HEIG,
Superintendent.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE BRACE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

(By one of the boys of the lodging-house.)

The librarian takes pleasure in stating that the work of the library for the past year has shown a decided improvement over the previous years, and that the library is now in a satisfactory condition. The amount of cataloguing has been unusually large this year, on account of the reorganization of the library after the death of our beloved secretary, Mr. Charles Loring Brace. Part of his library, 500 books, was sent down to us unclassified, and also some books from the Jones Memorial School. These were all first placed on the shelves, regardless of subject or author. It was then found necessary to classify and thoroughly catalogue these books, and it is gratifying to state that the library is now in as perfect condition as any other library in New York, and in many respects better than some.

Besides the catalogued books, seventy-five bound volumes of magazines are distributed among the boys every night; and by the courtesy of M. W. P. Johnson, and the publishers of the Popular Science Monthly, we were enabled to place on our "Help-yourself Table," about fifty copies of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, and also about forty copies of the Popular Science Monthly.

Our "Help-yourself Table" is always full of interesting literature, and any boy who wishes to do so can take his choice of the books on the table without first making out his library slip, as must be done with all the books on the shelf. The honesty and integrity of the boys of our house is here again exemplified, not one of these books and magazines being lost; on the contrary, boys have brought books themselves and contributed them to the table.

The smaller boys always demand juvenile fiction, and Horatio Alger's books, of which we have only two copies, and also those of Oliver Optic, are the most popular. A full set of books of these authors, placed in the library, would tend strongly to induce the boys to throw away their dime novel literature, which is so freely circulated in New York, and which tends to demoralize a boy's character, and exerts such a pernicious influence on his mind. There is not a boy, who has once commenced reading such trash, who would willingly give it up, unless a substitute were offered him. It should now, in this case, be fully understood that the substitute offered must be superior to the dime novel literature, and still not lose in interesting and startling adventures and situations. It is only after careful and unprejudiced investigation that the librarian recommends the authors mentioned. Some of the larger boys demand popular fiction, and, although we have not as many books of adult fiction as we have of juvenile fiction, there are more books suitable to the tastes of the larger boys than can be found in juvenile fiction for the smaller boys. The addition of the books of a few modern authors would be quite an assistance to the boys who pursue this class of literature.

The most important class of books in the library is, as far as can be observed, the memoirs and biographies of great men. It is to be lamented that we have but very few books of this so

very interesting class in the library. They are in demand, and could be put to excellent use if procured. The same may be said of the books of travel. There are very few boys who do not like to know about foreign countries, and as many of our boys can not obtain admittance to the public free-circulating libraries for want of proper references, they are compelled to go without the literature which men of brains created for their benefit and use.

There comes in the life of every boy a period when he experiences a powerful desire for information and literature which he thinks may benefit him most. This desire is, sad to say, almost generally nipped in the bud, instead of being nourished and reared up to full bloom — sometimes for want of literature, but more frequently from want of good judgment as to what literature would be most beneficial to him. The wants of our boys have been carefully studied by the librarian; indeed, splendid opportunities were offered him for doing so, as he has been one of their number till about a year ago.

Our reference and educational works are in constant demand, and instruct the boys more in one night than a day school can in six. If a complete set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica could be procured, it would, indeed, be a splendid addition to this class.

Our books on science and art have only lately been catalogued, and it is therefore impossible to state whether they are of much interest to the boys or not; but if they gain in favor as rapidly as the Popular Science Monthly did, it is certain that they will be in greater demand than any other books in the library. This class of books being one of the complete sets selected by our kind friend and benefactor of the poor, the late Mr. Brace, is a very fine one indeed.

Our books on history are not up to the times, and we can make good use of some modern books on history that are up to date.

Before closing, we beg to thank Miss E. Sauer, Librarian of the Jackson Square Branch, New York Free Circulating Library, for her kindness in instructions in the mysteries of library work. It is largely due to her suggestions that the library is in as perfect condition as it is. She also mounted the typewritten copies, thereby saving the library quite an item. We also extend thanks to Dr.

Yarnell, of the Young Mens' Institute, who kindly allowed the use of his typewriting machine, upon which most of the typewriting work was done.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Miss E. Sauer, four books and binder; also magazines.

Miss G. L. L. Bates and Miss F. G. Riley, twelve books and games.

Mrs. C. W. Chamberlain, four books.

Messrs. Appleton & Co., forty copies of Popular Science Monthly.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, magazines and games.

Ladies Temperance Society, one year's subscription to Youth's Companion.

Tello d'Aperie, one year's subscription to Sunny Hour.

O. R. A. D., four books.

Jones Memorial School, books.

The librarian begs to thank all those kind friends who sent us books and games, and helped us so well last year, and hopes that they will continue the good work so well begun, and help us to the end. We can always make use of books and magazines, as there is plenty of room on the shelves.

Respectfully submitted.

OTTO R. DEICKE,

Librarian in Charge.

ELIZABETH HOME FOR GIRLS, NO. 307 EAST TWELFTH STREET.

(Erected in 1892 to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Davenport Wheeler, by her family.)

Extract from the annual report of the Matron.

On the afternoon of October 1, 1892, a company of young girls, numbering thirty-eight, passed out of the Girls' Temporary Home, 27 St. Mark's Place, for the last time, on their way to take possession of the commodious new building just completed at 307 East Twelfth street, called the Elizabeth Home for Girls. Soon they were merrily trooping through its wide, airy halls and spacious rooms, singing and hurrahing to their hearts' content for the occasion was such a joyous one they were allowed for a time to give full vent to their enthusiasm. The radiators, the electric bells,

the lavatories, and laundry accommodations, but particularly the grate-fire and the free space of their own sitting-room, filled them with delight and astonishment. This beautiful building, of red brick with sandstone trimmings, occupies a lot forty feet by 100, is four stories high, with basement and large cellar, the latter containing a nicely floored trunk-room, storage-room for over fifty tons of coal, hot-water furnace and a pump to fill the tank. The basement contains two dining-rooms, kitchen, girls' laundry, lavatory and drying-room, also a large ironing, washing and drying-room for custom work, two bath-rooms and closets.

On the first floor the large front room is for typewriting and sewing machine classes. There are also the office, reading-room, reception and fitting-rooms for dressmaking department, and waiting-room for applicants. On the second floor are the Matron's rooms, girls' sitting-room, two dormitories, and bath-room. On the third floor are the dressmaking work-room, five small bedrooms, one dormitory and three single rooms, lavatory and bath-room. On the fourth story are five dormitories, two small bedrooms, and three single rooms intended for lodgers who wish privacy. We feel very proud of our new home, and truly grateful to the kind donors.

Having so recently moved this report will only refer to the work of the past year at the old home, whose hospitable doors were opened to the needy for over twenty-two years, not including the previous work at Canal and Bleecker streets.

During the past year 15,464 lodgings and 50,290 meals were supplied to 289 different lodgers and inmates. The former are girls who seek shelter for a night or more as circumstances require; the latter, those who come to be trained in the industries taught, or who are placed here for care and control. These wayward ones constitute a very interesting feature of the work. They are principally poor, neglected girl orphans or half orphans who have never known loving care or learned self control or obedience to law and order. Thirty-five of this class have been admitted, and twenty-three sent to country homes; two have been returned twice; all the others are reported as doing well.

The dressmaking department is very successful during the busy seasons, but needs more patronage to fill up the dull

months. We hope the new fitting and reception rooms, with Mrs. Burritt's artistic taste, will attract custom. Nineteen years' experience have proved the value of this industry to young girls. Of twenty-two taught this year, fourteen are now earning their living. One has a nice position as lady's maid, highly prized for her dressmaking abilities; another went west, and took the prize at a fair for the neatest sewing. The older pupils are earning from five to nine dollars a week. In the present class is a young Japanese girl, who is held up to the household as a model of politeness; another is a respectable Norwegian, who had taste and ability but no means to support herself while learning, and here finds the opportunity she needs for instruction. Seventy-seven gowns, twenty waists and eight wraps or jackets have been made.

The Domestic Machine Company has kindly given us patterns and the Domestic Monthly and Review, and Mr. J. J. Morse donated both the *L'Art de la Mode* and *Revue de la Mode*, all of which are of a great value to us.

The machine school has trained twenty-five on sewing-machines, twenty-four in typewriting and fifty in hand sewing, darning, etc. Four hundred and twenty-four garments have been made and 287 repaired; ninety pairs of shoes and 752 articles of clothing given to inmates. Having now a wonderfully light room in place of the very dark one at the old home, we expect a great addition to our numbers in this department; in fact, they have commenced to come in already.

The laundry has kept up its reputation for first-class work, and increased in business. Its usefulness to the girls trained there can not be overestimated. Our most unruly element finds a strict disciplinarian but kind friend in our capable and estimable head laundress, to whom they often acknowledge their indebtedness. After a thorough training their work is always considered superior to those hired from outside. Fifty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine pieces have been laundered for customers besides the house washing.

To sum up the work of the year, twenty-two have been trained in dressmaking department, ninety-nine in machine-room,

twenty-four in laundry, thirty-five in housework, 108 have been sent to situations, twenty-eight to employment, forty-one returned to friends and forty-four to other institutions.

The usual entertainments were given — Thanksgiving dinner, by W. Bayard Cutting, with his accustomed liberality; Christmas most generously, by Mrs. Waldorf Astor; an evening's amusement, by Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, sent by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and highly appreciated by the girls; Washington's birthday festivities, by Miss Emily Wheeler, who furnished ice cream, cakes and a bouquet to each girl. This kind friend has also provided for instruction in physical culture, and talks on useful subjects through the winter, being present herself whenever able.

The girls were made patriotic on the Fourth of July by ice cream and cake from Miss Grace Potter, who gave the order for it before she went abroad. Besides these generous friends, we have to thank many kind donors for clothing, fruit, vegetables, books and magazines; Mrs. Haxtun, for furniture; Mrs. Alleyn, for much-needed musical services, and Mr. and Mrs. Fry for kindness to our girls at Bath Beach. Dr. Crampton is still our kind and attentive physician.

Sunday morning services were kept up from November till May. During the summer the older girls attend any church they desire, and the younger ones Sunday school.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses	\$7,703 94
Deduct on account of construction	184 32
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Actual running expenses	\$7,519 62
Receipts	6,387 95
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Net cost	\$1,131 67
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Respectfully submitted.

E. S. HURLEY,

Matron.

EAST SIDE BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, No. 287 EAST BROADWAY.

(Erected in 1880 by Catharine L. Wolfe.)

Annual report of the Superintendent.

In presenting this annual report we hardly realize that it marks the completion of twenty-five years' work in connection with this branch of the Children's Aid Society.

In this quarter of a century, thirteen years of which were spent in the old Rivington street house and twelve years in our present commodious quarters, we have been able to lend a helping hand, in one way or another, to nearly 30,000 homeless boys.

It is a great satisfaction to know that many of this great number, now attained to manhood's prime and engaged in active business life in all parts of the country, gratefully acknowledge that the first impulses which started them on their way to honest industry and success were received while inmates of this lodging-house.

The statistical table which accompanies this report shows that we have cared for, during the year, 852 different boys, with an average nightly attendance of 118.

While we have endeavored in every practical way to elevate the character and promote the comfort of the homeless boys who come to us for shelter and food, we lead them, at the same time clearly to understand that the lodging-house is not a permanent home—that it is a place of sojourn—and that the benefits which we afford are only supplementary to the efforts which all of them are expected to make towards helping themselves.

It will be seen from our table of statistics, that no less than fifty-seven different occupations were followed by the boys of this house last year, yet each successive year diminishes the number of boys who follow street callings, for the reason that full-grown men, chiefly Italians and Hebrews, have largely monopolized their business. This, which, looked at superficially, might be considered a misfortune to the boys, has really militated in their favor, because it has led many of them to adopt the course we have always recommended—that they should learn useful trades.

The small wages offered by employers to begin with formerly deterred the boys from engaging in this kind of work, because they could earn more in peddling small wares and blacking boots;

but now that this field of labor is circumscribed, they fortunately have no alternative than to take up a trade or occupation that will result in their becoming respectable artisans and mechanics, and enable them, when men, to earn comfortable wages.

To these poor, friendless lads, the benefit that such a home as this affords can not be overestimated, for in the beginning of their apprenticeship they rarely earn more than two dollars per week.

At a small cost to the Society, the sanitary condition of the house has been improved, and is characterized by all visitors as one of the model boys' lodging-houses of the city, and we are thankful to be able to state that there have been no serious cases of sickness during the year.

We regret to have to report that the boys of the house have sustained a great loss in the death of their old and devoted friends, Mr. Edgar S. Auchincloss and Mr. James T. Smith. For nearly twenty years Mr. Auchincloss took a warm, personal interest in the night school, and each winter furnished prizes of clothing and shoes to boys most regular in attendance, excellent in deportment, and particularly to those who, during the term, showed a marked improvement in their handwriting.

While Mr. Smith had been unwearied in his faithful attendance at the Sunday meetings, where his earnest, practical advice, we feel assured, has been instrumental in elevating the character of many boys.

The attendance at the Sunday evening meetings has been remarkably large, every inmate of the house almost invariably being present. Surrounded as they are by beautiful growing plants and flowers, which have always been a most pleasing characteristic of this lodging-house, and which can not fail to exercise a refining influence, the excellent behavior, fine singing, neat appearance of the boys, and the earnest attention paid by them to those by whom they were addressed, always called forth unqualified commendation of speakers and visitors.

The death of the friends alluded to, and the absence, owing to ill health and other causes, of former devoted friends, make it necessary to call attention to the fact that we are greatly in need of the services of gentlemen who will volunteer to devote an occa-

sional Sunday evening to the instruction of these boys, by giving them a short, sensible, practical talk. Their personal presence alone would be most helpful, by showing these lads that they are not altogether friendless, because men of character and standing are enough interested in their welfare to leave their own pleasant and congenial surroundings for their benefit.

Our late beloved and honored secretary has frequently said to us: "What a responsibility is yours — coming in constant personal contact with this cruel element of friendless and uncared-for youth, laboring in an apparently obscure way; yet no preacher in this great city has a better opportunity of uplifting humanity than one whose life is spent in this field, where young lives are formed and influenced by your daily teaching and example!" As time goes on we more and more realize the importance of our work, but we earnestly desire the encouragement and co-operation of outside friends, particularly in helping to conduct these Sunday meetings.

Most of the boys, not actively engaged in the evenings, attended the night school, and the fortnightly Thursday "Musicales" were greatly enjoyed by them.

In closing this report we most thankfully acknowledge, in behalf of the boys, the usual bountiful Thanksgiving dinner provided for the past twenty-two years by their good friend and trustee of the Society, Mr. Henry E. Hawley. A sumptuous Christmas dinner was given them by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has provided it for some years past.

Messrs. W. L. and A. L. Smith have continued their support of the "Boys' Business Fund," out of which many boys receive timely assistance during the year.

Total number of boys during the year.....	852
Total number of boys provided with homes and work,	108
Total number of boys started in business.....	158
Total number of boys restored to friends.....	37
Total number of boys depositors in savings banks....	225
Total amount of boys' savings for the year.....	\$827 50
Average attendance at night school.....	40
Amount received from boys for lodgings and meals..	\$3,927 60
Total number of lodgings furnished.....	42,325
Total number of meals furnished.....	50,199

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses (including insurance, taxes, etc.).....	\$11,157 63
Total receipts from boys for lodgings and meals.....	3,927 60
	<hr/>
	\$7,230 03
Deduct on account of construction.....	298 19
	<hr/>
Net cost.....	\$6,931 84
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CALDER.

Superintendent.

THE EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET LODGING-HOUSE, 247 EAST FORTY-
FOURTH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE.

(Erected in 1888 by Morris K. Jesup, Esq.)

On January first, Captain W. H. Mathews, after many years of faithful service, resigned his position as superintendent of this lodging-house. Mr. Francis S. Child, a son of Professor Child, of Harvard college, has accepted the responsibilities of this position. Mr. Child has long been interested in humanitarian labors among boys, and has entered upon his duties with enthusiasm.

Extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent.

The past year has been one of keen interest and enjoyment. We have received most kind encouragement and help from all sides, and great assistance has been rendered by the "Friendly Aid," a society of noble workers, who have done much to make our house as popular as it now is. They have presented us with numerous magazines of the best kind, such as St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, Scribner's, Harper's, Illustrated London News, Century, etc., etc., as well as books and games and pictures, thus enabling us to make our rooms at night attractive enough to keep most of our boys out of the streets, and away from the low theaters and other dens of vice. Also every Tuesday, through April, May, and part of June, after the evening school had closed for the year, the "Friendly Aid" gave musical and other entertainments in which the boys took an equal part by singing, speaking pathetic

pieces, and dancing clogs and jigs, to the great enjoyment of every one present. One especially, given by Mr. King, when the famous Murry brothers performed their marvelous programme, will long be remembered as a rare treat. Another very delightful evening was spent at a stereopticon show, given to both school and lodging-house, through the kindness of Miss Laura Billings.

By the generous liberality of Manager Young, sixty delighted boys were taken to Barnum's circus last spring, without a single mishap, not even when two or three boys thrust their hands up an elephant's trunk to feel what the inside might be like.

One of the most enjoyable occasions to the boys was the splendid Christmas dinner given to them by their always kind friend, Mr. W. E. Dodge.

On Easter Mrs. Dodge remembered our boys by a most lovely gift of lilies and other plants.

As in our opinion, it is very important to teach our boys to be patriotic, great pains were taken to mark, by special notice, each national holiday. On Washington's birthday a friend provided four musicians (a harp, two violins and a violincello), which, with **the piano**, and a vocal accompaniment from the boys, lantern and flag decorations, a number of distinguished guests, and plenty of nuts and Ridley's candy, it was a great success. On the Fourth of July the whole outside of the building was dressed in bunting, shields, stars and flags, and illuminated at night by lanterns, red, white and blue lights, red and green fire, triangle wheels, etc., a very great crowd assembling to witness it; and inside, through the kindness of a Boston lady, the boys enjoyed a supper of ice cream and cake.

During the Columbian anniversary the house was adorned inside and outside with flags, bunting, and with portraits of Columbus, and on Sunday night our chaplain, Mr. Vernon, preached an excellent sermon on "Columbus and Perseverance." The attendance at service ran up to fifty-two. A number of very delightful talks were given during the year by the Rev. T. C. Williams, Mr. W. E. Dodge, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Rev. E. J. Herrick, and others.

During the spring Mr. Vernon held a Bible class on Monday evenings for such boys as cared to belong. He began with eight boys, increased to twelve, and then fourteen, taking up the Gospel

of St. Mark in comparison with the others, and illustrated by colored pictures and photographs. The boys were interested, and most of them took pains to learn their lessons. At the end of the term the boys were examined, and one of them who wrote a really good dissertation received a prize.

The evening school, under the excellent supervision of Mr. Anger, was well attended. His talks on geography and natural history were much appreciated, and his spelling contests were very popular. A number of object-talks were given during the winter, immediately after evening school, on whatever subjects the boys were particularly interested in, and Mr. Bullard, Mrs. Briant and Miss Hastings gave private instruction to the brighter boys during afternoons and evenings.

Every afternoon, after 3 o'clock, the audience-room has been open for reading and quiet games, presided over on week days by Miss Hastings; while on Sundays kind members of the "Friendly Aid" have read aloud to the boys and shown them pictures. During the summer, through the kindness of Mrs. Dodge, we are enabled to keep the reading-room open four mornings and afternoons in the week.

Many repairs, especially in the plumbing and steam-fitting, have greatly improved our building, and a new system of sanitation has been introduced. The health of the house has been remarkably good; not one case of infectious or contagious disease, and no deaths have occurred. Our most excellent physician, Dr. C. E. Bruce, has attended our boys. Medicines and apparatus were generously provided by the great kindness of Mr. R. H. Ewart.

There were 20,286 meals provided. Of these, 15,529 were paid for, and 4,751 were free. As much variation in the food as possible was given, and plenty of it.

Of the 691 different boys registered during the year, 455 were orphans. The average nightly attendance for the year was sixty-six; the largest number of boys sleeping in the house any one night during the spring, ninety-five.

Forty-two boys were started in business in the city; twenty-five boys were provided with homes and employment in the north, west and south; thirty-two boys ran away and were restored to their friends.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses (including insurance, taxes, etc).....	\$8,157 90
Total receipts	1,917 94
	<hr/>
	\$6,239 96
Deduct on account of construction.....	521 50
	<hr/>
Net cost	<u><u>\$5,718 46</u></u>

CRIPPLED BOYS' BRUSH SHOP.—FINANCIAL REPORT.

Total receipts, from sales.....	\$1,214 06
Total receipts, from donations and other sources	1,300 63
	<hr/>
	\$2,514 69
Total expenses.....	2,485 21
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	<u><u>\$29 48</u></u>

We wish, in closing, to thank all the officers of the Society and our many friends for all their kindness during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS S. CHILD,

Superintendent.

TOMPKINS SQUARE LODGING-HOUSE, No. 295 EAST EIGHTH STREET.

(Erected in 1886 by Mrs. Robert L. Stuart.)

Extract from the annual report of the Superintendent.

The work of the boys' lodging houses is developing, advancing, and keeping in touch with other phases of philanthropic work. It has often been said that in the organizations of the Children's Aid Society, such free play was given to the different parts of its machinery that it has been easy to adapt its work to the varying demands, which the sometimes altered condition of those for whose benefit the society was instituted make necessary.

Originally, owing to deficient means financially, and otherwise, a rude bunk, and a very plain, but comfortable room where the houseless, half frozen, and but scantily fed boy might be cared for and protected, were readily accepted for the time being at least as a happy solution of a difficult problem.

As the years ran on, and the conception of the possibilities such labors afforded when directed towards the accomplishments of the ends in view became more distinct, better and improved facilities were added to those already existing. At each successive step the actual endeavor was always the reclamation and the implanting of such traits of character as were likely to permanently influence the lives of the street boys of this and other cities.

In the Tompkins Square Lodging-house, a memorial to that noble-minded woman, the late Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, we are endeavoring to carry into practice some of the plans to which indirect reference has been made.

The idea that the boys' lodging-houses are in reality boys' hotels, is familiar to many; but now when so much is being made of the social side of life in all efforts of a deterrent and reformatory nature, and when what may be termed the club idea dominates in every understanding, we are seeking to utilize all the opportunities within our control, so that these features may be included to a degree at least in our plans.

To this end we are making more of the newspapers and periodicals than formerly. It is our aim to provide special and better conveniences for those who are willing to devote a portion of their time to their perusal. Our reading room, as we term it, is furnished with a much more liberal supply of reading matter than at any previous time. We are also seeking to interest the boys in a larger variety of games, and are striving to afford them better opportunities for such sources of amusement. There are books, of course, for those who may be willing or who can be persuaded to read them, a good variety and numerous enough, although late publications suitable for boys would be gladly received.

The aim and uppermost thought in all of these endeavors is to make the lodging-house sufficiently attractive to offset, in some measure at least, the allurements furnished by the streets and those places which line so many thoroughfares, bright, with many colored lights but loathsome, because of the vileness of those who may always be found there.

In addition to the instrumentalities already referred to, the night school, which, if properly appreciated, might be of so much benefit, offers instruction to all from November to March; we hope, during the coming season, to make this department increasingly efficient.

I ought not to omit mention of the fact that Mr. D. Willis James, as has been his custom, since the lodging-house has had a name, defrayed all the expenses incurred in the purchase of papers, games and periodicals, and for interest paid to boys having money in the lodging-house bank.

The children of the day school were also supplied with warm dinners during the winter by Mr. James, and in countless ways the poor of the neighborhood were made glad by his liberality.

The Thanksgiving dinner to the inmates of the lodging-house was also the gift of Mr. James. Mr. W. Bayard, Mr. D. H. McAlpin, Mr. Jos. Larocque, and a few other friends whose names are given under the usual acknowledgments provided the Christmas feast.

The Sunday night meetings were held from November until the last of April. Mr. James, whose presence we always welcome, was able to meet with us and address the boys more frequently than during the previous season.

The hour set apart on Sabbath evenings during the winter, for a simple religious service, forms a fitting complement to all the other labors undertaken on behalf of these neglectful and neglected boys; be the number in attendance many or few, it may be said, with almost absolute certainty, that while they are under the quieting and elevating influences of such a service, they can receive no harm, but, on the contrary, any exercise in which they participate has a tendency to soften and refine their nature, and to quicken their conscience. Who can estimate the probable good that may have been accomplished by means of such a simple Sunday night meeting, held in the boys' lodging-houses, from the beginning of their history. When I recall the noble men who have taken part in such services, some of whom are still with us to give sound counsel and instruct us in nobler ways of living, and others whose voices are now silent forever, I am compelled to believe that much that has been uttered by all of them in perfect

sincerity, not only still lives in the memory of those who were listeners, but has been productive of good. The altered lives of many, now grown to manhood, who sat before them as boys, would, doubtless, if we but knew them now, confirm the correctness of this opinion.

Number of different boys registered.....	1,086
Number of lodgings furnished.....	28,177
Number of meals furnished.....	17,522
Number of depositors in bank.....	74
Amount deposited.....	\$277 76

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses.....	\$6,464 01
Total receipts.....	2,811 86
	<hr/>
	\$3,652 15
Deduct on account of construction.....	437 37
	<hr/>
Net cost.....	\$3,214 78

Respectfully submitted.

M. DUPUY,
Superintendent.

THE WEST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE NO. 400 SEVENTH AVENUE, CORNER
WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

(Erected in 1884 by John J. Astor.)

Extracts from annual report of the Superintendent.

The year just closing has been a most favorable one to the West Side Lodging-house. The boys have contributed more toward their own support than in any previous year of the existence of the house, save in 1885, when the receipts were somewhat larger.

The average attendance has increased from eighty-nine boys in the year 1891 to 100 boys in 1892.

The number of meals furnished the boys has increased from 40,305 in 1891 to 47,336, and the number of lodgings from 32,613 has increased to 36,649.

The receipts from lodgings and meals in 1891 were \$4,070.78. In 1892 the receipts were \$4,550.86, or a gain of \$480.08.

There were 7,952 free meals and 3,977 free lodgings given, and our total expenses were \$576.65 less than those of the previous year.

The appearance of several of our rooms has been greatly improved by a fresh coat of paint. The desks in the school-room were varnished, adding much to the cheerfulness of the rooms. The roof was thoroughly repaired and painted, and the same treatment given the fire-escape. All of the repairs, including painting, tinning, plumbing, frescoing, have been done by ourselves. This is made possible by the efficiency of my assistants, Mr. G. N. Bogardus and E. Hedges.

An industrial branch has recently been added to our house. Our job printing office is yet in its infancy; we trust ere many months pass we can rightfully claim the patronage of our friends by the quality of our work and the promptness of its execution. The "Henrietta School" very kindly gave us the use of a Gordon press, and the type and furniture of that office.

A temporary loan of \$300 was made to purchase more type and furniture.

In the few weeks that we have had the printing office without employing a regular printer, about 50,000 impressions have been made, including business cards, letter-heads, statements, etc. We expect to employ a good patient, practical printer, who will teach several of our school and lodging-house boys the mystery of typography. Our enthusiasm in the line of printing has gone so far that preparations are being made to soon issue a modest periodical with the comprehensive title, "Work Among Children."

Quite a large portion of my time has been spent in placing out and visiting children in the far west, but so careful has been the management of those in charge during my absence that the house has been in a state of healthful growth during the entire year.

Our Sunday evening services have been of a very interesting nature. With great regularity Messrs. James K. Gracie and Douglas Robinson, Jr., have had charge of this important part of our work.

The plain explanation of the word, combined with the practical talks given, have borne fruit easily discernable to those concerned in the management of the boys. Sometimes it seems that the boys do not appreciate the kind feelings that others have for them, and the great interest that is shown in them, but our boys have proven that the opposite to this is true in presenting Mr. Gracie with a very fine Oxford edition of the bible, and Mr. Robinson with a gold-headed ebony cane, with his name engraved on it.

Fine dinners were provided the boys on Thanksgiving, Christmas and in the spring, through the kindness and generosity of Messrs. Jas. K. Gracie, Douglas Robinson, Jr., Philip S. Miller, W. E. Roosevelt, F. Delano Weekes and their friends.

At Christmas each boy was given a new flannel shirt and a "shoe fund," raised by Mr. Robinson, by which any boy can purchase, at one-half the wholesale price, a good substantial pair of shoes.

We desire to thank Mr. Charles Deacon and the employes of the Stock Exchange for the fine entertainment given, and also Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt for his kindness in sending Mr. Marshall P. Wilder to give the boys an evening of "fun."

To our many friends who have remembered us in any manner — in thought, word or deed — we tender our heartfelt thanks.

EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses	\$8,020 60
Total receipts	4,551 41
	<hr/>
	\$3,469 19
Deduct on account of construction.....	239 63
	<hr/>
Net cost	\$3,229 56

Respectfully submitted.

B. W. TICE,
Superintendent.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Annual report of the Superintendent.

The history of the last school year has been very similar, in its general features, to those which have preceded it. We have continued the use of the most approved methods of modern teaching and, as a consequence, have seen a steady advancement on the part of the pupils. Never was the prospect brighter or the results more satisfactory than at present.

We have this year added three new buildings to our number, which has so increased our facilities for school instruction that more and better work is being done in those particular fields than could possibly have been done before.

For the Cottage Place School this has been truly a jubilee year. They entered with shouts of joy the new building which had been so beautifully prepared for them in Sullivan street. The large, airy, sunny rooms are in themselves an inspiration to both teachers and pupils. It is in a neighborhood where the poor abound, and where they fully appreciate such a blessing. The enrollment has already past the 400 mark, and two new teachers have been made necessary to meet the increasing demand. It must be a source of highest gratification to the kind-hearted donors to see their hopes for its success so quickly and abundantly fulfilled.

The Fourth Ward and Avenue B schools have left their cramped and unwholesome quarters, and found comfortable and permanent homes. Upon entering their new homes, kindergarten classes were started, which have now grown so large that assistants are necessary in caring for the children enrolled in these departments.

The Beach Street School, without having changed its location, is also rapidly increasing, and extending its benefits to perhaps a larger number than ever before in its history.

It has been growing in numbers for the past year, and now it has become necessary to establish a kindergarten class with fifty or seventy-five pupils as a beginning. It covers an important

field and is doing an excellent work. The West Side School in Thirty-second street, under its efficient board of managers and faithful teachers, is doing an excellent work. Mrs. John Steward, Jr., continues to supply hot dinners for the children. Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, though contributing largely to the current expenses, yet supports a cooking class for both boys and girls. The Misses Schuyler continue the sewing department, and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Waldo and Mr. Cabot, though not members of the board of managers, contribute largely to the benevolent fund. We can not be too thankful for the interest these kind friends are taking in the continued prosperity of the school, and the large share they take in making it a success.

The other schools, under the care of efficient principals, and with devoted teachers, continued to do a glorious work, and are worthy the highest commendation. The various branches of industrial work and manual training, connected with our schools, have been resumed, and are making commendable progress.

No little encouragement has been given us by the presence and material aid of the various friends of our schools, and we hope to merit their continued interest for the future.

The statistics are as follows:

Industrial schools (twenty one day schools, eleven night schools).

Number of teachers employed.....	139
Number of children taught — 6,381 boys, 5,257 girls; total	11,638
Daily average attendance	4,898
Number of volumes in school libraries.....	4,543
Number of children taught in sewing-machine classes,	110
Number of garments made.....	2,568
Number of garments given out.....	9,754
Number of pairs of shoes given out.....	3,332
Number of children sent to places.....	38
Number of children sent to public schools.....	748
Number of children whose parents are drunkards...	746

Number of children who beg or have been begging..	343
Number of children depositors in schools' savings banks	369
Amount saved by children in schools' savings banks,	\$850 49

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. STOCKWELL,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WEST SIDE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, No. 400
SEVENTH AVENUE.

(Erected in 1884 by John Jacob Astor.)

The Secretary's annual report.

It is gratifying to be able to report another year of successful work. The names of 244 children were registered at the opening of the school in September, and the number of scholars increased in November to 309. The hot dinners, at the cost of two and a half cents per head, were provided as usual. It is touching to note the mental and physical influence of these dinners upon the often half-starved children. One little boy comforted his mother, who was obliged to send him supperless to bed, by telling her not to grieve, for he had the school dinner to look forward to, and so could wait. On Thanksgiving day an appropriate feast was given, and an extra dinner was also served at Christmas, in connection with the Christmas tree.

The new feature of the year was the boys' cooking class, the school paper, and the salute of the national colors.

The interest of the boys in preparing simple dishes exceeded even that of the girls, and the enthusiasm of the young chefs led them to follow their sisters' example, and to give, in May, a luncheon which was a most creditable proof of their winter's work.

The salute of the flag was in accordance with Col. Balch's laudable wish to introduce a system of patriotic education in the Aid Society's schools. At 9 o'clock every morning the

scholars marched into the large recitation-room, stood facing the flag mounted over the teacher's desk, and, with extended hands and clear voices, repeated:

"We give our heads and our hearts to our country. One country, one language, one flag!"

If the memory of this salute lingers long in the hearts of those who have once heard it, surely the children who join in it can never forget it, and it seems almost impossible to overestimate its good influence upon the minds of the little foreigners whose names are on the records of the West Side School.

In connection with patriotism, it is appropriate to speak gratefully of the kindness of the Association of Sons and Daughters of Veterans of the A. S. Williams Post, G. A. R., who, in return for the children's many gifts of flowers to the post on past Decoration days, propose to give, on the thirty-first of October of the present year, for the pleasure of the school, an entertainment consisting of tableaux and music.

The idea of the school paper originated with the superintendent, Mr. Tice, who expects in a short time to issue the first number. A press has been procured, and the paper will be printed at the school. Among its contributors will be those at the west who have been rescued from the streets and emigrated by the Aid Society. The articles sent can hardly fail to interest and help the children now in the Society's schools, and it is to be hoped that many may be found who will be willing to subscribe to the paper, and, by increasing its circulation, add to the good and stimulating influence these articles will doubtless exert. The name of the paper will be "Work Among Children," and Miss Haight has been most appropriately appointed editor.

The annual examination by Mr. Brace and Mr. Stockwell took place in February, and the scholars received many words of commendation from the examiners.

During the summer, excursions for the boys and for some of their mothers were greatly enjoyed. One hundred and twenty-two girls spent a fortnight at the Home at Bath, where they showed the good results of Miss Baker's lessons in singing, being the only children at the Home who could master a certain difficult G-sharp in the morning hymn.

The gift of a book of tickets, issued by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, enabled the teachers to keep many families who would otherwise have remained in want.

In recording the death of Mr. Edward Coster, it is but fitting to speak most gratefully of his thoughtfulness for the welfare of the school, and of his generosity in many contributions to the lending library.

The managers again desire to express their appreciation of the earnest endeavors of the teachers, and to acknowledge, with many thanks, the kindness shown to the children in donations of clothing and money. The aid and encouragement of those who are in any way interested in the school are most necessary to carry on the work, and the managers trust that they will be freely given during the coming year.

ALICE D. SEWARD,

Secretary.

October, 1892.

Board of managers of the West Side Industrial School.—President, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris; Vice-President, Mrs. Beverly Robinson; Treasurer, Mrs. Richard H. Derby; Secretary, Mrs. Alice D. Seward.

Managers.—Miss Bunker, Mrs. Bache Emmet, Mrs. B. F. Lee, Miss Newbold, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Mary N. Edgar, Mrs. John P. March, Miss Mary D. Pell, Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Julia Livingston, Miss Eva V. C. Morris, Mrs. Oscar E. Schmidt.

FIFTY-SECOND STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NO. 573 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

Extract from the annual report of the Principal.

During the past year the influence and usefulness of this school has extended in many directions not before reached.

The insufficient provisions for the school population of this locality has helped to keep our class-rooms full, and compelled us to send large numbers of applicants away because our rooms would hold no more.

Our record shows that 573 pupils have been registered; that our actual average attendance has been 274 daily; that 175 have been transferred to the public schools, and that some have gone to work again after a few weeks of attendance in school.

Two hundred and fifty visits have been made upon the sick and delinquent pupils; 375 garments have been cut and made; 600 garments given away; 105 pairs of shoes provided. By a system of employment many of the shoes given out have been paid for in work for the school. This has maintained the self-respect of the families, and held in check the spirit of pauperizing tendencies of too easy relief.

From 100 to 110 children have shared daily in the lunches of bread and syrup. We know of children who were sent to school without breakfast, who at noon were so hungry they would devour every crust left by other children.

The health of all has been promoted by this kind relief.

The sick and destitute have made large demands upon us. The want of steady employment, as well as the worthless habits of the parents, has caused much distress. The sympathies of all the teachers and their friends have often been enlisted to provide for the suffering families.

The Girl's Evening School provides for about fifty of the younger girls working in the different mills about us. Often these girls have been sent to work before they have had schooling enough to make them intelligent readers even of easy stories.

They are glad to avail themselves of the advantages of the school, and make studious, faithful pupils.

A circle of King's Daughters from Mt. Morris Baptist Church kindly provided Christmas gifts for the evening school, and also the money for the prizes and the ice cream enjoyed at the class of the school.

The thirteenth of May was made memorable to us by a very delightful afternoon entertainment given to twenty of the older children by Mrs. William A. Dorsheimer. Mrs. Dorsheimer invited the children to her home on Washington Heights, and let them play on the lawn and gather flowers until not one was left in the inclosure. After refreshments the children paid their respects

to the Hamilton trees, and returned home with their hands full of butter-cups and dandelions as happy as children could possibly feel. It was a most delightful outing.

Thus the year has been full of activity and progress.

Very sincerely.

ELECTA R. BISHOP,

Principal.

ITALIAN SCHOOL, LEONARD STREET.

(Founded by Messrs. Fabbri and others.)

Annual report of the Superintendent.

Superficial observers seem to entertain the impression that the poor Italian immigrants remain passive to American surroundings, and settle down together in separate localities as a foreign body in the community. The opinion also seems to prevail that these immigrants come to this country with the fixed purpose of hoarding money and returning to their native land. Appearances may tend to justify such impressions, but even a slight acquaintance with the work that the Children's Aid Society has been doing for thirty-seven years among the children of this class will lead to quite a different conclusion. Soon after the late secretary, Mr. C. L. Brace, had laid the foundation of the Children's Aid Society, he turned his attention to the poor Italian children, whom he thought to be in no way inferior to those of other nationalities in moral and intellectual capacities. The result more than verified his expectations, and he lived to see thousands passing from the school to honorable and industrial pursuits. Thousands of these to-day are worthy citizens, and not a few of them are prosperous manufacturers and real estate owners. Nostalgia may cause some of the parents to go back, but their children, if not wholly dependent on the parents, remain, and naturally assimilate with the American community. All that was and is required is to offer them such opportunities as are presented by this and similar schools. That they realize and appreciate the advantages so practically placed before them, is evidenced by the readiness with which they avail of them.

For the scholastic year just closed, we have registered 847, and 432 for the day and evening sessions respectively, with a daily average of 414 for the former and 245 for the later. Taking into consideration the thousand and more who attend other schools of the Children's Aid Society in our vicinity, it would seem as if the poor parents did not neglect the education of their offspring. There are over 200 in the kindergarten, necessitating the employment of four teachers. The cooking class which, thanks to the benevolence of Mr. Wm. C. Osborn, we have been able to establish has now over sixty girls, and it interesting to hear them exchange comments about the result of their experiments at home.

Mrs. E. P. Fabbri kindly continues her benefactions, and is daily remembered by hundreds of poor hungry children for whom she provides hot meals.

We are also glad to report the continued interest of Mrs. J. P. Morgan in our school, and are thankful for her multiform assistance.

The salutation of the flag, as suggested by Col. Balch, is looked upon by the scholars, by the boys especially, with hearty favor.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. CERQUA,
Superintendent.

RHINELANDER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NO. 350 EAST EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.

(Erected in 1890 by the Misses Rhinelanders.)

Extract from the report of the Principal.

About a year and a half ago we took possession of this beautiful building, the gift of Miss Rhinelanders, who had so thoughtfully planned and designed it as to afford us every convenience that we required for the various departments we desired to open.

With all these advantages and funds generously provided for us by kind and thoughtful friends, we have been able to organize and carry on, aside from the regular school curriculum, a most successful work in industrial branches.

Our commodious and cheerful kindergarten room also answers admirably for a cooking class and dining-room; and here, on two afternoons of the week a class of twelve girls from the higher classes of the day school are taught to cook a substantial meal, with occasional delicacies, after which they arrange the tables and sit down to eat the meal they have prepared, being taught at the same time how to serve and wait upon the tables, which instruction will prove valuable in case they desire to become domestics when they are older.

Similar lessons were given on one evening a week to larger girls, who worked during the day, and they most thoroughly appreciated this privilege.

The mother of one of these girls said to me last winter: "You don't know, Miss Pascal, how much you are doing for our girls! When they are young and at school we can not teach them to cook, and as soon as they leave school they work in shops or stores all day, and when they come home at night it is too late to assist in preparing a meal; so that when they marry, in many cases, they do not know how to cook a steak; but you are going to help the girls of this neighborhood, and I know the mothers will be most grateful to you."

Another beautiful large room, which is used as a sewing, calisthenic and drill-room by the day scholars, was also occupied one evening of each week by these larger girls as a dressmaking department; and they did good work in it last year, some of them developing quite a taste for the art. Then our carpentry classes have a large, light room on the top floor, and two lessons were given each week in this department, one of these to boys from neighboring grammar schools.

We hope to resume work in all these departments this winter, and to double our number of classes, as we have applications sufficient to do so, all the former scholars wishing to return, and many desiring the privilege of bringing a friend with them. The first to help us in this work last winter was Miss Lent, and some of her friends, who kindly gave an entertainment to raise a fund for a cookery class. Other friends subscribed, and then Miss Rhinelander most generously assumed the entire expense of

fitting up the carpentry and dressmaking departments, and for carrying on the work in all these branches for the balance of the school year. Success was thus assured us. On one occasion the day cookery class invited the boys of the carpenter class to partake of their dinner, foregoing that pleasure themselves, thus taking a lesson in self-denial and entertaining at the same time.

We endeavor to make our little folks enjoy seeing others happy. Our "Band of Mercy" lessons and meetings help us in this. It is most interesting to hear, at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, what our scholars have done to give happiness to some one less fortunate than they.

The handsome flag which floats in front of our building each day was purchased by our scholars last March, each one earning the ten cents that he or she contributed towards it by some actual work, and the graduation class of '92 made the pretty silk flag that is used for the salutation. What more is required to prove that the scholars of Rhinelander School are "little American citizens," and that they are proud of the title?

Still we have had further proofs, as upon the occasion of the Columbus festivities, when we saw the grand military procession from the stand which Miss Rhinelander so generously erected for us and others; the intense interest they displayed in the G. A. R. veterans and their war-stained and tattered flags were convincing evidences that they knew the meaning of "patriotism."

I can not refrain from speaking of one other visitor. He was one of the assistant superintendents of the board of education, who made an examination of our school last week, and at its conclusion wrote in our "Visitors' Registry Book," "A Model School." which shows we have not worked in vain.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET P. PASCAL.

Principal.

THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NO. 272 SECOND STREET.

Extracts from the annual report of the Principal.

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Among the many incidents that might be brought to your notice, is the fact that we have had over 100 cases of illness among the pupils during the year. Measles and whooping-cough have been so prevalent. Doctors and medicine have been sent whenever needed.

Among the many sad cases is one that is very pitiful. The father of the family is in one of the city asylums for the insane. The mother is a tobacco stripper, and earns from three to three and a half dollars per week. She has five children; the eldest 14, undersized, frail, timid. He goes with a street fruit vender, and earns very little. The girls, 12 and 13, both small, have taken care of the house and the baby, alternating in their attendance at school until the baby was 3, when they brought him with them. They have suffered from the extreme heat of the past summer, and when school opened this fall were hardly able to begin. The insufficiency of food, I think, causes a great deal of their suffering.

Some little children in Plainfield, N. J., became interested in them and made a little fair, which they conducted themselves. The money thus obtained they sent to this poor family, and with it we bought meat for them twice a week for several weeks. The butcher heard the story, and gave a large amount of meat for the money. The sparkling eyes of the little girl of 7, when meat was mentioned, told a sad story of want. In spite of their poverty and miserable surroundings, the children and the two poor rooms, at the top of a rear tenement, are kept clean. In another place the mother was ill in bed. A little girl of 10 was doing the work, and taking care of the mother and a little child of 2 years. The father is intemperate, and the family, deprived of the mother's support during her sickness, were suffering for food. Suitable food was provided for the mother and children. One hundred and nineteen and one-half Willet street is a badly kept alley, in a badly kept street. We have a number of children from there, and all of them are pale and sickly looking. In one of the houses a man is

dying of consumption. His little boy of 5 has the germs already developed in his frail body. Thinking of this place, I recall what Charles Dickens says: "Vainly attempt to think of any simple plant or wholesome weed that, set in this fetid bed, could have its natural growth, or put its leaves forth to the sun as God designed it."

Our manual work has been carried on successfully. The wood carving has not been so elaborate because the children are younger but they have been very happy in doing simpler work.

We wish, through you, to thank our friends who remembered us so kindly at Christmas-tide.

Yours very truly.

E. ROBERTSON,

Principal.

THE WEST SIDE ITALIAN SCHOOL NO. 24 SULLIVAN STREET.

Extracts from the annual report of the Principal.

* * * * *

The degree of confidence we have attained for our school in its different departments of instruction is strongly manifested by the growth in numbers since our opening. We have filled our school building to its full complement, and our efforts have since been sadly handicapped by lack of room to introduce new departments, such as a kindergarten class for our tiny pupils, a cooking class for the larger girls, and some sort of manual training for the larger boys.

We have in school at present two children, twins — the one a deaf mute, the other afflicted with hip disease. Their mother is a widow, and her only support is derived from picking out the colored threads from rags, for which she is paid not enough to buy even bread for her children. These two little ones came to us wearing nothing but an old undergarment and worn-out calico dress — had neither shoes nor stockings. The look of surprise and delight which their faces assumed when we clothed them even to giving each a hat (an unknown article of dress to them), was touching in the extreme, and fully compensated us for all

the trouble we experienced in getting together the outfits. These children, with many others, have no food during the day except what we give them. I could relate other instances of suffering fully as harrowing, but these I have mentioned will serve to show how much of the missionary spirit is required in our work, and what we are endeavoring to do in "His Name."

To our kind benefactress, Mrs. D. Willis James, who supplied the school with warm dinners during the winter, we would again tender our sincerest gratitude. The meal, which is a most substantial one, is eaten with a rare appetite, and it is impossible in words to show to so generous a friend our keen appreciation of her bounty.

To Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, who has for some years, even when in the most delicate health, remembered these little ones at Christmas-tide, and made every girl's heart throb with joy at the sight of a doll which was to be her very own, we owe many thanks.

Through the generosity of Miss Rhinelander our children witnessed the parades, etc., of the "Columbian Celebration." Their surprise and delight were unbounded, and they have not yet ceased telling of all they saw on those two memorable days.

To the other kind friends who so gladly contributed to our Christmas celebration I would return our grateful thanks. These entertainments are anticipated for a whole year, and I feel sure that the realization last Christmas was fully equal to the anticipation, for we had a most delightful festival, and every child was made happy and more comfortable by the gifts of clothing, etc., which the money donated enabled us to purchase.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH T. ALLEYN,

Principal.

THE SUMMER CHARITIES.

THE HEALTH HOME, WEST CONEY ISLAND.

(Founded in 1882 by D. Willis James, Esq.)

Extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Health Home.

The season of 1892 has been, in some respects, quite remarkable. It passed quickly and pleasantly away, and the good accomplished, whether much or little, is now a matter of record. Nature herself seemed to be in sympathy with our efforts, for we have less sea fog and fewer stormy days than we remember in the experience of the past six years, and all this has ministered greatly to the comfort and restoration of the sick. The opening day, July fifth, found a large number as usual, awaiting permission to leave their cramped and unwholesome quarters which they call home, for the clear, cool, stimulating sea breeze at the Health Home. The almost unparalleled heat of July and August, as was to be expected, produced a corresponding degree of discomfort and sickness among the tenement-house poor of our city. As one result of this our four city stations were crowded weekly with applicants as usual far beyond the capacity of the Home to accomodate them. It became necessary, therefore, to select only those whose children were in greatest need of immediate medical attention and fresh air. Many were thus reluctantly turned away who really needed the benefits of the week's outing. Among the numbers who come to us, we found many new faces, those who learned this year, for the first time, that there was such a blessing for the poor at our Seaside Sanitarium. All these were profoundly impressed with what they said and experienced. There were heard on every side the usual expressions of wonder and delight as they began to realize what the week at the seaside really meant to them. One poor mother, whose life had been one daily round of toil and suffering, received such rest and strength from her few days with us that she expressed the wish that her week at the Home might never end. Scores of others expressed the same desire in different ways, saying that they had never been so happy in their lives before. A very touching little incident

occurred which shows what a new world is open to the children when, for the first time, their eyes rest upon the beauties of nature outside the narrow streets of the city with which alone they are familiar. The broad fields, the clear sky, the fresh air and the restless ocean, all come as a new revelation to their wondering minds. During the hot weather in July, among many others, there came to us a little boy whose naturally weak constitution had become enfeebled by the unwholesome surroundings of his home life. For a long time he seemed hardly to comprehend the strange situation. He gazed out upon the ocean as far as the eye could see in perfect amazement. The constant roar of the incoming surf seemed music to him. He saw with delight the tents, and the white sand, so clean and nice, with the children playing in it, when turning to one standing by, he said, with all seriousness: "Is this heaven?" He had heard something of heaven, but his ideas of the place were not very clear and definite, and this seemed to come nearer his conception of the better land than anything he had ever before seen or experienced.

Another case excited our interest as it seemed almost like one rising from the dead. A mother brought her sick boy, a year and a half old, to one of our stations in the city for permission to go to the Home. As the child had been sick nearly three weeks with cholera infantum, and was apparently dying, the agent discouraged her going, saying it was probably too late to do the child any good, and he feared the journey would only result in great discomfort to both mother and child. She, however, persisted in her desire, and he finally sent her to us. When she reached the home she told us she had been waiting three days to see the child breathe its last, but she somehow felt if she could only reach the Home its life might yet be spared. It had taken no nourishment for several days and to all appearances was about to pass away. The second day it revived, took a little food and from that day continued to improve, and in two weeks went home a well child. The mother could find no words strong enough to express her gratitude, and repeatedly said: "You have saved my child." The agent afterwards expressed his astonishment at what he considered a miracle of healing. These are but samples of many similar cases.

In the early part of the season the idea was suggested of filling one of the squares on the west of the main building with sand, covering the top with soil, and planting a flower garden. It was thought that this, while affording relief to the eye from the white, blinding sand, would also be a constant object lesson to the women, exerting an elevating influence over them, and possibly developing the latent esthetic taste which most of them possess in greater or less degree. As we are always more interested in any undertaking to which we have given our aid, it was thought wise to give those who were to receive the benefit a chance to help carry out the plan. It was consequently announced to each new weekly party, and they were asked to contribute anything from a penny to a dime, if they felt able to do so. They took up the work from the very start with a willingness and enthusiasm which greatly surprised us, and at once insured success. Their voluntary contributions at the end of the season amounted to the handsome sum of nearly seventy-five dollars. With the aid of outside friends, we now have a flower fund of about \$115. The work has already begun, and we confidently expect to have, at the opening of next season, a beautiful flower garden to add to the attractions of the Home. I trust some good friend, who may be interested in our efforts, will give us a small fountain, either new or second-hand, to place in the middle of the garden, and as we have plenty of free water, it will prove an added blessing for the happiness of those who have so little in their experience to make life really beautiful.

A new feature of our work, added this year for the first time, is the endowment of beds. The Congregational Sunday school of Campello, Mass., was the first to send us twenty dollars for the endowment of one bed for the season, thus securing for twenty or twenty-five mothers and their sick babies a week of fresh air and unalloyed happiness. The King's Daughters, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., followed with another bed, and then the infant class of the First Reformed church, of Brooklyn, with four more.

We trust that this plan will so commend itself to churches, societies, and benevolent individuals, that we may have many more endowments next year and for all the future, and thus secure for the sick and suffering poor this one great blessing of

their lives. Twenty dollars will endow one bed for the season, and \$500 will furnish a perpetual endowment for all time to come. We have cared for more than ever before during the season.

Our weekly parties are as follows: Women, 1,074; children, 1,970; total, 3,044. Inasmuch as there were many who could not come for the week, either because of our lack of accommodation, or because they could not leave their homes so long, we extended the privilege of the day excursions to a **larger number** than usual. These are as follows: Women, 1,454; children, 2,916; whole number, total, 4,445. Grand total: Women, 2,528; children, 4,761; total, 7,289.

We have added no new buildings, and made no material changes during the year. The Haxtun annex, provided by the **thoughtful** kindness of Mrs. Benj. Haxtun for the use of the superintendent and family, was beautifully furnished by her, and was a source of great comfort and enjoyment. Whenever she visits the Home she brings a blessing with her.

We have ourselves begun this fall the experiment of filling in about our buildings with sand, covered with a thin coating of clay to turn the tide from us. Although working with only two men and horses beside our own, it is a decided success, and at present progress we shall be able to do it at one-quarter of the contractor's estimate. This is absolutely necessary as a sanitary measure, and we hope our friends will help us to accomplish it in time.

We have been indebted this year, as before, to many kind friends and societies for warm and comfortable garments for the many poor and ill-clad children whose destitution so strongly appeals to our sympathy.

Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane have repeated their former kindness and liberality, and have thus enabled us to keep their beautiful cottages full during the whole summer.

We hope to merit the aid and sympathy of all our friends for the time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. STOCKWELL,

Superintendent.

SUMMER HOME, BATH BEACH, L. I.

(Founded by Andros B. Stone, Esq.)

Extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent.

If the favored dweller at Newport, Bar Harbor and Tuxedo could by some strange device concentrate in one superb summer resort all that is pleasant and delightful in these places, eliminating all that is in the slightest degree unpleasant, I imagine the sky would yet seem to them less blue, the grass less green and soft, the trees less grand and stately, and the sum total of beauty and delightfulness would fall far below what the Summer Home at Bath Beach is to the hosts of ragged little girls and boys who come thronging to it year after year. Our joys, our sorrows, and indeed all that impresses us deeply in life, is measured by contrast; and an all-wise and kind providence has doubtless in some measure compensated these children of poverty for what they lack, in the keener zest with which they enjoy the few good things that come to them. Matters that to the more favored would be very commonplace are to them luxurious enjoyment. As I write a sombre vision of want and misery crosses my mind: A dark, dirty little bedroom in a crowded tenement in New York city; a frail, puny little girl about 8 years of age lying sick upon what is called a bed, in reality only a pile of rags, on the floor in the corner of the room; a little later and this forlorn little creature comes to the Summer Home, is placed in one of our softest spring beds in our brightest and best dormitory. She does not say much but there is a world of meaning in the involuntary shrug of delight as the frail little body touches the bed, and an eloquent expressiveness in her "Oh! oh! it's so soft and nice." I doubt if it is possible for us to comprehend fully what the Summer Home was to this little girl, and she is only an ordinary illustration of hundreds who come here. Another writes home in apparently the greatest wonder to say: "We sleep in such beautiful beds and there are no bugs." And yet another expresses still more astonishment to the folks at home; she writes: "I have ever so much, plenty to eat and pudding. When the grosser appetites have been satisfied, then the more esthetic traits of character come to the surface, and they begin to admire

and make acquaintance with nature as though they had never known or seen her before. The country is so different from the city home. Their wonder and admiration breaks forth in such expressions as these: "Was the city as pretty as this before it was built?" "We don't have no blue sky and pretty grass in the city." "I wish we could have this big water up where we live," and so on ad infinitum. I have often seen the children when leaving the Home hug and kiss the trees and grass, and say good-bye to them with tears in their eyes. I wonder if our kind friend, Mr. A. B. Stone, to whom the children are indebted for this beautiful Summer Home fully realized at the time, what a vast amount of happiness he was setting in motion by his most generous gift, and I wonder also, if those who contribute liberally year after year, to carry on the good work, would not make their donations even larger, did they fully understand how much can be bestowed at a cost of a few dollars, and that our work is limited only by the amount of their donations.

Our Home opened on the twentieth of June and closed on the tenth of September. During the interval of twelve weeks we entertained a total of 4,853 girls and boys. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-three little girls spent each a week of delight at this really beautiful home by the sea, but, as usual, the 1,280 little boys had to be content with one day each.

I am very happy to be able to report, however, that through a very generous gift of \$5,000 from Mr. John Jacob Astor, we shall be enabled to erect a dormitory building which, during the coming season, will give us accommodations for about 500 little boys; but I trust our many kind friends who are interested in the boys will not fail to remember that this beautiful new dormitory, now in course of erection, means an additional annual expense of at least \$1,000, for our work among the boys will necessarily be limited by their generosity in supplying the funds for their entertainment.

The ever popular little Haxtun cottage for crippled girls has been full to overflowing during the season, and has done its usual good work for the little sufferers from the city hospitals. We are indebted to Mrs. Benj. Haxtun for many thoughtful acts of kindness for the comfort and pleasure of the children. By

some means we omitted last season to make mention of a very fine piano which was presented to the Haxtun cottage by Mr. Steinway. It has afforded the children great pleasure.

Our thanks are due to Mr. A. J. Cordier for a large and very valuable lot of "opal" cooking utensils. The children greatly enjoyed a visit to the residence of Mr. Archibald Young, during the progress of a children's fair, where they were bountifully treated to ice cream, cake, etc. They are also indebted to the guests of the Lowry House for a similar treat, and to Mr. W. P. Howell, whose large lot of splendid fireworks made the week of the Fourth of July one that will long be remembered.

We take this opportunity to thank Dr. C. E. Harvey, of Bath Beach, whose gratuitous services were cheerfully rendered and gratefully received.

Our beautiful memorial library, erected by Mr. J. Hooker Hammersly, in memory of his father, has been a perfect success, and has afforded the larger girls a great deal of enjoyment. Our appeal for books was met with a generous response from the Sabbath school of the Reformed Church of New Utrecht—Mr. A. Pointdexter, Mr. W. G. Smithers, Mr. A. Schlegel, Miss M. Jackson, Miss A. Hill, Miss E. M. Nichols, Mrs. Burnett, "The Church Periodical Club" of the Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge and others.

We have yet, however, room for more than 600 volumes.

Mr. A. E. Lupton, of Brooklyn, sent us a very fine ebony and beautifully upholstered library suit, and we are indebted to Mrs. Englebert Lott for a very nice, quaint, old-fashioned sofa. We yet need a large library table, a large rug for the floor, and a lamp to completely furnish our library.

Scarcely a week passes during the summer that we do not have a larger number of children here on Monday than can be accommodated during the week. It is most distressing to discriminate and determine who shall be returned to the city, and so year after year we have hailed with delight any new building that would give us increased accommodations. The work has in this way grown, and the donations have not always kept pace with the increased expense. We have recently adopted a plan which we trust will appeal largely to the various bands of "King's Daugh-

ters." Very pretty little brass-railed, white-enameled, iron bedsteads have been placed in our new cottages, and we hope to receive thirty dollars for the endowment of each of these beds during the coming season. A neat little engraved metal tablet is placed upon the foot of each bed bearing the name of the band, or the individual donor, and will remain there year after year, as long as the donor is pleased to renew the thirty dollars subscription. In return, we agree to receive from the donor two children each week. They must be under 15 years of age and must have one other requisite, which is poverty. The Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach have most generously donated \$520, which will be invested at six per cent, and will permanently endow one of these beds. It will be known as the "Marine and Field Club Bed," and we hope to receive two little girls of their selection each week whom we shall endeavor to make happy during their stay with us.

We have received donations from the following associations and individuals who have each presented a bed to the Summer Home by paying twenty dollars, the purchase-price of the bed; the last two mentioned, by an additional payment of thirty dollars each, have endowed their beds for the past season: Sunshine Circle of King's Daughters of the Third Universalist Church, Children's Band of Christian Workers of Dr. Parkhurst's Church, Miss H. G. Sahler, Mrs. William G. Smithers, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. Charles Heckman, Sister Rebecca, Willing Workers' Circle of King's Daughters of Bensonhurst and Bath Beach, and the "Neighbors," an association connected with the Reformed Church of New Utrecht. The bed given by the "Neighbors" was in loving remembrance of the late Mrs. Christine Chaplin Brush, and was completely furnished with six handsomely embroidered sheets, six embroidered pillow slips, a nice double blanket, and a pair of handsome white spreads.

A lady visitor, writing of the Summer Home, said: "Think of what it must mean to a little ten-year-old girl, shut up in the stuffy rooms of a tenement-house, with a glimpse of the blue sky, the only sign of summer she knows of, transplanted to a land where there are swings and free merry-go-rounds and switch-back cables and camera obscura's and pretty white beds, and plenty to eat. The Bath Beach Home has entertained a large number of little

guests this summer, and pleasant scenes may be witnessed upon the lawn, and the beach where bathing is indulged in every morning. There is more solid fun in these morning dips when the little ones swarm into the water than there is at Narragansett Pier, Hollywood Pool, and all the swell places taken together. After dresses are donned again the children are ready for their dinner, which is served in the big dining hall with its curving tables. Dinner is the banner banquet of the day, and consists of meat, vegetables, bread and pudding. After dinner the afternoon is passed in various pleasant pastimes, and when tea is over and darkness has fallen, 300 little ones nestle in the snowy beds and stillness reigns." The home is indeed a pleasant place to these little folks, and I trust is fulfilling its mission. Here many of the children get their first lesson of how to live, for they come from homes of wretchedness and misery. A sweet-tempered little girl, Mamie, 9 years old, who was enjoying every moment of her time at the Home, received a postal card from her mother; she seized it with all eagerness, and as she read her face clouded over, and when she finished a big tear rolled down her cheek. This is what she read: "Dear Mamie, I was so glad to hear from you, and know that you are having such a good time. Be a good girl. All are well, but your father has been idle all the week, and I am glad you are not at home." We comforted the little girl as best we could, for we saw written all too plainly upon her tear-stained face the whole wretched history of this unfortunate family. Young as she was she needed no interpreter to tell her what was meant by "father has been idle."

Is it not worth while to try to add a little happiness to these sad lives whose misery pursues them even here?

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES R. FRY,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

It is well known that the prime factors in producing sickness among the children of the poor in the tenement-houses during the summer are extreme heat, foul air and insufficient food. Last

summer was the hottest which New York has experienced in twenty years. The heat was intense and the "heated term" usually prostrating. In spite of all the agencies at work for their relief the death rate among children under 5 years of age ran up to nearly 700 in a single week. The resources of the Sick Children's Mission were taxed to the utmost in order to meet the demand upon us for medical attendance, medicine and food. But a generous public supplied the funds, and were equal to the occasion. We placed fourteen physicians in the field, covering the entire city from the Battery to the Harlem river. They were men of experience in their profession and worked with an energy and devotion which did them infinite credit. Their object was not to make money, but to save human life, and their efforts saved hundreds of little ones from an untimely grave.

During the prolonged "heated term" our canvassing physicians performed work which is only justice to term heroic. Only the man who has spent eight hours of a July day running up and down tenement-house stairs when the thermometer indicated over ninety in the shade, and sometimes as high as 115 degrees in the rooms where he rested a while to examine a little patient and write a prescription beside the cooking stove, has an adequate conception of the work of a canvassing physician.

Our work is always among the poorest of the poor, and our physicians are strictly enjoined to visit every room in the poorest tenement quarters of the city in order that no sick and suffering little ones might be overlooked.

Early in the season we distributed 6,000 cards among the tenements, informing the poor where to apply for physicians in case of sickness among the children; and the city newspapers, which circulate most largely among the poor, repeatedly called attention to the work of the Sick Children's Mission. A large number of cases were reported to us by mail, and these were always promptly attended to. Many of the families visited were so wretchedly poor that, in addition to medical aid, we were obliged to furnish food and even clothing for the children. Our visitors, however, found fewer cases of destitution than in some former years. One of our physicians was detailed to accompany the

“Little Mothers” fresh air excursions, and the president of the ladies’ association, having that matter in charge, reported that our physician had rendered valuable service. The “Little Mothers” are children who “mind the baby” when the real mother goes out to work.

The Sick Children’s Mission has never, in all the two and twenty years of its history, performed a larger, more efficient, more beneficent and economical work than that of last summer.

We most sincerely thank the many kind friends who have so generously, year after year, furnished the means to carry on this grand work. Many anonymous gifts of food, fruit, clothing, books, etc., were received and could only be acknowledged through this medium.

We have also much pleasure in acknowledging here the receipt of many thousands of bouquets of sweet flowers which we distributed among the sick children and among the poor children of our industrial schools in this neighborhood.

Statistics.

Number of physicians employed.....	14
Number of volunteer visitors and nurses.....	5
Number of druggists filling prescriptions at cost.....	7
Number of information circulars distributed.....	6,000
Number of tenements visited by the physicians.....	12,750
Number of sick children treated.....	2,407
Number of sick mothers treated.....	74
Number of visits made by physicians.....	6,224
Number of medical and food prescriptions filled.....	3,795
Number of deaths among patients.....	72
Number of bouquets of flowers given to sick and poor....	37,000

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CALDER,

Superintendent.

WINTER WORK FOR THE SICK CHILDREN’S MISSION.

This very useful branch of the Society’s labor depends entirely upon the contributions of a few friends. It is a valuable and life-saving adjunct to our school work, and, judiciously managed

under the direction of our principals, it relieves much suffering. We hope to extend this assistance, so that all the visitors of the poor connected with our schools may have a physician to call upon, when, as is so often the case, sick children are discovered to be entirely neglected. For this purpose special funds are necessary, and we appeal to the charitable public for contributions, however small, to this purpose.

VOLUNTEERS.

It is impossible to describe all the work done by our lady volunteers. Besides the friends who have done so much for our schools, and who are gratefully remembered in the pages of our report, we must thank Mrs. Haxtun, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Stokes and the efficient board of managers of the East River School. Hot dinners are given to the poor children of the Astor Memorial and the West Side Italian schools by Mrs. D. Willis James. Mr. James Speyer made many children happy by his Thanksgiving and Christmas treats. Mrs. E. B. Sands, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, and their friends, provided hot dinners to the children of the Phelps School, and have very greatly aided and encouraged the devoted principal, Miss Schlegel, during the year. We must also gratefully remember Miss Travers, Miss Appleton, Mrs. Duryea, the Misses Carll, and their friends, for their generous interest in the Astor Memorial School. The industrial work is mainly carried on by Miss Travers, who also most kindly gave the Christmas tree, with its 400 gifts, to the delight of the poor Italian children in that school. Miss Mason continues her generous support of the industrial and evening classes of the Henrietta School and the German School — a most important and useful work among the destitute girls of those neighborhoods.

The generous action of Mrs. Gerry, in continuing the Christmas donations of the late Mr. R. J. Livingston, has been of the greatest aid to the principals of our industrial schools. The money, under Mr. Livingston's direction, was expended for shoes and clothing, to be given to the most deserving as prizes for good conduct or attendance. The evening classes of the Fifty-second Street School were also partly supported from this fund. Mrs. Gerry's donation was distributed among the schools, and expended in the same manner.

The schools most destitute of assistance are: The German School, the Duane Street School, the East Side School, and the West Side Italian School. If ladies desire to visit and aid these excellent branches of the Society, they will find the names and addresses in the beginning of this report.

CONCLUSION.

The work accomplished by the Society in the past year was, in some respects, greater than ever. With an ignorant foreign population crowding into our tenement districts, the necessity for such labors as ours increases, and to those engaged in these labors—both trustees and agents—the need of this charity seems more urgent each year.

If every one who has the interests of humanity at heart will contribute his aid, this Society may go on to yet wider benefactions and greater usefulness.

C. LORING BRACE,

Secretary.

24 ST. MARK'S PLACE,
NEW YORK, *November, 1892.*

REPORT OF THE REAL ESTATE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society:

Gentlemen.—Your committee on real estate would beg to report that during the year they have personally visited and inspected every building owned or rented by the Society.

That in addition to the purchase of several new sites and buildings for school purposes, they have also from time to time examined the two new buildings under construction, and now satisfactorily completed, viz.: the Elizabeth Home for Girls, at 307 East Twelfth street, and the Sullivan Street School, at 219 Sullivan street.

Various sanitary improvements and extensive alterations in the plumbing of different lodging-houses and schools, particularly at the East Forty-fourth Street Lodging-house, have been carried out under the supervision of the committee, so that the sanitary condition of the Society's buildings may now be reported as satisfactory.

The usual amount of general repairs, painting, etc., have been attended to, and all buildings kept in good order.

In conclusion, your committee would add, that through the zeal and energy of our secretary and his co-laborers, the industrial schools have been so enlarged and improved that the average daily attendance during the year has increased to 4,898, being 542 more than formerly.

This most gratifying result in a branch of our work, which is undoubtedly accomplishing more and more good every year, is with pleasure noted by your committee as a sign of the increasing usefulness of the Society under Mr. Brace's management.

J. R. ROOSEVELT, Chairman.

W. CHURCH OSBORN.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society:

Gentlemen:

The treasurer takes pleasure in acknowledging receipts of the Society for the current year (including \$2,610.89, balance at the close of the year before)		\$368,934 87
Of which there was expended.....		340,483 56
Showing a balance on hand of.....		\$28,451 31
Of this amount there has been specially set aside:		
For purchase of lots for the Fogg Memorial Lodging-house.....		
	\$20,000 00	
For reserve fund balance due to complete building, the donation of Miss Wheeler		
	5,839 45	
		<hr/> 25,839 45
Leaving a balance for the general work.....		\$2,611 86

The operations of the Society have been prosecuted the last year with unabated vigor and efficiency. Through the able and gratuitous services of our board of directors, and by means of the buildings variously erected, the work has expanded with the natural growth of the city. If wealth has increased, poverty has also kept pace with it, and this institution stands between the two, offering invaluable service to both, while quietly soliciting of the benevolent their thoughtful charity.

The Sullivan Street School, inaugurated last year through the gift of Miss Bruce and Mrs. White is now completed. This and the Elizabeth Home for Girls, nearly finished, will greatly assist in the good object for which those buildings were specially designed.

Through the generous help of Dr. A. Blair Thaw, a new school was opened at 207 West Sixty-fourth street in a crowded and needy quarter of the city.

An additional gift of \$15,000 from James H. Jones, Esq., to the funds of the "Jones Memorial School," 407 East Seventy-third street, has enriched this already most appropriate and complete institution for the charitable object he had in view; and his own warm personal interest in it has given additional value to the benevolent purpose of its founder.

The Society had accepted the conditions of a generous bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Fogg for the erection of a new building to be called the "Fogg Lodging-house and School for Children," to be located on the west side of the city, and to cost about \$55,000, and has set aside the sum of \$20,000 for the purchase of lots for the same.

A list of all the buildings now owned by this Society is appended hereto, and also those which are rented for its uses. They show how this great city, by voluntary offerings alone, has been dotted over with convenient structures, which light it up in every direction with intelligent purpose and with kindly desire to promote the best interests, and to relieve the distresses of that portion of the community most in need. These buildings have silently grown in such numbers and proportions as to be reckoned among the substantial and permanent elements of our Christian civilization. They can never be dispensed with; but on the contrary, they stand conspicuously forward, craving continual increase and still more liberal support. Incessant activity pervades all these buildings by night and by day, and they minister to the necessities and comforts of life in every possible direction.

The total number of children taught in them during the past year was 11,638; those cared for and protected in the night are from 8,000 to 9,000.

Daily attendance in the schools 4,898. Of 5,132 children enrolled 3,049 were born here and 2,083 in foreign countries. Three thousand two hundred and thirty-six were from English-speaking countries and 1,896 were non-English.

All these are drilled and exercised with patriotic efforts to make them useful citizens, by teaching them how to discharge the practical and public duties of life and in every way how they may most advantageously be absorbed among our American people.

Places of employment and homes throughout the country were last year found for 2,621 persons. The total number thus provided for since this Society began is 97,700; of which about 75,000 were children, and the record of these, always carefully kept, show that they average in good character but little, if anything, below the standard of those that go out from ordinary families. What infinite harm is thus prevented, and what great good is done to this vast army through the influence of this association time can only determine. It had already become sufficiently important to greatly effect the tide of civilization.

The Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, L. I., was last year enjoyed by 3,573 children, and the Health Home, Coney Island, by 7,849 mothers and sick babies. Add these to the many other real needs and benefits and the results are beyond computation.

Among the more immediate necessities of the Society is an Italian School at 24 Sullivan street, which occupies very cramped quarters, and is crowded with the poorest Italian families. The daily attendance is about 270, and they greatly deserve some relief.

The "Brace Memorial Fund," doing the Society's

current work, in honor of our late lamented secretary, reported last year.....	\$29,712 00
Since received.....	1,117 63
Interest on same.....	772 24
	<hr/>
Total	\$31,601 87
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

All these considerations give ample scope to the highest aspirations of benevolent men and women, and urgently appeal to their philanthropic regard.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Receipts.

1891.

Nov.	1. Balance cash on hand.....	\$2,610 89
	Reserved funds, 1891.....	3,375 00
	Received for current work of the Society, viz.:	
	From board of education, State school fund for pupils in industrial schools (six months, 1892).....	23,195 73
	City and county of New York.....	70,000 00
	By amount received from all other sources, including lodging-houses, churches, Sunday schools, and from interest	*149,104 47
	Donation from Miss Matilda W. Bruce, account erection Sullivan Street School,	17,619 01
	Donation from Mrs. Joseph M. White, account erection Sullivan Street School,	17,619 01
	Donation received through Miss Emily M. Wheeler from her family, account erec- tion Elizabeth Home for Girls.....	44,300 00
	Donation from John Jacob Astor for erection of cottage at Summer Home	5,000 00
	Proceeds sale of house 211 West Eight- eenth street	14,500 00
	Legacy Alice Barnes.....	1,000 00
	Legacy G. M. C. Klinger.....	1,357 60
	Legacy William E. Dodge (ninth install- ment).....	500 00
	Legacy Adam W. Spies.....	1,000 00
	Legacy William Henry Wells.....	2,000 00
	Legacy John T. Farrish.....	10,000 00
	Legacy Abraham Hennion.....	2,000 00

*Of this amount \$28,253.57 was received from lodging-houses alone by this Society.

1891.

Nov.	1. Legacy Anna R. Case.....	\$1,000 00
	Legacy George Sidney Camp.....	1,372 49
	Legacy Emma Abbott Wetherall (on account).....	1,380 67
		<hr/>
		\$368,934 87
		<hr/> <hr/>

Payments.

For industrial schools, twenty-one day and eleven evening schools,
as follows:

Salaries of superintendent and 139 teachers	\$72,051 21	
Rent of school-rooms.....	8,577 40	
Books and school apparatus.....	4,302 53	
Food, fuel, gas, evening schools, etc	29,334 04	
		<hr/>
		\$114,265 18
Sick Children's Mission.....	2,690 31	
Children's Summer Home (running expenses).....	7,280 08	
Health Home.....	8,913 76	
Brace Memorial Lodging-house.....	11,849 92	
Elizabeth Home for Girls.....	7,519 62	
Tompkins Square Lodging-house.....	6,026 64	
West Side Lodging-house.....	7,780 97	
East Side Lodging-house.....	10,859 44	
Forty-fourth Street Lodging-house.....	7,636 40	
Reading rooms.....	316 07	
Medical examinations	787 50	
Special charities, shoes, clothing, hot dinners, etc....	5,467 15	
Christmas at industrial schools.....	3,195 00	
Salaries, executive officers and visitors (twenty).....	11,949 68	
Emigration (fares, food, clothing, etc.).....	26,304 38	
Taxes and legal expenses.....	604 22	
Interest	134 09	
Flower Mission	120 00	

Paid on account additions, repairs and construction:

Brace Memorial Lodging-house.....	\$597 81	
Girls' Temporary Home.....	184 32	
Tompkins Square Lodging-house.....	437 37	
West Side Lodging-house.....	239 63	
East Side Lodging-house	298 19	
Forty-fourth Street Lodging-house.....	521 50	
Industrial schools.....	8,860 26	
Children's Summer Home	4,455 33	
Health Home	1,213 38	
		\$16,807 79
Crippled boys' brush shop (plant bought and old debts assumed by Society).....		2,334 92
General expenses (rent, insurance, printing, station- ery, gas, fuel, etc.).....		4,290 97
Account erection Sullivan Street School.....		35,238 92
Account erection Elizabeth Home for Girls.....		38,460 55
Account purchase of house 28 Pike street, for Fourth Ward School		4,650 00
Account purchase of house 533 East Sixteenth street for Avenue B School		5,000 00
Reserve fund for purchase of lots for Fogg Lodging- house		20,000 00
Reserve fund, account completion of Elizabeth Home for Girls		5,839 45
Balance on hand		2,611 86
		<u>\$368,934 87</u>

Table of receipts and payments to November 1, 1892.

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
From March 2, 1853, to February 1, 1854.....	\$4,732 77	\$4,191 55	\$541 22
From February 1, 1854, to February 1, 1855.....	10,399 85	9,939 88	459 98
From February 1, 1855, to February 1, 1856.....	10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
From February 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857.....	12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
From February 1, 1857, to February 1, 1858.....	15,662 39	15,566 42	95 07
From February 1, 1858, to February 1, 1859.....	17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
From February 1, 1859, to February 1, 1860.....	12,634 92	12,210 11	425 81
From February 1, 1860, to February 1, 1861.....	21,241 17	19,762 92	478 25
From February 1, 1861, to February 1, 1862.....	17,186 00	16,613 98	572 72
From February 1, 1862, to February 1, 1863.....	22,926 69	22,803 88	684 93
From February 1, 1863, to February 1, 1864.....	38,065 65	38,743 90	933 68
From February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865.....	54,935 72	53,682 46	1,253 26
From February 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866.....	74,249 73	72,043 65	2,206 08
From February 1, 1866, to February 1, 1867.....	93,377 07	92,408 37	1,168 70
From February 1, 1867, to February 1, 1868.....	115,017 43	113,643 99	1,373 49
From February 1, 1868, to February 1, 1869.....	162,963 56	159,793 21	3,170 53
From February 1, 1869, to November 1, 1869.....	98,084 54	96,978 59	1,105 95
From November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1870.....	175,935 33	173,166 78	2,768 55
From November 1, 1870, to November 1, 1871.....	156,427 99	153,471 55	2,686 44
From November 1, 1871, to November 1, 1872.....	162,459 39	159,064 71	3,394 68
From November 1, 1872, to November 1, 1873.....	172,325 70	171,058 11	1,267 59
From November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874.....	225,747 92	224,690 90	1,057 22
From November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875.....	230,604 46	228,832 65	1,771 81
From November 1, 1875, to November 1, 1876.....	214,489 53	213,438 16	1,051 27
From November 1, 1876, to November 1, 1877.....	223,911 40	229,396 26	6,515 13
From November 1, 1877, to November 1, 1878.....	229,697 01	125,197 44	4,499 57
From November 1, 1878, to November 1, 1879.....	205,583 25	204,340 26	1,242 99
From November 1, 1879, to November 1, 1880.....	215,473 61	211,007 25	4,466 36
From November 1, 1880, to November 1, 1881.....	234,892 25	230,919 17	8,973 08
From November 1, 1881, to November 1, 1882.....	237,583 25	236,069 93	1,554 32
From November 1, 1882, to November 1, 1883.....	251,713 94	253,865 00	.....
From November 1, 1883, to November 1, 1884.....	283,485 70	280,702 36	2,783 34
From November 1, 1884, to November 1, 1885.....	257,713 84	280,713 84	.....
From November 1, 1885, to November 1, 1886.....	277,072 04	276,916 03	156 01
From November 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.....	353,716 02	351,739 26	1,976 76
From November 1, 1887, to November 1, 1888.....	478,480 13	477,365 28	1,114 85
From November 1, 1888, to November 1, 1889.....	410,974 52	409,561 69	1,412 83
From November 1, 1889, to November 1, 1890.....	366,998 26	362,007 56	4,990 70
From November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891.....	342,311 25	339,700 36	2,610 89
From November 1, 1891, to November 1, 1892.....	368,984 87	366,323 01	2,611 86
Total amount paid for whole term of years.....	.....	\$6,801,932 51	.....

Real property.

The following named buildings and land are owned by the Children's Aid Society, viz.:

1. Brace Memorial Lodging-house, on Duane, William and New Chambers streets.
2. Premises formerly occupied by the Girl's Lodging-house, 27 St. Mark's place.
3. Italian School, 156 Leonard street.
4. East Side Lodging-house, 287 East Broadway.
5. West Side Lodging-house, 201 West Thirty-second street.
6. Children's Summer Home, Bath Beach, Long Island.
7. Health Home, West End, Coney island.
8. Tompkins Square Lodging-house, 295 East Eighth street.
9. East Forty-fourth Street Lodging-house, 247 East Forty-fourth street.

10. Astor Memorial school, 256 Mott street.
11. Sixth Street school, 632 Sixth street.
12. Jones' Memorial school, 407 East Seventy-third street.
13. Henrietta school, 215 East Twenty-first street.
14. Rhinelander school, 350 East Eighty-eighth street.
15. Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 East Twelfth street.
16. Sullivan Street school, 219 Sullivan street.
17. Pike Street school, 28 Pike street.
18. Avenue B school, 533 East Sixteenth street.

All this property (excepting the Avenue B and Pike street schools, which are mortgaged at \$8,000 and \$14,000 respectively), is entirely free from debt or incumbrance.

The following named schools are located in buildings rented by the Society:

1. Fifth Ward school, 36 Beach street.
2. Phelps' school, 314 East Thirty-fifth street.
3. German school, 272 Second street.
4. West Side Italian school, 24 Sullivan street.
5. Sixty-fourth Street school, 207 West Sixty-fourth street.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. COE,
Treasurer.

The undersigned have examined the assets and also the accounts of the Children's Aid Society, and find the accounts correctly set forth in the foregoing report of the treasurer to November first.

J. KENNEDY TOD,
GUSTAVE E. KISSEL,
Auditing Committee.

NEW YORK, *November 22, 1892.*

APPENDIX.

LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

A university man.

SALINA, KANS., BOX 535, *March 27, 1892.*

L. W. HOLSTE :

Dear Friend.—After some delay, I take the pleasure of answering your letter and granting the desired information. I am well and doing well. I am now attending the university here and will graduate B. S. one year from this fall. I am not a Christian, but I attend religious meetings and am a member of the Y. M. C. A. I am well pleased with my lot and mean to make the best of it.

I hope all the boys have been so blest.

Respectfully.

F. L. WARD.

A farming outfit at twenty-one.

GENEVA, NEB., *April 26, 1892.*

MR. L. W. HOLSTE:

Dear Sir.—I received your letter some time ago in regard to Thomas Carroll, who has his home with me, and in reply will say that he is still with us and is an excellent boy. He seems to be contented and happy with us, and we think a great deal of him, because we can trust him with anything and depend exactly on his word, as we have never known him to be anything but a very truthful boy. He keeps well all the time and is getting nearly as large as a man. Some bad boys in the neighborhood tried to coax him away (or rather to run away from us), but he thought most too much of his home to be influenced by them. As soon as he quit school and was away from them, he forgot about it. Tom has written a letter to Mr. Heig, the superintendent of the lodging-house, but we do not know his address. If you will

please deliver it for him, we will be very thankful to you. It is in answer to one Tom received from him some time ago. Mr. Chestnut told Tom if he would stay with him till he was 21, he would give him a farming outfit to the amount of \$300—that is, a good young team, a plow, harrow, cultivator, wagon, harness, all complete to farm with, and, of course, his board and clothes till that time. If you think this is a good offer for him, and doing him justice, please write and advise him to that effect. Mr. Chestnut is a man of his word, and will do just as he agrees to by Tom, as you will find by referring to any business man of Geneva, who knows him.

Respectfully yours.

MRS. C. A. CHESTNUT,

Geneva, Fillmore Co., Neb.

Good letter of Mammon and unrighteousness.

GENESEE, IDAHO, *October 10, 1892.*

L. W. HOLSTE, New York :

Dear Sir.—Your kind letter of the fifteenth ult. received. Have been very busy of late; in fact, I have been working hard the whole year. I take advantage of a short breathing spell to answer your letter, and you are, perhaps, aware that I bought a farm last year. I also rented one at the same time. I have a partner, and we run the two places together. The crop was not very good this year; we raised a little over 2,000 bushels of wheat on about 125 acres. The mad struggle for existence, the pursuit of filthy lucre, dwarf and stunt the growth of the higher elements of our natures, and nowhere more so than here in the West. To my mind, the idolatry participated in by the Jews and other nations, as set forth in Jewish traditions, is nothing compared to the whole-souled worship of Mammon of the nineteenth century. Should religion be desirous of claiming the present civilization as its offspring? Would it be a pious jewel to its crown, or a celestial ray to its glory?

Please excuse these uncalled for comments, the cruel pressure of the times forces them from me. To participate in a pursuit for which one has no sympathy, borne along on the powerful tide

of public opinion, will the end justify the means? The trash that fickle fortune gives in exchange for kind service is the only means I see of obtaining time and means for the cultivation of those facilities above mentioned. How I will come out in the end, past Karma and future time will tell. God's will be done.

We are going to put in a larger crop the coming year, and, if wheat is a good price, we will do fairly well. Have you heard from my brother G. lately?

Very truly yours.

C. V. J.

A young farmer.

BARCLAY, OSAGE CO., KANS., *March* 13, 1892.

Dear Friend.—I received your kind and welcome letter, and read it with much interest. I am still in the same neighborhood, and have been since I have come to Kansas; and oh I am so glad I came to Kansas. I think that was the best move I ever made, and am so thankful to the Society for sending me to Kansas. I can not express my thankfulness to the Society for sending me here.

Well, I am still farming, and like the farming very well. I think it is such healthy work. I have enjoyed good health since I left New York. I think it is just the place for me, and a great many more of the New York boys. I just wish I could see some of the New York boys that thought they were giving me such good advice. I would tell them pretty quick that they were badly mistaken in their advice. I am well and contented with the Western country, and think I will always be a farmer.

I have started the first of March to work, study, and get seventeen dollars and board, washing, and a good, comfortable home, and that is more than I ever got in New York. I think I will go and visit my sisters in New York next fall, but you can bet I shall not stay long. Well, I try to keep good company, and try to save a little of my monthly earnings, for I think to farm myself in a year or two. I can't think of much at present. Hoping to hear often, I remain, as ever, one who remembers the Society, and ever will.

Yours sincerely.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

A successful, happy boy.

BLUE EARTH CITY, *May 1, 1892.*

MR. E. TROTT:

Dear Sir.—I received your very welcome letter about two weeks ago, but have neglected writing to you. I am getting along splendid here, although we are having a very wet spring. I have not received a letter from grandmother yet; if you will send me her address I will write to her. I suppose she thinks I should write to her, as I owe her two letters, but I don't know her address. I have a nice place to work; the man I work for is very kind. He is a grain buyer here. I take care of one horse, and get eighteen dollars per month and board and washing, but they pay from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars per month on a farm for boys of my age, and I can say to any boys knocking around the city that I would not come back to live in New York city if I could get the same wages, as I have not been sick to amount to anything since I have been out here. I have been out here four years the third of this month, and have earned \$500. At first I could not get very big wages, as I did not know how to do any work, but worked for one man the first year, as agreed upon with the Society, and he gave me sixty dollars at the end of that year.

Hoping to hear from you again soon, I remain,

Yours truly.

HERBERT E. SLAGLE,

Blue Earth City, Fairbault Co., Minn.

Wants to be a teacher.BUENA VISTA, COL, *May 18, 1892.*

MR. L. W. HOLSTE:

Dear Sir.—I received your ever welcome letter some time ago, but I always fail to answer when I should. I am getting along very well indeed. Yes, I am thinking of being a teacher. I have always thought of being a teacher, and now it would take a great deal to make me turn back. I go to school regular, and

after next term I shall be ready to teach if nothing prevents. I ranked No. 2 in my class last month. I am next to the youngest in my class.

Fred is working out on a farm now. We wanted him to go to school, but he doesn't like to, and thinks it much better to make money.

We are going to have a speaking contest in our room the last day of school. The one that speaks best gets a prize of some kind. Of course, each one thinks that he doesn't stand any chance at all. I study botany now, and I think it is a lovely subject. I like all my studies, but I think that I like botany and algebra the best. I have started to get me a library. I have several nice poem books. Fred gave me a lovely poem book. I know you would like to come out to Colorado to see the mountains. If you ever come, I don't believe you could ever leave them. The mountains look their prettiest in the autumn. We have real pretty weather this spring, but it is very cold. I suppose we will have summer before very long. Well, I will close for this time, thanking you for the kind interest you have shown me and also Fred.

Respectfully.

MYRTLE METEER.

Young dentist.

MR. L. W. HOLSTE :

Dear Sir.—Yours of the eighth inst. received through my guardian, Mr. H. Schierholz, desiring, I believe, to ascertain my welfare and whereabouts, and in reply would say that I have left Mr. Schierholz paternal roof and have drifted to this great metropolis in quest of what many here never find, viz., a fortune.

I have chosen the profession of dentistry as my means of obtaining the coveted fortune, and will have completed in March, 1892. Although quite busy when I received your letter, I looked back a few years and brought to memory my condition of destitution and privation, and your kind rescue, and I said to myself: "This certainly is a praiseworthy and Christian work," and I chose a prompt and warm reply, as my heart felt appreciation of your kindness; and then to think that hundreds of young men to-day can voice me in that sentiment, makes the duty of response

the more urgent, and I trust the brevity of this letter will not detract from my praises of your indeed benevolent institution.

Thanking you kindly for your consideration of me, after my silence of so many years, I remain, sir,

Yours very truly.

McCUNE LEAR ADDISON,

No. 533 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Formerly with Mr. H. Schierholz, Lansing, Iowa.

A fine fellow.

ALBERT LEA, MINN., *March 14, 1892.*

L. W. HOLSTE, Children's Aid Society, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Friend.—Some time ago I received your kind favor, but, being very busy at the time, I laid your letter aside, intending to answer it at the first opportunity, but, unfortunately, it was mislaid and I have been unable to find it. However, I owe you an apology for my negligence, and hasten to make it now.

In response to your kind inquiry regarding my welfare, I would say that I am doing well, that is, in a certain sense, however. And now that I remember that, during the ten years of my western life, I have never written you, perhaps a brief sketch of my life during that period may not fail to interest you.

It will be just eleven years next seventeenth of November that my colony was installed in this county. How well I remember that memorable morning when we all marched up from the depot to the old court-house, and were placed on the rostrum before that rustic audience who were to have the exquisite privilege of selecting sons and daughters to suit their taste. And, indeed, it is a very pleasant reminiscence, and something which pleases whatever egotism there may be in me, to recall the scramble a number of good old benevolent farmers had over me, to see unto which of them I would conclude to be borne. That indeed, was something in the nature of anomaly, for it is seldom that a prospective son has the privilege of selecting from among a number he who, henceforth shall be his "pa." I finally made a selection; that was eleven years ago; and the one I selected then is still the same kind old "pa," and, although he has not been as fortunate as others, yet his heart is in the right place, and he is my friend, and I have

learned the true meaning of that word. As he is not a college graduate, he sometimes says and does things that are hardly right, yet I think of the time when he took me in and fed me and clothed me and cared for me, and then every other thought goes, and I just make up my mind he is one of the best-hearted men living.

What shall I say of my "mother?" Where is the fellow who, in the home he calls his own by right of birth, does not love her he calls his mother? One of the sweetest dispositions, the most kindly patience, the most generous-hearted and lovable woman on God's green earth, is she who lets me call her "mother." What I owe her for her kindness, for her counsel, for her encouragement; oh, how impatient I am that I may show my gratitude. Two "sisters" to be added, and that makes up our family. If I should say as I feel, in regard to my sisters, you would pronounce me extravagant, so I will not. Suffice it to say that, in all these eleven years, we have never exchanged a harsh word. One of them has been recently married; she is older than I am; the other is younger. So much, my friend, for my family.

I have digressed somewhat, but you will pardon me, for it gives me more pleasure to tell of them than myself.

Well, I came here November 17, 1881. November 20, 1881, I was sent to school. I took an examination, and, as I had a fair start I went in the ninth grade, next to the high school. I worked hard and that year had my name published in the "roll of honor." I was one of three, and the second one. I was promoted that year to the high school, and put in two years when "pa" thought I ought to learn a trade, so he secured me a position in a printing office here, where I stayed a year and a half. I thought then I would try my luck in a larger city, so I went to Minneapolis and worked on a daily paper there for three years, part of the time reporting, and sent home five dollars each week during the last two years, and "pa" paid me ten per cent on it. Then I had enough saved to go to college, which I did for nearly three years. The first two and a half at Parker College, this State, and later to Hillsdale College, Michigan, and only left there to come back home and take a position with a leading law firm here, whose name appears at the head of this page. Here I have been for a year and a half, and good prospects of putting in my last year at the university, or else going to the Columbia Law School, New York.

During my first two years at college I held a regular appointment at a neighboring town, where I spoke every other Sunday, and thus, while endeavoring to do a little good, I found a little help financially.

This is a brief outline of what I have been doing during my residence in the west.

And now, my friend, permit me to say, in closing, that among the friends whose acts of kindness and love, and whose smiles of encouragement have cheered what otherwise would have been a very gloomy march through life, I love to remember the institution of the Children's Aid Society, and from my heart there flows a prayer for its good work, and a blessing upon the good men engaged in it.

Craving pardon for encroaching so much on your valuable time, I remain,

Yours most sincerely.

CLEMENT S. E——.

P. S.— Write again.

Owns a pony.

WORDEN, KANSAS, *May* 14, 1892.

Dear Sir.—Mother received your letter a few days ago, but wanted me to answer it. I am at home yet, and expect to stay till I am 21. I go to school every winter, but help father work on the farm in summer. You needn't go the trouble of sending an agent out here to look after me. I have a good home, and am treated the same as their own child. There aint but three of us children at home any more — Sister Birdie, Brother Quincy and I. Quincy and I have each a pony; what he has I have too. Father never gets anything for Quincy but what I get the same, so you see they are kind to me. We live on a large farm, and have a lovely place. It is very late, and I will have to get up early in the morning, as I am going to town. I will bring my letter to a close. I remain,

Yours truly.

FREDDIE INTON.

Satisfied with her lot.

KILLGAVER, OREGON, *April 18, 1882.*

L. W. HOLSTE, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure of personally being able to answer your letter dated March twenty-fourth, and addressed to the P. M., of Fontanelle, Iowa, and inclosed to me by Col. James Kany.

In this printed slip of inquiry for my whereabouts you refer to Mr. William Hoyt, and ask his address, which is at present Aims P. O., Oregon. I lived with them until nearly four years since, when I exchanged my home to where I now am, an honored member of a good American family, and treated in every respect as an own daughter. Mr. Hoyt's family is quite large, and they deemed it best to place me with Mr. and Mrs. Van Vlack, where I would be able to enjoy advantages that their numerous family and means would scarcely allow. My health is very good. My age almost 18, and my every-day life a pleasant feature of my existence.

Yet, I often wonder about my parentage and early history. Can you enlightening me any concerning it? It will be a great satisfaction to know something of my early antecedents. What I ask is a great digression from your other more valuable duties, but I trust you will pardon the writer for information of the one problem of my later years.

I am in almost constant communication with Mr. Hoyt's family. They were very kind to me when I was with them.

I word my letter illy, but I hope that you favor me with an early answer. With expressions of good will to all those that constitute the Children's Aid Society, I beg to subscribe myself,

Most respectfully,

LAURA SCOTT.

One of our wanderers.

THE F—— TIMES, IND., *January 4th*,
EDWARD A. M——, EDITOR.

L. W. HOLSTE, Esq., New York city :

My Dear Sir.—Some months ago I received from you a letter and I am heartily ashamed that it has not been answered before this. I feel that I have been derelict in my duty towards “our” Society. What a grand work you are engaged in, and what a change it made in me especially.

My life in New York city. My! How I hate to recall it! The wharf my bed-room, and Washington market my boarding place; thieves my companions; prison my future.

Eighteen years ago, November twenty-seventh, I, with the balance, came to Jonesboro, five miles north of this place. The man who took me misrepresented his “ability” to keep me. I remained with him a month, and then changed. Until the next September I worked wherever I could get it, and I was kept busy. At the last time mentioned I started to learn the printing business with one James S. Pinkerton, who lived in Jonesboro, a Philadelphia man, who took a great deal of interest in me. I stayed with him two years or more, and then started over the country “to learn my trade as others know it,” always keeping Jonesboro in view as my home, and always faring well.

Nine years ago I wandered into Anderson, Ind., for the third time, went to work as foreman of one of the offices there, got married, settled down to business, and am now publishing a little sheet of my own, and am doing nicely. I send you one of them by mail with this letter. I have three children—a boy and two girls.

There are only four of us left—Henry Betcher, who runs a meat market in Marion, ten miles north of here; Willie Foulk and Charley Saults, both of whom live in Marion—one (Foulk) a foreman in Price & Cox’s Bending Works. He is married and has one child. Saults married a lady worth \$15,000, and is taking care of it.

I am satisfied, had either of us remained in New York city, we, in all probability, would have been worthless. To the Children’s

Aid Society I give the credit for what I am and what I have to-day, and although I have seldom written, my heart has been with them. Us boys never meet but one will tell the other: "Have you got a letter from the Society lately?" You say in your letter to me: "If our older boys would realize what an encouragement their letters would be to us in our work, we think that many more of them would write." On the other hand, if you only knew how well us boys like to hear from you, you would contrive some method to communicate with us oftener.

I hope the good work of taking boys from New York to better homes in the west will continue. It makes men of them every time, no matter what their raising or inclinations might have been.

I am succeeding — making money, in fact — and I hope soon to be able to personally greet some of the Society people and thank them for their interest in me.

There is one thing I want to ask you. I want you to find for me, if you can, the record of the marriage of Andrew M———, either in New York or Jersey City, and everything connected with it that is of record. I have written both to Jersey City and New York officials, but have received no response. I am willing to pay for any trouble it may be to you. I am aware this is out of your line, but I can not, it seems, find the right person to write to. I am 33 years old next July. My folks must have married some time in '55, '56 or '57. I will pay you, if you will do this for me. At any rate, I want to hear from the Society oftener; and from this letter on into the future, if I can be any use in your work, command me, for I am proud of the fact that the Children's Aid Society is my Alma Mater.

Yours truly,

EDWARD A. M———.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1892.

"A"	\$1 00
"A" Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Abbott, C. F.	1 00
Ackerman, F.....	2 00
Ackerman, W. M	5 00
Adams, J. H	2 00
Adams, F. T., & Co.....	10 00
Adams, M. L., fresh air fund.....	1 00
Adriance, Georgianna B.....	5 00
Adriance, Harris Ely.....	10 00
Adriance, Harris Ely, emigration.....	40 00
Adriance, Harris Ely, shoes.....	50 00
Adriance, Mrs. Harris Ely, summer charities.....	25 00
Adriance, Platt & Co.....	25 00
A Friend	15 00
A Friend, 258 Broadway.....	1 00
A Friend, cash	50 00
A Friend, J. L. T.....	5 00
A Friend in St. Louis.....	1 00
A Friend, Station O.....	2 00
A Friend, Corfu, N. Y.....	5 00
A Friend, shoes for Eighteenth Street School.....	50 00
A Friend, summer charities.....	5 00
A Friend, E. G	50 00
A Friend, Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
A Friend, S. B. S.....	5 00
A Friend, Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00

Agar, John G., summer charities	\$100 09
A. G. H., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
A gold piece.....	5 00
A lady, per Miss Alline Lee.....	100 00
Albro, S. W.	5 00
Alden, Mrs. Anne C., emigration.....	100 00
Alden, Mrs. Anne C., summer charities.....	100 00
Alden, R. P	5 00
Alden, R. Percy.....	100 00
Alexandre, J. Henry.....	70 00
Alexandre, J. Henry, summer charities.....	15 00
A little to help the homeless boy.....	2 00
Allen, C. H., summer charities.....	15 00
Allyn, Charles B	2 00
Alman, Louis	5 00
Alman, Louis, summer charities.....	3 00
Alvord, Mrs. A. A.....	10 00
Ames, Margaret E	5 00
Amy and Edna	1 00
Anderson, Charles O., treasurer.....	10 20
Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank.....	200 00
Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank, in memory of Mrs. Joseph Milbank	300 00
Andreini, Giglio & Minius.....	20 00
Andrews, Henry C., emigration.....	20 00
An old friend	5 00
Anonymous	500 00
Anthon, Miss	2 00
Appleton, Mrs. F. R., emigration.....	20 00
Archbold, John D., summer charities.....	50 00
Arcularius, Mrs. P. E	5 00
"Arius," summer charities.....	25 00
Armstrong, Howard, Willie and George, emigration...	20 00
Armstrong, J. Sinclair	30 00
Armstrong, Mrs. J. Sinclair, hot dinners, Eighteenth Street School	25 00
Armstrong, Leona and Nathalie.....	2 00
Arnold, Annie S.....	20 00

Arnold, Edmund S. F.	\$10 00
Arnold, Francis R.....	20 00
Arnold, O. B.....	10 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.....	5 00
A. R. P	10 00
Asch & Jackel	20 00
Astor, Wm. K	5 00
Astor, Mrs. Caroline W., Christmas.....	50 00
Astor, Mrs. Caroline W., shoes.....	50 00
Astor, John Jacob.....	100 00
Astor, John Jacob, for erection of cottage at Summer Home	5,000 00
Astor, William	200 00
Astor, Mrs. William Waldorf, Avenue B School.....	200 00
Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William Waldorf, emigration.....	800 00
Atwater, Anna G	2 00
Auchincloss, Mrs. John W., summer charities	25 00
Auchmuty, Richard T	350 00
Auchmuty, Richard T., summer charities.....	400 00
Austin, F. B., summer charities.....	5 00
Austin, Francis B	5 00
Avery, Samuel P	10 00
Avery, Samuel P., summer charities.....	20 00
A. W. C., Summer Home.....	50 00
A widow	1 00
A. W. L., Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00
Ayerigg, Mrs	2 00
Ayerigg, Jeannie G., Health Home.....	5 00
Ayerigg, Mrs. Julia E., summer charities	20 00
Ayer, F. F., summer charities.....	100 00
Aymar, Miss E., summer charities.....	50 00
Babcock, Charles H. P.....	20 00
Babcock, H. S., summer charities.....	25 00
Babcock, Miss Minnie.....	10 00
Babcock, Samuel D	100 00
Bacon, G. and B., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Bacon, Lathrop R	20 00
Baird, Addison W., summer charities.....	10 00

Baker, A. P.....	\$1 00
Baker, J. W	1 00
Baker, Mrs. S., summer charities.....	25 00
Baldwin, C. W., summer charities.....	10 00
Baldwin, E	5 00
Baldwin, H. J.....	10 00
Baldwin, W. D.....	20 00
Banks, H. W., & Co	100 00
Banks, Isabella M., Sick Children's Mission.....	30 00
Barber, James	20 00
Barclay, James L.....	10 00
Barclay, John C.....	10 00
Barclay, Sackett M.....	50 00
Barlow, Annie H.....	10 00
Barlow, Annie H., summer charities.....	5 00
Barnes, Edward H.....	30 00
Barnes, Theodore M., summer charities.....	5 00
Barnes, Mrs. Theodore M., children, emigration.....	20 00
Barney, C. T., summer charities.....	250 00
Barney, Helen T., summer charities.....	75 00
Barney, Helen and Catharine, emigration.....	20 00
Barre, Joseph, & Co.....	10 00
Barrows, A. H.....	2 00
Barrows, Ira	5 00
Barrows, O. F. summer charities.....	5 00
Barton, J. C., Manufacturing Co.....	1 00
Barton, Oliver G., Sick Children's Mission.....	15 00
Basset, H. F., emigration.....	20 00
Basten, Charles	5 00
Basten, Charles, summer charities.....	5 00
Bate, William S., emigration and summer charities....	10 00
Bates, Henrietta and Eliza M.....	5 00
Bates, Henrietta and Eliza M., summer charities.....	10 00
Batjer, Henry.....	5 00
Bayley, Anna B., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Baylies, Mrs. N. E.....	20 00
Baylies, Mrs. N. E., West Side School.....	10 00
Baylies, Mrs. N. E., West Side Lodging-house.....	5 00

Baylis, William	\$50 00
Beach, Mrs. E. M., Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00
Beach, W. B	1 00
Beach, Capt. Warren C.....	5 00
Beach, Capt. Warren C., summer charities.....	5 00
Beadleston, Alfred N.....	50 00
Beadleston, William H.....	20 00
Beadleston, William H., summer charities.....	20 00
Beasley, L. W.....	1 00
Beatty, Claudius	5 00
Beatty, William Gedney, emigration.....	20 00
Beavan, Jeffry	5 00
B. and E. S.....	20 00
Becker, H., & Co.....	10 00
Beckwith, Leonard Forbes, summer charities.....	10 00
Bedell, Edwin F.....	25 00
Bedell, Miss L. M., Summer Home.....	50
Beekman, Girard, summer charities.....	10 00
Beekman, J. William.....	25 00
Beekman, J. William, summer charities.....	10 00
Beemer, Mrs. James G., summer charities.....	10 00
Belden, Josiah.....	5 00
Belden, Rev. W. W.....	1 00
Bend, Mrs. L. A., emigration.....	20 00
Bend, Mrs. L. A., summer charities.....	50 00
Benedict, Mrs. James H.....	15 00
Benedict, Mrs. James H., summer charities.....	5 00
Benjamin, Eugene, summer charities.....	10 00
Benjamin, F. P.....	20 00
Benjamin, F. P., summer charities.....	25 00
Benjamin, John.....	25 00
Benjamin, John, summer charities.....	25 00
Benjamin, Mrs. S. N.....	15 00
Benjamin, Mrs. William E., summer charities.....	40 00
Bennett, Bessie C., Summer Home.....	50
Bennett, J. G.....	2 00
Bennett, Mrs. S.....	5 00
Bennett, Mrs. William, Health Home.....	5 00

Bensel, Mary M	\$20 00
Benson, Frank S.....	10 00
Bentley, Charles E.....	5 00
Bentley, Norman S.....	5 00
Benwell, George A.....	5 00
"Be Ready Ten" King's Daughters, Church of the Holy Apostles	10 00
Berg, William J.....	2 50
Berkeley School boys, proceeds of lawn tennis tourna- ment, emigration	16 00
Berre, Master Walter, Health Home.....	2 00
Bevan, William	5 00
Beverley, Herman, Pauline and Anna, Summer Home,	15 00
Beverley, Herman, Pauline and Anna, Sick Children's Mission	10 00
Bibby, Henry W.....	20 00
Bibby, Henry W., summer charities.....	20 00
Bigelow, Mrs. F. H., summer charities.....	10 00
Billings, Mrs. Frederic.....	300 00
Billwiller Bros	20 00
Billy and Baby.....	1 00
Bingham, Mrs. C. L., summer charities.....	20 00
Bishop, Frank and R. R., Health Home.....	1 00
Bishop, Mrs. M. C., Summer Home.....	100 00
Bisphan, William	10 00
Bisphan, William, summer charities.....	10 00
Blackwell, Miss Francis W., emigration.....	60 00
Blackwell, Miss Francis W., summer charities.....	10 00
Blackwell, Miss Francis W., Sick Children's Mission...	10 00
Blackwell, Samuel C.....	10 00
Bliss, Cornelius N., summer charities.....	50 00
Bliss, Ernest C., Summer Home.....	100 00
Blodgett, Susan E.....	15 00
Bloodgood, John H.....	25 00
Bloodgood, John H., summer charities.....	30 00
Bloodgood, William.....	10 00
Bloor, A. J.....	5 00

Board of Lady managers of West Side School, hot dimmers	\$892 72
Board of lady managers of West Side School, Summer Home.....	50 00
Bodwell, Mrs. Lewis, Health Home.....	25 00
Boettner, A., summer charities.....	5 00
Boettner, J. C.....	15 00
Bogert, Miss H. L.....	10 00
Bogert, Miss H. L., summer charities.....	5 00
Bogert, Henry A., Health Home.....	60 00
Bogert, S. G.....	5 00
Bonner, Charles S.....	5 00
Bonnett, John B.....	5 00
Boone, Edward	1 00
Boorman, The Misses.....	20 00
Boorman, The Misses, summer charities.....	20 00
Booth, R. H., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Bostwick, J. A.....	100 00
Bowdoin, G. S.....	100 00
Boy, Ella and Archie.....	5 00
Boyd, James E., emigration.....	20 00
Brace, Mrs. C. Loring, Christmas, Eighteenth Street School	25 00
Brace, Mrs. C. Loring, Health Home.....	40 00
Brace, Mrs. C. Loring, Health Home, special.....	25 00
Bradley, James S.....	1 00
Bradley, The Misses, summer charities.....	30 00
Bradley, S. R.....	100 00
Bradley, S. R., summer charities.....	100 00
Bradley, Thomas	5 00
Bradley, Thomas, a little boy's savings, summer charities	10 00
Bradshaw, Arthur	10 00
Bradshaw, Arthur, summer charities.....	10 00
Bradstreet Co.....	10 00
Brague, S. B.....	1 00
Brandreth, F.....	25 00
Brandt, Randolph	5 00

Breeze, Mrs. A. E., summer charities.....	\$5 00
Brettell, George W., summer charities.....	10 00
Brewer, W. A., Jr.....	10 00
Brewster, Benjamin	100 00
Brewster, C. O.....	5 00
Brice, Mrs. A. E.....	5 00
Bridge, H., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Bridge, William F.....	20 00
Brien, Hugh	20 00
Brinkerhoff, Emily A., emigration.....	100 00
Brissell, John, & Son.....	5 00
Bristol, John I. D.....	5 00
Bristow, B. H.....	20 00
Brower, Charles De Hart.....	10 00
Brown, A. H., Lord School.....	100 00
Brown, Addison.....	10 00
Brown, Ann D., Sick Children's Mission.....	50 00
Brown, John Crosby, Lord School.....	100 00
Brown, M. Bayard, emigration.....	1,000 00
Brown, M. Bayard.....	300 00
Brown, M. Bayard.....	300 00
Brown, S. B.....	2 00
Brown, S. B., summer charities.....	2 00
Brown, W. J.....	1 00
Brown, Col. W. L., shirts for newsboys.....	49 50
Brown, Mrs. Walston H.....	25 00
Brown, William P., Lord School.....	50 00
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds.....	20 00
Brown, William Smith.....	50 00
Brownell, M. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Bruce, Miss Matilda W., for erection of Sullivan Street School building	17,619 01
Bruce, Miss Matilda W., special donation.....	25 00
Bruce, Miss Matilda W., summer charities.....	75 00
Bruen, Mrs. Alexander M.....	50 00
Bruns, Philip	5 00
Brush, W. Franklin, summer charities.....	50 00
Bryans, A. K.....	2 00

Bryant, Julia S., Fifty-second Street School.....	\$9. 00
Buck, R.....	20 00
Buel, Arthur	1 00
Bugbee, Miss Maria S.....	10 00
Bugbee, Miss Maria S., summer charities.....	10 00
Bugbee, Miss Maria S., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Bulkley, E. M.....	5 00
Bulkley, Henry W.....	25 00
Bull, Charles	5 00
Bunnell, Fred. B.....	2 00
Burnelle, Mrs. J. C.....	1 00
Burrill, Charles D.....	2 50
Butler, Charles	10 00
Butler, Emily O., Elizabeth Home.....	20 00
Butler, Prescott Hall.....	50 00
Butler, Miss R.....	25 00
Butler, William Allen.....	25 00
Butler, William Allen, summer charities.....	50 00
Butler, William Allen, Jr.....	10 00
Butt, John T.....	1 00
Butterworth, George F.....	5 00
Butterworth, George F., summer charities.....	5 00
Butterworth, George F., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Byrd, George H., summer charities.....	100 00
Cabus, Sarah P., emigration.....	20 00
Cadwalader, John L., Lord School.....	50 00
Caldwell, Benjamin F.....	1 00
Calhoun, Henry W.....	20 00
Calhoun, Henry W., summer charities.....	10 00
Califf, J. M.....	2 00
Califf, J. M., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Calman, Emil	100 00
Calman, Emil, summer charities.....	20 00
Calman, G. B.....	50 00
Calman, Henry L.....	25 00
Calman, Henry L., summer charities.....	30 00
Campbell, Adam, summer charities.....	5 00

Campbell, H. P.....	\$2 00
Campbell, Dr. J. L.....	3 00
Capp, J. L.....	1 00
Carey, S. W.....	5 00
Carpender, C. J., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Carpender, C. J., emigration.....	20 00
Carpender, Mrs. C., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Carpenter, Charles L.....	5 00
Carpenter, Charles L., summer charities.....	5 00
Carpenter, H. M.....	5 00
Carpenter, Mrs. Josephine E.....	5 00
Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B., emigration.....	20 00
Carroll, Mrs. Frances A.....	5 00
Carter, James C.....	25 00
Carter, James C., summer charities.....	10 00
Carter, Paul H., Sick Children's Mission.....	7 84
Carter, Samuel T.....	25 00
Case, J. D.....	5 00
"Cash, P."	25 00
"Cash, P.", summer charities.....	10 00
Cash for Christmas dinner.....	1 00
Cash, unrepaid letter.....	1 00
Cash, Chester, Pa.....	1 00
Cash, Belleville, Mo.....	25
Cash, J. P. H.....	1 00
Cash, A. S. D.....	1 00
Cash, Brooklyn	2 00
Cash, box 1114.....	1 00
Cash, Sidney	1 00
Cash, X	1 00
Cash, Ashland, O.....	1 00
Cash, a friend.....	50 00
Cash, W	2 12
Cash, W. S. E.....	1 00
Cash, a lady.....	5 00
Cash, to Scribner's Magazine.....	1 00
Cash, summer charities.....	2 00
Cash, B., summer charities.....	25 00

Cash, New Lebanon, N. Y., summer charities.....	\$10 00
Cash, Mrs. D., Health Home.....	5 00
Cash, friend of infant class, First Reformed church, Health Home	2 00
Cash, summer charities.....	5 00
Cash, R. T. H., Summer Home.....	10 00
Cash, on train, Summer Home.....	25
Cash, Kennebunkport, Me.....	1 00
Cash, Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Cash, Bloomfield, N. J., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Cash, Brooklyn	1 00
Cash, F. B. M.....	20 00
Cash, J. C. D.....	2 00
Cash, New Windom, Vt.....	2 00
Cash, in postage stamps.....	50
Cash, no name.....	1 00
Cash, 18 Broadway.....	1 00
Cash, Santa Claus, emigration.....	20 00
Cash, God bless you.....	5 00
Cash, office Penn. R. R. Co.....	1 00
Cash, a friend.....	10 00
Cash, B	1 00
Cash, Bank of New York.....	1 00
Cash, in telegraph blank.....	1 00
Cash, 175 Broadway.....	1 00
Cash, emigration	20 00
Cash, C. W. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Cash, Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Cash, Rockville Centre, N. Y., summer charities.....	1 00
Cash, for Summer Home.....	1 00
Cash, at ferry, for Summer Home.....	50
Cash, Sick Children's Mission.....	25
Cash, Sick Children's Mission.....	25
Cash, fresh air fund.....	5 00
Cash, C. A. S. support.....	1 00
Cash, from various sources in different amounts.....	142 31
Castle Braid Co.....	1 00
Cavagnaro, J. & F., Italian School.....	5 00

C. F. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	\$1 00
Ceccarini, Mary B., towards erection of Elizabeth Home for Girls.....	9,300 00
Chamberlain, V. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Chandler, Mrs. Nathan.....	10 00
Chapin, Warren and Mabel.....	2 00
Chapman, F. A.....	5 00
Chappell, F. H.....	5 00
Chappell, W. H.....	3 00
Cheever, Mrs. J. H.....	1 00
Cheney, Louis R., summer charities.....	5 00
Chevalier, O. W., Summer Home.....	50
Children of C. C. Foster, emigration.....	20 00
Children of Hughson Hawley.....	2 00
Children of F. B. Littlejohn.....	10 00
Children of F. B. Littlejohn, collection.....	7 50
Children of F. A. Snow, emigration.....	40 00
Children of W. E. Tefft.....	4 00
Children's Band of Christian Workers, Madison Square Presbyterian church, Summer Home.....	20 00
Children's Church Society, West Presbyterian church..	25 00
Chisolm, Benjamin Ogden.....	10 00
Christmas gift of a home to a homeless child.....	20 00
Christie, W. F., summer charities.....	30 00
Church, George H.....	5 00
Church, William S.....	10 00
Church, William S., summer charities.....	15 00
Church of the Transfiguration, per Sister Rebecca, for bed in boys' dormitory, Summer Home.....	20 00
Church of the Transfiguration, per Rev. Dr. Houghton, Health Home	50 00
Church of the Transfiguration, per Dr. Houghton, Sum- mer Home	100 00
Circle of King's Daughters, Burlington, Vt., per Frances Walker, emigration	20 00
Circle of King's Daughters, Fort Adams, R. I., per Mrs. E. M. Weaver, Jr.....	50 00

Circle of King's Daughter, Islip, L. I., per Mrs. E. S.

Clock	\$4 00
Claffin, G. W.....	1 00
Clapp, Mrs. P. M., Sick Children's Mission	10 00
Clark, Edward V	50 00
Clark, George A., & Brothers.....	10 00
Clark, H. C.....	5 00
Clark, Mrs. H. W., and Miss M. H., Sick Children's Mission	13 00
Clark, Henry Austin, emigration.....	20 00
Clark, L. E	1 00
Clark, Thomas F	10 00
Clarke, Mrs. Henry, summer charities.....	10 00
Clarke, Mrs. R. E.....	5 00
Clarke, Mrs. R. E., summer charities.....	5 00
Clarke, R. J.....	25 00
Clarkson, Augustus L., summer charities.....	10 00
Clarkson, George H., summer charities.....	25 00
Class of young ladies, Miss Graham's school.....	22 00
Cleaveland, Mrs. A. E., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Clendinning, John, & Co.....	5 00
Clift, Dr. George D., emigration	20 00
Cloud, C. G.	5 00
C. L. T., Summer Charities	7 00
"C. O.," Summer Charities	20 00
Cobb, Edward B.....	25 00
Cochran, Miss Helen, Health Home.....	25 00
Cochran, William F	100 00
Cochran, Mrs. W. F., emigration	20 00
Cock, Thomas F.....	10 00
Cockcroft, Mrs. C. H. O.....	20 00
Codman, Capt. John, summer charities.....	20 00
Coe, Charles P.....	2 00
Coffin & Stanton	5 00
Coggeshall, M. C., emigration.....	20 00
Coggill, Mrs. Julia M.....	5 00
Colby, Charles L.....	10 00
Cole, Frederick W.....	10 00

Colgate, A. W.	\$100 00
Colgate, A. W., for shoes	50 00
Colgate, Mrs. S. J.	50 00
Colgate, William	50 00
Colgate, William, summer charities.....	25 00
Collection, Children's Day offering, Congregational church, Paris, N. Y., Health Home.....	6 00
Collection, Presbyterian church, Rye, N. Y.....	40 00
Collection, Presbyterian and M. E. churches, East Palmyra, N. Y.....	3 00
Collection, Lemuel Coffin, Joseph B. Altemus, Ed. A. Treat, Thos. B. Martin and Everett H. Converse...	25 00
Collection, employes of Bawo & Dotter.....	21 00
Collection, West Presbyterian church.....	72 05
Collection in Continental National Bank, shoes.....	7 00
Collection by James Dana Coit	1 00
Collection by Master F. Gerald Stearns.....	1 00
Collection, Greenburgh Presbyterian church, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	13 00
Collection, Christ P. E. church, Christmas offering...	108 05
Collection at Health Home, special.....	68 50
Collection, St. Elizabeth guild, Trinity church, Bergen Point, N. J., fresh air fund.....	6 00
Collection, Trinity mission school, Bergen Point, N. J., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Collins, William P.....	10 00
Colman, Mrs. Samuel, summer charities.....	25 00
Colt, Morgan G.....	25 00
Colt, Morgan G., summer charities.....	25 00
Congdon, Horace L.....	10 00
Congdon, Horace L., summer charities.....	5 00
Contribution of two little boys for Christmas.....	5 00
Convers, Miss C. B., summer charities.....	5 00
Cook, Mrs. C. T., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Cooksey, Mrs. Linda Dows, summer charities.....	25 00
Cooley, R. B., emigration.....	20 00
Cooper, Charles W.....	25 00

Cooper, Edward, summer charities	\$25 00
Cooper, Miss Julia, Fifty-second Street Night School..	100 00
Cooper, the Misses.....*	100 00
Copper, the Misses, summer charities.....	50 00
Copeland & Bacon.....	10 00
Coster, C. H.....	25 00
Coster, C. H., summer charities.....	30 00
Cotheal, Alexander J.....	25 00
Cotheal, Miss E., summer charities.....	5 00
Covenant church, Health Home.....	10 00
Crafts, Mrs. Clemence H.....	50 00
Crampton, E. H.....	5 00
Crane, Mrs. J. B.....	50 00
Cree, Thomas K., summer charities.....	5 00
Crevier, Aug. E.....	10 00
Crevier, Aug. E., summer charities.....	10 00
Crittenden, General T. N.....	10 00
Crittenden, General T. N., summer charities.....	10 00
Crocker, Mrs. George A.....	25 00
Crocker, Mrs. George A., Summer Home.....	50 00
Crocker, Mrs. George A., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Crocker, F. R.....	1 00
Crosby, Mrs. Ernest H.....	50 00
Crosby, Robert R.....	25 00
C. R. R.....	5 00
C. R. S.....	1 00
Cruger, S. V. R.....	25 00
Curtis, Charles B.....	25 00
Curtis, George M., summer charities.....	10 00
Curtis, Mrs. H. H.....	20 00
Curtis, Lewis B	10 00
Curtis, Lewis B., emigration	20 00
Curtis, Mary A., Sick Children's Mission.....	20 00
Cushman, Margaret and Mary F.....	1 00
Cutting, R. Fulton	150 00
Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton, special donation.....	30 00
Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton, special donation.....	25 00

Cutting, W. Bayard, Jones Memorial School	\$25 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, Christmas, Phelps School.....	25 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, German School.....	25 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, W. S. Italian School.....	60 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, Rhinelander School.....	50 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, Girls' Temporal Home.....	48 15
Cutting, W. Bayard, fresh aid fund.....	100 00
Cuyler, Miss, summer charities.....	10 00
C. W. W.....	1 00
C. Y. G. Club.....	12 16
D. & C., per R. H.....	20 00
Dalley, Henry, Jr.....	20 00
Damrosch, Frank H., summer charities.....	5 00
Damrosch, Mrs. Frank H., clothing.....	3 00
Dana, Miss C. A., emigration.....	20 00
Dana, E. E.....	5 00
Darwin, A. G.....	5 00
Davenport, J., summer charities.....	10 00
Davenport, J., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Davidson, Alexander, summer charities.....	1 00
Davies, E. Livingston.....	1 00
Davies, E. Pinckney.....	1 00
Davis, Benjamin P.....	100 00
Davis, Delia C., and her sister.....	10 00
Davis, Joseph P.....	20 00
Davis, S. E.....	5 00
Day, Melville C.....	20 00
D. C. W.....	1 00
Deacon, Mrs. Eliza, emigration.....	20 00
DeCoppet, H.	100 00
DeCoppet, H., summer charities.....	100 00
Deeves, Richard.....	50 00
DeForrest, George B.....	25 00
DeForrest, George B., summer charities.....	100 00
DeForrest, Mrs. Henry G.....	10 00
DeForrest, James G., Lord School.....	50 00
Deklyn, B. F., summer charities.....	25 00
Delafield, M. L.....	5 00

Delafield, M. L., summer charities.....	\$5 00
DeLamater, R. O.....	10 00
DeLamater, R. O., summer charities.....	10 00
De La Vergne children.....	5 00
Demorest, A. S., summer charities.....	1 00
Denham, E. R.....	10 00
Denslow, Mrs., special donation, Health Home.....	5 00
Denslow, Miss R. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Despard, C. L., Jr.....	10 00
Derby, W. C., & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
Detwiller & Street.....	10 00
Devinne, Theodore L.....	10 00
DeWitt, Theodore, Summer Home.....	10 00
Dexter, Dorothea.....	1 00
Dexter, Mrs. F. B.....	5 00
D. I., through N. Y. Tribune, fresh air fund.....	2 00
Dick, Mrs. W. B., summer charities.....	5 00
Dick & Fitzgerald.....	15 00
Dickey, Charles D., Christmas.....	10 00
Dickey, Charles D., Lord School.....	100 00
Dickinson, Rev. E. H.....	1 00
Dickson, Miss, special donation, Health Home.....	5 00
Dickson, Miss, and Misses Gaston, Haxtun Cottage...	10 00
Dickson, Mrs. Cyrus.....	25 00
Dickson, Mrs. Cyrus, summer charities.....	25 00
Dickson, John, summer charities.....	25 00
Dieterich, Charles F.....	25 00
Dieterich, Sarah H.....	5 00
Dill, Alice A., through N. Y. Times.....	10 00
Dillon, John F.....	5 00
Dimmock, Jeannie and Lucretia, Sick Children's Mis- sion	16 00
Dimock, Mrs. Elizabeth J.....	30 00
Dobbins, S. L.....	1 00
Dodge, Cleveland H., summer charities.....	10 00
Dodge, Mrs. George E., summer charities.....	50 00
Dodge, Sarah H.....	1,500 00

Dominick, Willie, Elsie, Alice and Anita.....	\$10 00
Donohue, Mrs. E., Special Health Home.....	2 00
d'Oremieux, Laura A.....	5 00
Douglas, John F., summer charities.....	10 00
Douglas, John F., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Downs, Alice N., Special Health Home.....	1 00
Dows, Linda, summer charities.....	5 00
Draper, C. A.....	5 00
DuBois, C. D.....	10 00
DuBois, Miss Ethel.....	20 00
DuBois, Miss Katherine.....	35 00
DuBois, Mrs. L.....	100 00
DuBois, Wm. A., emigration.....	20 00
Dun, Robert Graham.....	20 00
Duncan's, John, Sons.....	25 00
Dunham, Charles A., emigration	20 00
Dunham, Miss E. L., Henrietta School.....	25 00
Dunning, S. Wright.....	100 00
du Pont, Mrs. H. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
du Pont, Henry F., Summer Home.....	10 00
du Pont, Louise Evelina, Summer Home.....	15 00
Duryea, Hiram.....	25 00
Duryea, John	10 00
Dwight, John, & Co.....	100 00
Dwight, John, & Co., summer charities.....	50 00
Dwight, Jonathan.....	5 00
Dyer, Rev. Heman, D. D.....	5 00
Dykman, Master Jack, Haxtun Cottage.....	50 00
E. A. E., fresh air fund.....	25 00
E. A. R	10 00
Earl, Edwin T.....	10 00
Earle, Mrs. M. G., summer charities.....	20 00
"Earnest Workers," King's Daughters, Central M. E. church, Health Home.....	5 00
Easton, Miss	5 00
Easton, Mary A.....	10 00
Eaton, Mrs. D. Cady.....	25 00
Eaton, Mrs. D. Cady, summer charities.....	25 00

Eaton, Dorman B.....	\$10 00
Eaton, Dorman B., summer charities.....	20 00
Eaton, E. W.	10 00
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.....	5 00
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., summer charities.....	10 00
"E. C. L.".....	15 00
E. D., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Edelhoff & Rinke.....	5 00
Egar, Mary C., emigration.....	20 00
"Edith Wilmerding Fund," income of emigration.....	15 00
Edmonds, Walter D., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Edwards, Duncan.....	5 00
Edwards, J. B.....	3 00
Edwards, Miss Laura Jay, emigration.....	20 00
Edwards, Miss Laura Jay, summer charities.....	25 00
Edwards, Mrs. Mary Jay, summer charities.....	50 00
Edwardson, Isaac.....	10 00
Egleston, D. S., Lord School.....	50 00
Ehrhart, S., fresh air fund.....	5 00
Ehlers, E. M. L.....	5 00
Eidlitz, Marc.....	10 00
E. K. R., Sick Children's Mission.....	3 08
"Eleanor," summer charities.....	10 00
Eldridge, Francis.....	5 00
"Eliza Norwood," emigration.....	20 00
Elliott, W. T.....	1 00
Ellis, John W.....	10 00
Ellis, Mrs. Julia L., summer charities.....	10 00
Ellis, William D., emigration.....	20 00
Ellis, William D., summer charities.....	20 00
Elm street, New Haven, fresh air fund.....	5 00
Elmendorf, Rev. Joachim, summer charities.....	5 00
Ely, Dudley P.....	15 00
Ely, George Wells.....	2 60
Ely, Richard S., summer charities.....	20 00
Ely, Z. Stiles	20 00
Emanuel, Charles.....	25 00
Embury, E. A., summer charities.....	20 00

Embury, Helen	\$15 00
Embury, Mary, fresh air fund.....	10 00
Embury, Mrs. Susan P.....	25 00
Embury, Mrs. Susan P, summer charities.....	10 00
Emily and Lyndon.....	2 00
Emott, Charles C.....	5 00
Emott, Charles C, summer charities.....	5 00
Endicott, William, Jr.....	100 00
Endicott, William, Jr., Girls Temporary Home.....	100 00
" Englewood," summer charities.....	10 00
Eno, Amos R.....	20 00
Ensign, Professor J. L.....	2 00
Ericson, C. J. A.....	1 00
Estate of Alice Barnes, bequest.....	1,000 00
Estate of G. M. C. Klinger, bequest.....	1,357 60
Estate of Anna R. Case, bequest.....	1,000 00
Estate of George Sidney Camp, bequest.....	1,372 49
Estate of Adam W. Spies, bequest.....	1,000 00
Estate of Emma Abbott Wetherall, bequest.....	1,380 67
Estate of William Henry Wells, bequest.....	2,000 00
Estate of John T. Farish, bequest.....	10,000 00
Estate of Abram Hennion, bequest.....	2,000 00
Estate of William E. Dodge, ninth installment.....	500 00
Evarts, W. M., summer charities.....	10 00
Every little helps.....	1 00
E. W.....	2 00
Ewart, Richard H., Lord School.....	100 00
Ewart, William, & Son	20 00
Ewart, William, & Son, Summer Home.....	50 00
Ewart, William, & Son, Health Home.....	50 00
Eyerman, John.....	10 00
F. A. B.....	5 00
F. A. B., summer charities.....	5 00
Fahnestock, H. C., summer charities.....	25 00
Fairchild, G. M.....	1 00
Fairchild Brothers & Foster.....	10 00
Faithful Circle, King's Daughters, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., purchase of bed, Summer Home.....	20 00

Faithful Circle, King's Daughters, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,	
Health Home	\$20 00
Fancher, Charles H.....	5 00
Farlee, George W.....	20 00
Farmers' National Bank, Hudson, N. Y.....	1 00
Farnsworth, F.....	20 00
Farnsworth, F., summer charities.....	50 00
Farrar, George D., Health Home.....	25 00
F. B.....	20 00
Fernschild, William.....	5 00
Ferrer, Dr. J. M.....	5 00
Ferris, Franklin.....	5 00
Ferris, Franklin, summer charities.....	5 00
Ferris, F. A., emigration.....	40 00
Ferris, F. A., shoes.....	50 00
Ferris, F. A., hot dinners.....	10 00
Field and Marine Club, Bath Beach, L. I., endowment	
of bed at Summer Home.....	520 00
Fillerbrown, C. B., & Co.....	2 00
Findlay, A.....	1 00
Fish, Hamilton.....	100 00
Fish, Hamilton, summer charities.....	100 00
Fisher, Cleveland D.....	100 00
Fitch, Col. H. W.....	25 00
Fitzmaurice, Miss E. C., Summer Home.....	5 00
Flagler, H. M., summer charities.....	100 00
Flash, Edward, Jr.....	5 00
Flash, Edward, Jr., summer charities.....	5 00
Fleischmann, Mrs. Louis.....	20 00
Fleischmann, Mrs. Max.....	25 00
Fleiss, William M., newsboys' dinner.....	177 97
Flower, A. R., emigration.....	20 00
Fobes, Miss P.....	20 00
Fonda, W. C.....	3 50
Foote, Adrian.....	1 00
Foote, Dr. E. B., Jr.....	5 00
For a homeless boy.....	1 00

For sick babies	\$5 50
For the poor children for Christmas.....	2 00
For somebody's boy or girl.....	1 00
Forbes, David.....	50 00
Foster, James P.....	5 00
Foye, A. J. C., summer charities.....	5 00
Four west side children.....	20 00
Four children of West End avenue, summer charities,	25 00
Foster, Abbott.....	10 00
Forman, Mrs. R. R.	1 00
Foye, Kate S.....	1 00
Fraenkel, R. H.....	15 00
France, George.....	5 00
France, George, summer charities.....	5 00
Frasar, E., summer charities.....	1 00
Fraser, Alexander W.....	5 00
Fraser, Alexander W., Summer Home.....	25 00
Fraser, Horatio N.....	5 00
Fraser, E.....	2 00
Freeland, T. H.....	5 00
Freeman, Joel	10 00
Frees, G. A.....	2 00
Friend, Brace Memorial Lodging-house.....	50 00
Friends, per J. D.....	25 00
From a child	1 00
From a friend in Rochester, N. Y.....	10 00
From a little girl.....	10 00
From a young friend, summer charities.....	200 00
From Morristown	1 00
From the Higginson children.....	50 00
Frost, Edward L.....	15 00
Frost, Edward L., summer charities.....	30 00
Frothingham, H. P.....	10 00
Frothingham, John W.....	20 00
Frothingham, John W., summer charities.....	10 00
Fry, C. A.....	1 00

F. S. B	\$10 00
F. S. W., summer charities.....	10 00
Fuller, L. C.....	10 00
Furnald, Francis P.....	50 00
Gallaway, Robert M.....	20 00
Gammel, Mrs. R. I., summer charities.....	25 00
Gans, F. A.....	20 00
Garcia, J. B.....	2 00
Garcia, J. B., summer charities.....	2 00
Garcia, M.....	5 00
Gardner, H. A.....	20 00
Gardner, H. A., summer charities.....	10 00
Gardner, H. B.....	10 00
Garrard, Miss, Health Home.....	5 00
Garrard, Margaret H.....	5 00
Gaston, George H., summer charities.....	5 00
Gazley, John.....	1 00
"G. E. M.".....	100 00
Generich & Hillsmann.....	10 00
Gentle, Robert, summer charities.....	10 00
George, E. P., through Christian Union.....	200 00
Gernicide Co.....	10 00
Gerry, Elbridge T., fresh air fund.....	200 00
Gerry, Mrs. Elbridge T., Christmas.....	2,000 00
Gibbs, Theodore K.....	25 00
Gibson, Robert W.....	10 00
Gibson, Robert W., summer charities.....	10 00
Giffing, John C., summer charities.....	5 00
Giffing, John C., & Son	5 00
Gignoux, Mrs. Charles, Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Gilbert, Shepard D.....	20 00
Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co.....	5 00
Gilder, Mrs. Richard Watson.....	5 00
Gill, S. C. and J. W.....	50 00
Gillespie, T.....	1 00
Gillette, N. H.....	1 00

Gilsey, J. V.....	\$3 00
GINNA & Co.....	100 00
Girls' Friendly Society of St. Mary's in the Highlands..	2 50
Goddard, J. W., & Sons, summer charities	10 00
Godkin, E. L.....	25 00
Godwin, Mr., Special Health Home.....	6 00
Godwin, Parke, summer charities.....	10 00
Goelet, Ogden.....	50 00
Goelet, Ogden, Thanksgiving dinner.....	50 00
Goelet, Ogden, Christmas.....	50 00
Goelet, Robert, newsboys' dinner.....	25 00
Goelet, Robert, Thanksgiving dinner.....	50 00
Goelet, Robert, newsboys' dinner.....	25 00
Goelet, Robert, newsboys' Christmas.....	50 00
Goepel, C. F.....	10 00
Goertz, H. P.....	5 00
Goldsmith, E. B.....	1 00
Goodale, J. W., summer charities.....	5 00
Goodman, Richard	20 00
Goodman, Richard, summer charities.....	20 00
Goodrich, Mrs. Frederick	25 00
Goodwin, J. J.....	10 00
Goodwin, Mrs. J. J.....	30 00
Goodwin, Mrs. J. J., summer charities.....	10 00
Gordon, Alice, Maude and Allen.....	5 00
Gordon, Hamilton S., summer charities.....	5 00
Gordon, Robert, summer charities.....	50 00
Gordon, Robert, Lord School.....	100 00
Gould, Charles W., summer charites.....	10 00
Gracie, Mrs. James K., summer charities.....	15 00
Graff & Co., emigration.....	20 00
Graham, John	10 00
Graham, Malcolm, Lord School.....	50 00
Granberry, Mrs. W. H.....	10 00
Granberry, W. H., & Co., summer charities.....	25 00
Grant, Charles B., summer charities.....	25 00

Grassmuck, G. G.....	\$3 75
Graticap, L. P.....	5 00
Graticap, L. P., summer charities.....	2 00
“Gratitude,” through New York Times, Sick Children’s Mission	15 00
Graves, Miss Ellen M., West Side Italian School.....	250 00
Graves, Miss Ellen M., Christmas, West Side Italian school	50 00
Gray, A. F.....	3 00
Gray, A. F., summer charities.....	3 00
Gray, Charles Baldwin	2 00
Gray, George F.....	5 00
Gray, Mary Fenlon	10 00
Green, George Walton	5 00
Green, George Walton, summer charities.....	8 53
Green, J. W.....	50 00
Green, Alister	25 00
Greenleaf, Miss Emeline M.....	2 00
Greenleaf, Mrs. Emeline M., summer charities.....	10 00
Greenleaf, Mrs. Emeline M., Sick Children’s Mission...	10 00
Greenleaf, Joseph, Sick Children’s Mission.....	3 00
Greenwood, Isaac J.....	25 00
Griesbach, Rosa	5 00
Griffin, Mrs. Charles Francis, Summer Charities.....	5 00
Griffin, Mrs. William Preston.....	10 00
Griggs, Herbert L.....	100 00
Griggs, Herbert L., Summer Charities.....	50 00
Griswold, Mrs. G.....	5 00
Griswold, J. N. A.....	50 00
Griswold, J. N. A., Summer Charities.....	25 00
Gudewill & Bucknall.....	25 00
Guests of the Isleboro Inn.....	26 00
Gunther, Franklin L.....	20 00
Gurnee, A. C.....	20 00
Gurnee, A. C., Summer Charities.....	20 00
Gurnee, Mrs. W. S.....	10 00
Gurnee, Mrs. W. S., Summer Charities.....	20 00

Guttzeit, F. P., Summer Charities.....	\$2 00
G. W. H.....	1 00
"H.,” Sick Children’s Mission.....	2 00
Haar, H. M.....	5 00
Habbert, C. H., summer charities.....	1 00
Hadden, Mrs. John, Jr., summer charities.....	100 00
Hadden, Mrs. John, Jr., emigration.....	100 00
Hadden, Mrs. John, Jr., lodging-houses.....	50 00
Hadley, S. D.....	5 00
Haines, Faith Huntington.....	50
Hale, Henry, summer charities.....	50 00
Hall’s, William, Sons, summer charities.....	25 00
Hallgarten, Charles L.....	100 00
Halsey, G. A.....	1 00
Halsted, Douglas, Elizabeth and Josephine, emigration.....	20 00
Halsted, J. H.....	5 00
Halsted, Miss M.....	5 00
Halsted, Misses, summer charities.....	20 00
Hamersley, J. Hooker, newsboys’ prizes.....	25 00
Hamersley, J. Hooker, Sick Children’s Mission.....	100 00
Hamersley, Mrs. J. Hooker, newsboys.....	10 00
Hamersley, Mrs. J. Hooker, Summer Home.....	50 00
Hamersley, Mrs. J. Hooker, in memory of little Rita Hamersley, Sick Children’s Mission.....	100 00
Hammitt, Charles K.....	5 00
Hamilton, Gen. Schuyler, fresh air fund.....	4 50
Hanson, Letitia.....	20 00
Hardy, W. J., summer charities.....	5 00
Harper, Jesse E.....	10 00
Harriman, Mrs. Charles.....	10 00
Harrington, Mrs. Pauline.....	1 00
Harris, Mrs. D. B.....	2 00
Harris, Miss Emma.....	50 00
Harris, George M., emigration.....	20 00
Harris, George M., summer charities.....	25 00
Harris, Stephen.....	1 00
Harris, Mrs. W. H.....	70 00
Harris, William R.....	4 00

Harrison, Burton N.....	\$5 00
Harrison, H. B.....	20 00
Harrison, Mrs. M. L., emigration.....	40 00
Harrison, Mrs. M. L., summer charities.....	10 00
Harrison, Wilfred J., summer charities.....	2 00
Hartshorn, B. M., summer charities.....	10 00
Hartshorne, Helen and Lloyd G., emigration.....	20 00
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	5 00
Hasslacher, Joseph, summer charities.....	5 00
Hastings, Elizabeth, special, Health Home.....	5 00
Hatfield, Mrs. Charlotte.....	1 00
Hathaway, E. E.....	20 00
Hatzel, F. H.....	25 00
Hauschildt, F.	2 00
Hauschild, F., summer charities.....	5 00
Hauselt, Charles E.....	10 00
Havemeyer, Mrs. S. A.....	25 00
Havemeyer, Mrs. W. F., summer charities.....	50 00
Haven, G. G.....	10 00
Haven, Mrs. G. G., summer charities.....	100 00
Hafes, John B.....	10 00
Hawk & Wetherbee, summer charities.....	10 00
Hawley, Henry E., summer charities.....	100 00
Haxtun, Mrs. Benjamin, Cottage for Crippled Girls...	50 00
Haxtun, Mrs. Benjamin, Health Home Annex.....	30 00
Haxtun, Mrs. Benjamin, summer charities.....	50 00
Haxtun, Mrs. L. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Hayden, Horace J.....	85 00
Hayden, Horace J., East River Cooking School.....	50 00
Hayden, Horace J., summer charities.....	25 00
Hayden, Harold B.....	5 00
Hayden, Henry W.....	5 00
Hayden, John B.....	5 00
Hayden, Mary P.....	5 00
Haynes, E. Chalmers.....	5 00
Heath, John	10 00

Heerdegen, John	\$1 00
Heerdegen, John, summer charities.....	1 00
Hegeman, Master Andrew S., Health Home.....	50
Hegeman, Miss M. F., Health Home.....	50
Hegeman, Mrs. L. N.....	5 00
Heissenbuttel & Grun	10 00
Heitzman Dr. C.....	5 00
Helfenstein, Miss, Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Hellman, Theodore, summer charities.....	10 00
Helping Hand Circle, Woodbridge, Ct., Summer Home,	15 00
Henderson, Mary W., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Hendrickson, Mrs.....	5 00
Hendrix, Issac	5 00
Hendrix, Issac, summer charities.....	5 00
H. E. R.....	100 00
Hermann, Ferdinand, summer charities.....	25 00
Herrick, A. T., Sick Children's Mission.....	13 00
Herrmann, Mrs. Esther	50 00
Herrmann, Mrs. Esther, summer charities.....	50 00
Hess, Mrs. A. M., Haxtun Cottage.....	31 50
Hewson, J. H., emigration.....	150 00
Hewson, J. H., summer charities.....	25 00
Heywood, Hamilton and Beatrice.....	10 00
H. F. E., through N. Y. Tribune, special charity.....	1 00
Hicks, Ratcliffe	10 00
Higgins, J. E. G., summer charities.....	10 00
Higgins, S. H.....	1 00
Hillard, H. R., summer charities.....	10 00
Hills, Miss Clarissa	5 00
Hills, Miss Clarissa, summer charities.....	5 00
Himely, Leonora, Julia, Sophie, Irma, Harry, Carolyn and Beatrice, summer charities.....	10 00
Hinchman, Walter	25 00
Hind, James W.....	10 00
Hinman, William K., summer charities.....	20 00
Hiscox, Edwin T.....	2 50

Hitchcock, Elizabeth U., Sick Children's Mission.....	\$5 00
Hitchcock, Mrs. R. D., summer charities.....	2 00
Hoadley, Claire, and Ralph Reimund.....	10 00
Hoadley, Mrs. E. C., summer charities.....	25 00
Hoffman, Charles W.....	10 00
Holbrook Bros.	10 00
Holbrook Bros., summer charities.....	10 00
Hollingsworth, W. S.....	5 00
Holmes, E. T.....	5 00
Holmes, E. T., emigration.....	20 00
Holmes, J. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00
Holmes, Mary J.....	5 00
Holmes, Mary J., summer charities.....	50 00
Holmes Bros.....	5 00
Homes, A. D.....	2 00
Hooper, B. Frank.....	10 00
Hoops, H. F., summer charities.....	5 00
Hopkins, Mrs. Woolsey R., emigration.....	20 00
Hopping, Clara, Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Houghton, Frank R.....	25 00
Houghton, Frank R., summer charities.....	25 00
Houghton, Henry	25 00
Howard, Mrs. George.....	1 00
Howard, Mrs. John T., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Howland, Emily	5 00
Howland, S. F., summer charities.....	1 00
Howell, William P.....	5 00
Howlett, Miss L. G., emigration.....	20 00
Hoyt, Henry R., summer charities.....	100 00
Hoyt, James O.....	25 00
Hoyt, Samuel N.....	5 00
Hraba, Louis W.....	5 00
H. S. H., Haxton Cottage.....	46 50
Hubbard, Charles, & Co.....	2 00
Hubbard, Thomas H.....	25 00
Hubbard, Thomas H., summer charities.....	50 00

Hubbard, Walter, emigration.....	\$20 00
Hubbs, M. R.....	2 00
Hubert, Pirsson & Hoddick.....	1 00
Huendling, L.....	1 00
Huff, Miss, special. Health Home.....	1 00
Hughes, J. M.....	20
Hull, Cornelia Ward.....	10 00
Hulme, George B., summer charities.....	10 00
Humphreys & Sayre	10 00
Hunt, F. O., fresh air fund.....	1 50
Hunt, Herbert, emigration.....	20 00
Huntington, Miss M. P.....	20 00
Huntington, Miss M. P., summer charities.....	10 00
Hurt, Mrs. S. I., summer charities.....	25 00
Hasband & Russell	2 00
Hutton, F. R., emigration.....	20 00
Hutton, John	10 00
Hyde, A. G., & Sons.....	10 00
Hyde, Mrs. A. P., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Hyde, Clarence M., emigration.....	20 00
"In His Name," M., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Industrial School Association, Brooklyn.....	7 50
Ingram, W. B.....	5 00
In memoriam, emigration, \$300; shoes, \$200.....	500 00
In memoriam, "B.," emigration.....	20 00
In memoriam, "Alfred Bedford Howard," emigration,	40 00
In memoriam, "L. M. H.".....	20 00
In memoriam, "G. O., Jr.".....	26 00
In memoriam, "F. A. M., December 20, 1885".....	500 00
In memoriam, "John W. Skinner".....	10 00
In memoriam, "George L. Schuyler," Sewing Class,	
West Side School	100 00
In memoriam, through Dr. Robinson, West Side	
School	150 00
In memoriam, "R. W.," summer charities.....	5 00
In memoriam, "G. P. Q.," emigration.....	50 00

"In memory of Little Ernest".....	\$25 00
"In memory of Little Clara Douglas".....	5 00
"In memory of Little Charley".....	3 00
"In memory of Leopold Oppenheimer".....	200 00
"In memory of J. D. T., 2d," summer charities.....	25 00
"In memory of E. H. S.," emigration.....	100 00
Inslee, Samuel, summer charities.....	25 00
Ireland, John B.....	10 00
Iselin, Adrian	100 00
Iselin, C. Oliver	20 00
Isham, William B.....	100 00
Italian Government Subsidy.....	943 09
Ivison, D. B	250 00
I. W. C., emigration.....	20 00
I. W. C., summer charities.....	10 00
Jackson, Howard S.....	1 00
Jaffray, Robert, summer charities.....	25 00
James, A. C.....	50 00
James, Mrs. E. S., Sick Children's Mission.....	200 00
James, D. Willis, special donation, Christmas, West Side Italian School	50 00
James, D. Willis, Tompkins Square School.....	375 00
Jamieson, Rev. E.....	2 00
Janeway, H. L.....	25 00
Janeway, H. L., summer charities.....	10 00
Janeway, Miss, Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
J. B., summer charities.....	50 00
J. B., Jr.....	5 00
J. E., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
J. E. L., Sick Children's Mission.....	100 00
J. E. L., Health Home.....	100 00
Jenkins, Mrs. D., summer charities.....	7 00
Jenkins, Harry H.....	1 00
Jennings, O. B.....	50 00
Jennings, O. B., summer charities.....	100 00
J. E. S. and M. L. S.....	3 00

Jesup, Morris K.....	\$50 00
Jesup, Morris K., Christmas, Forty-fourth Street School	20 00
Jesup, Morris K., Lord School.....	50 00
Jessup, Samuel, Lord School.....	10 00
J. G	10
J. J. H.....	50 00
J. J. H., Sick Children's Mission.....	100 00
J. N. W.....	3 00
John and little Kate, in memory of Dick, fresh air fund	25 00
"John Wesley Freckelton Fund," income of, for emigration	20 00
Johnson, G. B., summer charities.....	10 00
Johnson, Mrs. Emma C.....	1 00
Jones, Miss Elizabeth, emigration.....	20 00
Jones, Mrs. H. LeRoy, Thanksgiving.....	10 00
Jones, Mrs. H. LeRoy, summer charities.....	25 00
Jones, James H., Jones Memorial School.....	1,264 56
Jones, John D.....	30 00
Jones, L. F.....	50
Jones, W. H.....	10 00
Jordan, E. B.....	2 00
J. R. E., summer charities.....	10 00
Jube, John H.....	1 00
J. V. V. B.....	20 00
Kainer, Hugo & Co.....	25 00
Kane, Mrs. John I.....	35 00
Katte, Walter, summer charities.....	5 00
Kaufman, Frank, Summer Home.....	5 00
Keep, Mrs. Rebecca P., summer charities.....	5 00
Kellogg, Mrs. Charles.....	10 00
Kellogg, Mrs. Charles, Thanksgiving.....	10 00
Kellogg, Mrs. Charles, summer charities.....	10 00
Kellogg, Frederick R.....	5 00
Kelsey, C. H., emigration.....	20 00
Kelsey, Mrs. Julia A.....	1 00

Kemble, Mrs. Warren, emigration	\$20 00
Kennedy, H. Van Rensselaer.....	100 00
Kennedy, John S.....	100 00
Kennedy, John S., summer charities.....	100 00
Kennedy, Mrs. Rachael S., summer charities.....	200 00
Kent, Mrs. W. W.....	5 00
Kenward, J.....	1 00
Kenyon, Mrs. G. P., summer charities.....	5 00
Kerndt, Moritz	2 00
Kernochan, Mrs. Frederic, summer charities.....	• 25 00
Kerr, Walter C.....	5 00
Kerr, Mrs. Walter C., Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00
Keyser, Samuel	50 00
Kidder, A. M.....	20 00
Kidder, A. M., & Co.....	20 00
Kidney, George	5 00
Kilbourne, A. W.....	100 00
Kilner, S. E.....	20 00
King, Misses Alice and Ellen, summer charities.....	30 00
King, Misses Alice and Ellen, Sick Children's Mission	20 00
King, Miss Ellen, special donation.....	1 00
King, John A.....	20 00
King, John A., summer charities.....	25 00
King, L. H.....	10 00
King, Mrs. Mary Le Roy, summer charities.....	20 00
King, S. L.....	1 00
King, Mrs. Sarah Goodhue, Henrietta School.....	50 00
King, William F.....	20 00
King, William L., Health Home.....	100 00
"King's Daughters," Gaylord, Kan.....	1 00
Kingsford, Daniel P.....	10 00
Kingsford, Daniel P., summer charities.....	25 00
Kingsland, Mrs. A. C., summer charities.....	25 00
Kip, George G.....	150 00
Kip, George G., Summer Home and Health Home.....	50 00

Kip, George G., Sick Children's Mission.....	\$50 00
Kips, Mrs. George G., Health Home.....	25 00
Kip, Mrs. George G., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Kip, Isaac L., summer charities.....	20 00
Kip, Isaac L., summer charities, 1891.....	20 00
Kirtland, R. McD.....	25 00
Kirtland, R. McD., summer charities.....	50 00
Kirkland, Mrs. E. S.....	5 00
Kissel, Gustav E., summer charities.....	100 00
Kittrick, F. D.....	5 00
Knap, Joseph M., summer charities.....	5 00
Knapp, P. B., & Sons, summer charities.....	10 00
Knauer, Edward J.....	5 00
Knauth, Antonio, summer charities.....	5 00
Kneeland, A. C., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Kneeland, Miss Adele, summer charities.....	25 00
Knight, G. T.....	5 00
Knight, P. M.....	1 00
Koch, Dreyfuss & Co.....	5 00
Koechl, Paul and Otto.....	20 00
Kunhardt, Catherine T.....	20 00
Kunhardt, Catherine T., summer charities.....	20 00
Kouwenhoven, Mrs. T. G. B.....	5 00
Kouwenhoven, Mrs. Tunis G., Health Home.....	20 00
Koven, L. Oscar.....	5 00
Kurzman, Ferdinand, summer charities.....	20 00
L	1 00
Ladies at North East Harbor, Me., Sick Children's Mission	51 00
Laimbeer, Mrs. W., Haxtun Cottage.....	30 00
Laird, Mrs. Alexander, Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Lambe, Abram, Lord School.....	87 51
Lambert, Charleton C.....	2 00
Lamberton, Mrs. C. L., summer charities.....	10 00
Lamson, Roger & Co.....	5 00
Landers, Charles S.....	2 00

Lane, F., Sick Children's Mission	\$5 00
Lane, Walcott G.	5 00
Langdon, C. H.	5 00
Lanier, Charles, Lord School	100 00
Lanier, Mrs. M. M.	20 00
Lanier, Mrs. M. M., Sick Children's Mission	100 00
Lansing, Mrs. A. B.	10 00
Lapsley, Miss	2 00
Larned, Mrs. E. C.	5 00
Larned, Mrs. E. C., Sick Children's Mission	15 00
Lathrop, H. C.	5 00
Lattman, August	20 00
Lauterbach, Helen	5 00
Lawrence, Frank R.	100 00
Lawrence, Mrs. Frank R., summer charities	25 00
Lawrence, George N., summer charities	5 00
Lawrence, Mrs. H. N., summer charities	25 00
Lawrence, Newbold T., summer charities	50 00
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel	15 00
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel, Summer Home	10 00
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel, Sick Children's Mission	5 00
Laws, Robert	5 00
Lee, Miss Alleine	50 00
Lee, Miss Alleine, Sick Children's Mission	10 00
Lee, W. H. L., summer charities	25 00
Lees, Mrs. S. P., summer charities	25 00
Lefferts, Carrie Baker	20 00
Lefferts, M. C.	10 00
Lehmaier, Alan and Isabel M.	5 00
Lehman, Emanuel	50 00
Leighton, C. A.	1 00
Leighton, C. A., fresh air fund	2 00
Leissner, Edward	5 00
Lemmerman, Henry	5 00
Lent, William B., emigration	20 00
Lent, William B., summer charities	10 00

Lent, William H., summer charities.....	\$10 00
Lentilhon, J.....	5 00
Lentilhon, J., summer charities.....	5 00
Lester, David B.....	5 00
Lester, Mrs. R. A., summer charities.....	20 00
Leverich, Miss Eliza J.....	20 00
Leverich, Miss Eliza J., Thanksgiving.....	5 00
Lewis, Irving	25 00
Lewis, R. V., summer charities.....	10 00
Lipman, L. H.....	5 00
Litchfield, E.....	5 00
Little Bertha Hays.....	5 00
Little Jessie	1 00
Little Robin \$1, and B. Hinman 50 cents.....	1 50
Livingston, Henry B.....	25 00
Livingston, Miss Julia, Sick Children's Mission.....	20 00
Livingston, Mrs. Maturin.....	50 00
Livingston, Mrs. Maturin, summer charities.....	100 00
Livingston, Susan M. C., summer charities.....	25 00
Lloyd, Joseph P.....	20 00
Lloyd, Joseph P., summer charities.....	10 00
Lobenstine, William C., Sick Children's Mission.....	100 00
Lockman, John T., Sick Children's Mission.....	50 00
Lockwood, Henry S.....	20 00
Lockwood, Miss Mary E., Elizabeth Home for Girls...	500 00
Lombard, Mrs. Josiah, Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Lombard & Ayres.....	10 00
Lord, Miss Elsie, Lord School.....	25 00
Lord, Mrs. Frances T., exec. Lord School.....	313 18
Lord, Mrs. J. Couper, Lord School.....	150 00
Lord, Mrs. John Crary and Miss Meter H. Lord, summer charities	50 00
Lord, Mrs. M. M.....	10 00
Lord, William B., Lord School.....	25 00
Lott, Master Daniel V. B., Health Home.....	1 00
Lott, Peter	10 00

Louise, Charlie, Willie and Hattie, summer charities..	\$20 00
Lound, Miss L. J., special, Health Home.....	2 00
Lounsbery, Richard P.....	50 00
Low, C. Adolphe.....	50 00
Low, C. Adolphe, summer charities.....	50 00
Low, Miss Julia A.....	10 00
Low, Miss Julia A., summer charities.....	20 00
Low, Seth	25 00
Low, William G.....	1 00
Lowe, James M.....	10 00
Lowe, James M., summer charities.....	10 00
Lowenhaupt, Jacob	10 00
L. S. P., emigration.....	20 00
Lucas, George	10 00
Luddington, C. H., summer charities.....	25 00
Laudlam, E. F.....	5 00
Lueder, A.....	50 00
Lueders, George	5 00
Lundy Bros., special, Health Home.....	10 00
Luqueer, Mrs. Lee M.....	2 00
Lusk, Miss Alice De K.....	5 00
Lydig, David, emigration.....	25 00
Lydig, David, summer charities.....	25 00
Lyle, John S.....	100 00
Lyle, John S., summer charities.....	100 00
Lyman, Ellen, Laura and Jean.....	20 00
Lyman, Mrs. Moses	5 00
Lyons & Woods, summer charities.....	5 00
McAlpin, C. W	100 00
McAlpin, D. H., & Co.....	50 00
McCagg, Louis B.....	50 00
McCagg, Louis B., summer charities.....	75 00
McCarroll, James R. T.....	5 00
McClellan, Mrs. C. H., summer charities.....	2 50
McComb, J. Jennings, summer charities.....	25 00
McCook, John J	10 00

McCotter, Samuel G	\$25 00
McCoy, Robert A.....	5 00
McCreery, Mrs. James.....	10 00
McCurdy, Robert H.....	20 00
McGee, James	10 00
McGee, James, Summer Home and Sick Children's Mission	20 00
Mellvain, H. S.....	5 00
McKim, Rev. Haslett, Jr.....	20 00
McKim, Robert V., summer charities.....	10 00
McKittrick, Hugh, Jr., emigration.....	20 00
McLean, John S.....	25 00
McLean, John S., summer charities.....	10 00
McLeish, Mrs. George.....	5 00
McWilliam, J. S., Health Home.....	5 00
Maclay, W. W., emigration.....	20 00
MacMullen, E. P.....	20
MacMullen, John.....	1 20
Macy, Mrs. Lavina.....	5 00
Macy, Mrs. W. H., Jr., emigration.....	40 00
Macy, Mrs. W. H., Jr., summer charities.....	5 00
Maertz, Dora and Louise.....	20 00
Maerz, George L.....	1 00
Magoun, G. C., Lord School.....	50 00
Mairs, Edwin H., summer charities.....	25 00
Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L., emigration.....	40 00
Mallory, C. H., & Co.....	2 00
Manning, H. A.....	5 00
Mansfield, Howard.....	10 00
March, Mrs. Mary L., West Side School.....	20 00
Marcus, Bertha and Hetty.....	3 00
Marie, Peter, summer charities.....	30 00
Marks, Rev. R. B.....	5 00
Marquand, Miss Elizabeth.....	5 00
Marshall, Charles H.....	25 00
Marshall, Charles H., summer charities.....	25 00

Marshall, H. C	\$5 00
Martin, Emily S., summer charities.....	10 00
Martin, Miss Henrietta, Haxtun Cottage.....	10 00
Martin, Isaac P., summer charities	25 00
Martin, Miss L. R.....	10 00
Martin, W. M., summer charities.....	25 00
Martin, W. V	2 00
Mason, A. L., summer charities.....	25 00
Mason, Miss E. F., German and Henrietta Schools....	1,000 00
Mason, Miss Ida M., Health Home.....	800 00
Mason, James Weir	25 00
Masters, Ellis H.....	5 00
Maternity Society, Church of the Transfiguration, Health Home	50 00
Mathews, Albert	5 00
Mathews, Albert, summer charities.....	10 00
Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M., emigration.....	20 00
Matthews, Brander	100 00
Matthews, Brander, summer charities.....	150 00
Maul, William	2 00
Maul, William, summer charities.....	2 00
Maurice, Miss M. A.....	25 00
Maurice, Miss M. A., summer charities.....	20 00
Maxwell, J. R.....	250 00
Maxwell, Mrs. William Dunlap.....	5 00
Mayer, M. & C.....	10 00
M. B. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Mead, Mrs. George B., Jr., Sick Children's Mission....	20 00
Mead, Miss M. E., summer charities.....	2 00
Members of Miss Dana's School.....	15 00
Merriam, Homer, emigration.....	60 00
Merritt, Dr. Charles.....	1 00
Metelman & Frazer.....	10 00
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	5 00
Metzger, H. E., summer charities.....	5 00
Meyers, Augustus, summer charities.....	5 00

Milbank, Mrs. Joseph	\$200 00
Millen, L. R., & Co.....	20 00
Millen, L. R., & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
Miller, Adelaide G., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Miller, Charles	5 00
Miller, G. C.....	2 00
Miller, John	5 00
Miller, Lydia A., Summer Home.....	50
Miller, Philip S., emigration.....	100 00
Miller, Philip S., summer charities.....	25 00
Miller, Robert M.....	1 00
Milliken, E. F.....	10 00
Milliken, E. F., summer charities.....	25 00
Mills, D. O.....	100 00
Mills & Gibbs.....	25 00
Mills & Gibbs, summer charities.....	25 00
Miner, J. G., summer charities.....	5 00
Minturn, Mrs. John W., emigration.....	20 00
Minturn, Mrs. John W., shoes.....	25 00
Minturn, Mrs. John W., summer charities.....	25 00
Minturn, Mrs. John W., Sick Children's Mission.....	50 00
Minturn, Miss Katharine Mary, Sick Children's Mission	100 00
Minturn, R. S., emigration.....	20 00
Mitchell, Mrs. Caroline Woolsey, summer charities....	100 00
Mitchell, Mrs. Caroline Woolsey, hot dinners, Eighteenth Street School.....	25 00
Mitchell, Georgie William, Haxtun Cottage.....	2 50
Mitchell, Robert G.....	50 00
Mitchell, Robert G., summer charities.....	50 00
Mitchell, William, Summer Home.....	25 00
M. J. N.....	2 00
M. M. H., Health Home.....	5 00
Montross, Edith and Helen.....	2 00
Moore, Mrs. A. S., Health Home.....	3 00
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. S., summer charities.....	5 00

Moore, Baby Kenneth, Sick Children's Mission.....	\$5 00
Moore, Charles E.....	4 00
Moore, Edward C., Jr.....	20 00
Moore, Edward C., Jr., summer charities.....	20 00
Moore, W. J.....	2 00
Morey, Miss Louisa D., emigration.....	20 00
Morgan, E. D., summer charities.....	25 00
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Lord School.....	250 00
Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont, Italian School.....	400 00
Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont, ice for fountain, Italian School	179 00
Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont, Jr.....	10 00
Morison, Mrs. Julia S.....	25 00
Morison, Mrs. Julia S., summer charities.....	50 00
Morris, Miss E. V. C., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Morris, Mrs. James, emigration.....	20 00
Morris, L. G.....	10 00
Morris, Lucretia	10 00
Morse, Mrs. Richard C.....	5 00
Mortimer, Richard, hot dinners.....	100 00
Moulton, Francis D., & Co.....	50 00
M. P. T., Fifty-second Street School.....	25 00
Mrs. E. B. M., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Mrs. E. T. H., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Mrs. J. H. S.....	5 00
Munroe, Mrs. H. Whitney.....	10 00
Munroe, Mrs. H. Whitney, summer charities.....	25 00
Murray, A. S., Jr.....	5 00
Murray, Mrs. S. M., summer charities.....	25 00
Murray, William	5 00
Murray, William D.....	5 00
Myrick, Reuben	2 00
Nash, S. P.....	10 00
Naudein. Harriet S., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Naumburg, Mrs. E., Haxtun Cottage.....	10 00

Neal, E. F.	\$3 50
Neil, Henry	5 00
Nelson, M. T.....	10 00
Neukirch, Charles	5 00
Newell, Harriet, in memory of Little Ray, Sick Children's Mission	14 00
Newell, G. W.....	5 00
Newell, W. S.....	20 00
Newell, W. S., summer charities.....	10 00
Newton, W. S.....	1 00
Nichols, George E., summer charities.....	10 00
Nicholson, Mrs. R., coal for poor.....	25 00
Nicholson, Mrs. R., summer charities.....	12 00
Nicholson, Mrs. R., Sick Children's Mission.....	6 00
Nicoll, Mrs. Benjamin, Lord School.....	25 00
Nicoll, William	10 00
Niederstadt, August	1 00
Niles, W. W.....	2 00
Noble, Mrs. E. F., summer charities.....	25 00
Noble, William.....	2 00
Noble, William, summer charities.....	1 00
"No Name"	10 00
Norris, Joseph P	25 00
North, F. A.....	10 00
North, Thomas M., Italian School.....	25 00
Northcote, H. O.....	30 00
Noxen, Mrs. H. E.....	50
Noyes, Julia F., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
"Nyack," through New York Tribune, Summer Home, N. Y. Safety Steam Power Co.....	5 00 10 00
Oakley, John M.....	1 00
Offerman, C. W	2 00
Offertory Grace Church Chantry.....	18 04
Office Penn. R. R. Co.....	1 00
Offord, John A	1 00
Offord, John A., summer charities.....	1 00

Ogden, Alfred	\$5 00
Ogden, Charles W	50 00
Ogden, Charles W., Summer Home.....	10 00
Ogden, Charles W., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Ogden, Mrs. Charles W., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Ogden, Mrs. Charles W., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Ogden, Mrs. J. D., and the Misses Ogden, summer charities	100 00
Ogden, Joseph	5 00
Ogden, Miss Margaret V. C., Sick Children's Mission..	10 00
Ogden, Mary F., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Ogden, Mrs. W. B.....	75 00
Ogden, Mrs. W. B., fresh air fund.....	100 00
Olcott, E. E., summer charities.....	10 00
Olcott, Mrs. J. Van Vechten.....	20 00
Olmstead, Mrs. Fred Law.....	2 50
Olyphant, J. K	10 00
Onderdonk, Andrew J., summer charities.....	2 00
Opdycke, C. W., summer charities.....	10 00
Opdycke, L. E.....	10 00
Oppenheimer, Dr. H. S.....	10 00
Ordronaux, John	20 00
Ordway, Samuel H., summer charities.....	20 00
Osborn, W. H	100 00
Osborn, William Church, Italian Cooking Class.....	125 00
Osborne, Joseph S., emigration.....	20 00
Osborne, Joseph S., summer charities.....	5 00
Osgood, Joseph O.....	5 00
Osgood, Joseph O., summer charities.....	10 00
Osgood, Mrs. R. D.....	1 00
Overton, Mrs. C. C., special, Health Home.....	10 00
Owen, Fred W., Christmas, West Side Italian School,	5 00
Owen, Mrs. L. G., West Side Italian School.....	250 00
Owen, Mrs. L. G., Christmas, West Side Italian School,	25 00
Owen and Agnes	5 00
Packen, Marion L	2 00

Page, George, and Mrs. C. P. Nichols.....	\$4 00
Palmer, Mrs. D	5 00
Palmer, Frederick F.....	100 00
Pardee, Henry E.....	1 00
Parish, Mrs. Henry, Jr., summer charities.....	25 00
Park, Trenor L., per Sister Rebecca, Health Home....	5 00
Park, Mrs. Trenor L., Summer Home.....	5 00
Parkin, Miss M. W., summer charities.....	2 00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin	10 00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin, summer charities.....	10 00
Parson, H. de B.....	10 00
Parsons, H. de B., summer charities.....	20 00
Parsons, Schuyler	20 00
Parsons, Schuyler, summer charities.....	20 00
Parsons, Mrs. W. Barclay.....	35 00
Passevant & Co., summer charities.....	20 00
"P. A. T."	25 00
"P. A. T.," Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
"P. A. T.," summer charities.....	100 00
Patou, John, Lord School	50 00
Patten, William S.....	10 00
Patterson, Caroline H., summer charities.....	5 00
Patterson, John	20 00
Paulson, Mrs. Margaret E., summer charities.....	5 00
Payson, Mary F., emigration.....	20 00
Peck, C. C.....	10 00
Peck, C. C., fresh air fund.....	5 00
Peck, Julia T., emigration.....	20 00
Peck, W. E.....	1 00
Peet, A. S.	1 00
Pierce, Miss Gertrude M.....	10 00
Pell, Mrs. John H.....	25 00
Pembroke, Theodore K.....	5 00
Penfold, Miss Josephine	25 00
Penfold, Miss Josephine, summer charities.....	25 00
Penfold, William Hall.....	25 00

Penfold, William Hall, summer charities	\$50 00
Penwarden, Geo. W.....	1 00
Penwarden, Geo. W., summer charities.....	1 00
Perkins, Miss, summer charities.....	2 00
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.....	5 00
"Peter Cooper Golden Wedding Fund," shoes.....	200 00
Petheram, B. F.....	5 00
Pettel, Dr. and Mrs. E. B.....	10 00
Pettigrew, R. H., Jr., summer charities.....	5 00
"Peyton, Randolph Robinson Fund," income of, for emigration	20 00
"Philanthropist"	1 00
Phipps, E. A. E.....	5 00
Phipps, Master Jerold.....	15
Phipps, J. L., & Co.....	5 00
Pickard, Emily and Jack.....	20 00
Pickard, F. W.....	25 00
Pierce, Mrs. W. L.....	5 00
Pierson, J. T.....	1 00
Pierson, Miss Oliva.....	10 00
Pierson, Miss Oliva, summer charities.....	10 00
Pierson, Mrs. William S.....	10 00
Pierson, Mrs. William S., summer charities.....	25 00
Pinkerton, Robert A.....	20 00
Pinkerton, Robert A., summer charities.....	5 00
Pinkney, John M.....	100 00
Pitcher, James R.....	5 00
Pitcher, James R., summer charities.....	10 00
Pitman, S. M., emigration.....	100 00
Pitman, S. M., summer charities.....	25 00
Plumer, George	5 00
Ponroy, Henry A.....	20 00
Post, W. B.....	25 00
Postal Note, Garden City, Long Island.....	90
Postlethwaite, George F., summer charities.....	5 00
Potter, C., Jr., & Co.....	20 00

Potter, Miss Grace, Health Home	\$9 00
Potter, Howard, Lord School.....	100 00
Potter, Howard, Christmas	10 00
Potter, Mrs. Howard, Fifth Ward School.....	25 00
Potter, Wm. Appleton.....	20 00
Powell, H. B.....	5 00
Powell, Mrs. R. J. Hare.....	1 00
Powers, George W., summer charities.....	10 00
Powers, Mrs. Jennie Turner	5 00
Powers, Mrs. Jennie Turner, summer charities.....	5 00
Prime, Mary R.....	20 00
Prime, Mary R., summer charities.....	25 00
Pratt, H. B	1 00
Preble, Henry	5 00
Prescott, Miss Clara F.....	5 00
Preston, Joseph T., summer charities.....	5 00
Preston & Ray, fresh air fund.....	26 00
Proal, A. B., summer charities.....	25 00
Proal, A. V.....	20 00
Proceeds of sale, per Flora McD. Colvin, pres't, Mamie Lassie, sec'y, Jane Dumont, treas.....	20 35
Proceeds of entertainment, Rhinelander School.....	60 95
Proceeds of sale, Circle of King's Daughters, per Mrs. Helen S. Peck, Haxtun Cottage.....	42 00
Proceeds of an original play and fair, organized and managed by six little girls — Constance Holt, Mar- jorie Hegman, Harriet Gochl, Margaret, Phoebe and Helen Voorhees, for summer charities.....	45 14
Proceeds of fair, held by ladies and children at West Point, N. Y., per Prof. James Mercur, Summer Home,	187 07
Proceeds of sale of fancy goods at Oriental hotel, Coney island, per Mrs. Haxtun, for Haxtun Cottage.....	10 00
Proceeds (part) of entertainment at Sunset Hill house, fresh air fund	43 51
Proctor, W. F.....	20 00
Prosser, Thomas, & Son.....	25 00

Prudden, T. M., summer charities	\$20 00
"Puck," Messrs. Keppler and Schwarzman.....	50 00
Purdy, J. Henry, emigration	20 00
Purdy, J. Henry, summer charities.....	25 00
Purdy, J. Henry, Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Putnam, Caroline and Electa, emigration.....	20 00
Pyle, James. & Son, summer charities.....	10 00
Pyne, Percy R., Jr.....	50 00
Pyne, Percy R., Jr., summer charities.....	100 00
Pyne, Mrs. Percy R., Jr., summer charities.....	50 00
Quincy, C. F.....	1 00
Quimby, Edward E.....	20 00
Ralli, Constantine P., summer charities.....	20 00
Ralli, Mary and Pauline Alexandra.....	20 00
Rand, A. C.....	20 00
Rand, George C., emigration	40 00
Rand, Horace W.....	5 00
Rand, Rev. W., D. D.....	5 00
Rath, John	5 00
Rathbone, Miss C. S.....	2 00
Raven, William O....	5 00
Raymond, Charles H., summer charities.....	25 00
Raymond, Dudley Ely, summer charities	5 00
Raymond, Dudley Ely and Robert Temple.....	10 00
Raymond, Miss Eunice	1 00
Raymond, Mrs. L. L., summer charities.....	25 00
Raymond, Lavinia L., emigration.....	20 00
Raymond, Robert Temple, summer charities	5 00
Raynolds, H. R.....	1 00
Read, George R.....	5 00
Read, William A., summer charities.....	20 00
Ready Circle, King's Daughters, Health Home.....	20 00
Redding, Miss, Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Redding, W. N.....	5 00
Redmond, Emily	20 00
Redmond, G. H.....	20 00

Regenhard, Shevil & Co	\$5 00
"Regina," Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Reid, Mrs. H. S., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Reimund, Claire, Hoadley and Ralph, Sick Children's Mission	10 00
Remsen, Wm.....	10 00
Remsen, Wm., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Remy, Schmitt & Pleissner	5 00
Renn, L., & Son.....	5 00
Renwick, Henry B.....	250 00
Renwick, W. C.....	10 00
Rhineland, Miss Serena, Summer Home.....	250 00
Rhineland, Miss Serena, Cottage Place Kindergarten,	275 00
Rhineland, Miss Serena, Rhineland school.....	475 00
Rhoades, C. W.....	1 00
Rice, Miss M. S.....	1 00
Rice, W. M.....	25 00
Rich, Rebecca P.....	5 00
Richard, Aguste	25 00
Richards, D. W.....	15 00
Richards, Children.....	5 00
Richards & Heald.....	5 00
Richardson & Boynton Co.....	50 00
Ritchie & Frankie.....	5 00
Richmond, Arthur A.....	5 00
Rickard, Mrs. Dorothy A.....	20 00
Riesch, Mrs. E. M., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Riggs, Rev. James F.....	5 00
Righter, John H., summer charities.....	250 00
Ritch, Mrs. N. A.....	1 50
Ritts, J. V.....	10 00
Riva, G. P., summer charities.....	3 00
Rivas, Alej. S.....	5 00
Rivas, Alej. S., summer charities.....	5 00
River & Rail Electric Co.....	1 00
Rives, G. L., summer charities.....	25 00

R. M., Sick Children's Mission	\$1 00
R. N. B	1 00
Roberts, Charles	5 00
Roberts, Maria L.....	10 00
Roberts, Mrs. R. A., emigration.....	20 00
Robertson, C. M.....	20 00
Robertson, Julius, summer charities.....	15 00
Robertson, T. D.....	10 00
Robbins, B. C.....	5 00
Robbins, Chandler.....	20 00
Robbins, Mrs. Royal, Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Robbins, S. H.....	20 00
Robinson, Douglas, Jr., West Side Italian School.....	15 00
Robinson, Douglas, Jr., Fifth Ward School.....	15 00
Robinson, Douglas, Jr., Cottage Place School.....	10 00
Robinson, Theodore Douglas, Sick Children's Mission..	1 00
Roche, August	25 00
Roche, August, summer charities.....	25 00
Rockefeller, John D., emigration.....	100 00
Rockefeller, John D., summer charities.....	200 00
Rodewald, Mrs. E. L.....	40 00
Roe, Alfred, Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Roe, Livingston	25 00
Roe, Livingston, Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Rogers, Anna N.....	20 00
Rogers, Mrs. George A., summer charities.....	5 00
Rogers, Mrs. N. C., summer charities.....	5 00
Rogers, Robert.....	5 00
Rogers, Robert, summer charities.....	5 00
Rogers, Smith & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
Roldan, Camacho & Van Sickel.....	10 00
Rolfe's Savings Bank Contents, Sick Children's Mis- sion	3 60
Romaine, Christie.....	10 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred.....	50 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred, summer charities.....	50 00

Roosevelt, Miss Anna, summer charities	\$50 00
Roosevelt, Christine Kean, George Emlen, Lucy, Margaret and John Kean, emigration.....	20 00
Roosevelt, James A., summer charities.....	100 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. James R., hot dinners, Sixth Street School	289 87
Roosevelt, Mrs. W. Emlen, summer charities.....	20 00
Root, Charles T.....	5 00
Root, Charles T., summer charities.....	5 00
Root, Mrs. F. S.....	7 00
Ropes, W. L. & J. H.....	2 00
Rosenburg, H.....	1 00
Ross, Andrew, summer charities.....	5 00
Ross, Mrs. Mary H.....	1 00
Rothschild, Mrs. V. Henry, summer charities.....	5 00
Roux, A. J.....	5 00
Rowland, C. H.....	10
Rowland, Thomas F., Jr.....	20 00
Rowland, Thomas F., Jr., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Rowland, Thomas F., Sr.....	20 00
Runk, Mrs. C. A.....	10 00
Runk, Mrs. C. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Russell, E. M.....	15 00
Russell, E. M., Haxtun Cottage.....	10 00
Rutter, J. F., for a friend.....	5 00
S. A. B., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Sabine, Gustavus A., M. D., summer charities.....	10 00
Sachs, Mrs. Samuel, summer charities.....	10 00
Sachs, S., & Brother.....	5 00
Sage, Russel	100 00
Sahler, Helen G., bed at Summer Home.....	20 00
Salisbury, Mrs. M. L.....	10 00
Saltonstall, Henry L., emigration.....	20 00
Saltonstall, Henry L., summer charities.....	20 00
Samuel, Lewis S., Health Home.....	10 00
Sands, Mrs. A. B.....	10 00

Sands, Mrs. J. P., hot dinners, Phelps School	\$90 00
Sands, Mrs. P. J., piano, Phelps School.....	50 00
Sands, Mrs. S. A., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Sands, Mrs. S. A., Thanksgiving.....	5 00
Sanford, Henry, summer charities.....	5 00
Sanford, James H.....	100 00
Sanford, James M.....	5 00
Satterlee, Mrs. LeRoy, Phelps School.....	10 00
Satterthwaite, Mrs. T. E., Christmas, West Side Italian School	50 00
Satterthwaite, Mrs. T. E., summer charities.....	10 00
Sayre, Mrs. Lewis A.....	5 00
Schaus, William	5 00
Schaus, William, summer charities.....	25 00
Schenck, Fred. B.....	5 00
Schermerhorn, Miss, Sick Children's Mission.....	20 00
Schermerhorn, Miss Sarah, Summer Home and Sick Children's Mission	80 00
Schermerhorn, William C.....	100 00
Schermerhorn, William C, Summer Home and Sick Children's Mission	100 00
Scheuer, Charles	1 00
Scheuer, Charles, summer charities.....	5 00
Schiff, Jacob H., summer charities.....	100 00
Schlesinger, B.....	20 00
Schlesinger, B., summer charities.....	20 00
Schmidt, Robert G.....	1 00
Schmitthenner, William A.....	1 00
Schmitthenner, William A., summer charities.....	1 00
Schnee, Alex E.....	1 00
Schoonmaker, A. O., summer charities.....	5 00
Schramm, Arnold Orestes.....	10 00
Schroeder, Charles, Health Home.....	10 00
Schroeder, Henry.....	5 00
Schwab, Mrs. Gustav, Sick Children's Mission.....	20 00
Schwab, H. C., summer charities.....	25 00

Schwab, Miss Lucy S., summer charities	\$10 00
Schwab, Miss Lucy S, Sick Children's Mission.	10 00
Schureman, C. A.....	1 00
Schwartz, Harvie E.....	1 00
Schwartz, F. A. O., summer charities.....	5 00
Scott, Frank K.....	5 00
Scott, H. B.....	10 00
Scott, H. B., summer charities.....	25 00
Scott, J. T., & Co., summer charities.....	5 00
Scriber, H. A.....	50
Scrymser, James A.....	25 00
Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. James A., summer charities....	100 00
Scrymser, Mary C.....	25 00
Seaward, Benjamin	25 00
Seaward, Benjamin, Health Home.....	50 00
S. E. J. S., hot dinners.....	5 00
Seligman, Mrs. Isaac Newton, summer charities.....	25 00
Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton, Sick Children's Mission	50 00
Serrell, Lemuel W.....	2 00
Seymour, Robert H.....	1 00
Shaffer, Dr. Newton M.....	5 00
Shaffer, Dr. Newton M., summer charities	5 00
Shannon, Mrs. Martha A.....	100 00
Sharp, Mrs. A. M.....	1 00
Sharp, John A.....	1 00
Sharp, John A., summer charities.....	5 00
Shaw, Mrs. Julia A., hot dinners.....	5 00
Shaw, Robert	5 00
Shaw, Robert, summer charities.....	5 00
Shaw, Mrs. R. G.....	100 00
Sheldon, Mrs. G. R., emigration.....	20 00
Shepard, Edward M., summer charities.....	50 00
Sherwood, George E.....	5 00
Shipman, Judge, fresh air fund.....	2 00
Shriver, Walter.....	25 00

Shriver, Walter, summer charities.....	\$100 00
Shumway, F. P.....	1 00
Shumway, F. P., summer charities.....	1 00
" Sidney," summer charities.....	5 00
Siedenburg, Richard	10 00
Sillman, H. N.....	30 00
Simmons, J. S.....	2 00
Simonds, Miss Alice W.....	2 00
Simpson, Edward	1 00
Sinclair, John.....	20 00
Sinclair, W. T., special, Summer Home.....	10 00
Sleight, Charles, summer charities.....	1 00
Sloan, Helen and Margaret, emigration.....	20 00
Sloan, Sam and Willie, emigration.....	20 00
Sloan, Douglas G.....	5 00
Sloan, Henry T., summer charities.....	25 00
Sloan, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers.....	50 00
Sloan, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, summer charities.....	150 00
Sloan, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, Sick Children's Mission,	50 00
Sloan, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, shoes, Eighteenth Street	
School	25 00
Sloan, Mrs. William Douglas, support of Sixth Street	
School	3,000 00
Sloan, Mrs. William Douglas, Christmas, Sixth Street	
School	275 00
Sloan, Mrs. William Douglas, Thanksgiving, Sixth Street	
School	150 00
Sloan, Mrs. William Douglas, emigration.....	1,000 00
Sloan, Mrs. William Douglas, Health Home	2,000 00
Smith, A. T.....	2 00
Smith, Abram S.....	5 00
Smith, Abram S., & Co., summer charities.....	5 00
Smith, E. B. V., emigration.....	20 00
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth L.....	10 00
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth L., summer charities.....	5 00
Smith, F. M.....	5 00

Smith, George C., Summer Home.....	\$10 00
Smith, Mrs. G. G., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Smith, George W., & Co.....	5 00
Smith, H. P.....	25 00
Smith, Howard C., summer charities.....	25 00
Smith, I. P.....	2 00
Smith, James D., & Co., summer charities.....	25 00
Smith, James Rufus.....	10 00
"Smith, John, of New York".....	50 00
Smith, Joseph D.....	2 00
Smith, Louise Floyd, emigration.....	20 00
Smith, May L.....	10 00
Smith, Pierre J., summer charities.....	5 00
Smith, Mrs. Roswell, emigration.....	100 00
Smith, S. R.....	20 00
Smith, T. V.....	1 00
Smith, W. L. & A. L., East Side School.....	50 00
Smith, W. L. & A. L., Duane Street School.....	40 00
Smith, W. L. & A. L., Sick Children's Mission.....	30 00
Smith, William T.....	10 00
Snow, E. G.....	5 00
Snow, Frederick A.....	100 00
Snow, Frederick A., summer charities.....	100 00
Solomon, Robert Lewis.....	5 00
Soltman, Mrs. E. G.....	5 00
Soltman, Mrs. E. G., summer charities.....	1 00
Some friends of the little ones, summer charities.....	5 00
Southard, William D.....	10 00
Southard, William D., summer charities.....	10 00
Southerland, Almira H., Health Home.....	25 00
Spadone, Alfred A.....	20 00
Spaulding, D. S.....	1 00
Spaulding, H. F.....	100 00
Speck, Caroline G., by Adolph Speck, executor.....	100 00
Speers, James M.....	10 00
Speers, James M., summer charities.....	20 00

Spencer, Charles H.....	\$20 00
Sprague, F. J.....	5 00
Spring, Susan B.....	5 00
Stafford, Arthur N.....	1 00
Stafford, Arthur N., summer charities.....	2 00
Stanton, Mrs. Louise, emigration.....	20 00
Starr, Dr. M. Allen.....	10 00
Stearns, James S., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Stechert, Gustav E.....	10 00
Stechert, Gustav E., summer charities.....	5 00
Steckel, W. J.....	5 00
Stege, G. H., per New York Times.....	100 00
Stein, A.....	2 00
Stein, S., & Co., summer charities.....	25 00
Steinhoff, Henry C.....	25 00
Stephens, Benjamin	50 00
Stephens, Benjamin, summer charities.....	25 00
Stevens, Rev. G. H.....	1 50
Sterling, Edward	5 00
Sterling, George B.....	5 00
Sternberg, J. L.....	2 00
Stevens, C. Augusta, Health Home.....	25 00
Stevens, Emily and Lyndon.....	5 00
Stevenson, Archibald Ewing, emigration.....	20 00
Steward, A. J. & M. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Steward, Mrs. John, Jr., Health Home.....	100 00
Stewart, Mrs. Mary R., summer charities.....	100 00
Stewart, William R., summer charities.....	25 00
Stickney, H. W., summer charities.....	25 00
Stickney, Joseph, summer charities.....	20 00
Stillman, Charles, emigration.....	100 00
Stillman, James, Sick Children's Mission.....	100 00
Stillwell, B. W.....	25 00
Stimson, Frankie and Eleanor.....	2 00
Stokes, Anson Phelps	150 00
Stokes, Mrs. Anson Phelps.....	200 00

Stokes, Mrs. E. H.....	\$2 00
Stone, L. S.....	5 00
Stone, Mason A.....	5 00
Storrs, R. A.....	2 00
Stott, James	10 00
Stott, James, summer charities.....	10 00
Stout, Jacob	25 00
Strong, B. E.....	1 00
Strong, Carrie E.....	2 00
Strong, Carrie J.....	1 00
Strong, Miss Effie, summer charities.....	75
Strong, Mr. and Mrs. George A., summer charities....	30 00
Strong, Miss H. W., Health Home.....	2 00
Strong, Miss Harriet E., emigration.....	20 00
Struble, Miss M. G.....	1 00
Stuart, J. M.....	5 00
Stuart, J. M., summer charities.....	5 00
Stumph, A., & C. D. Steurer, summer charities.....	5 00
Sturges, Mrs. Jonathan.....	25 00
Sturges, Mrs. Jonathan, summer charities.....	40 00
Sturges, S. Perry	20 00
Sturges, W. C.....	20 00
Stuyvesant, Rutherford, summer charities.....	50 00
Sugden, Eben	25 00
Sunday school, Mount Morris Baptist church (1891)...	100 00
Sunday school, Mount Morris Baptist church (1891) Italian Kindergarten	100 00
Sunday school, Cavalry Baptist church.....	10 00
Sunday school, Second Baptist church, Hopkington, Rhode Island	20 00
Sunday school, Christ church, Bay Ridge, Long Island, newsboys	25 00
Sunday school, Episcopal church, Dobb's Ferry, New York, emigration	25 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Colchester, Conn.	2 29

Sunday school, Congregational church, Bristol, Conn.,	\$11 24
Sunday school, Congregational church, Bristol, Conn., summer charities	32 42
Sunday school, Congregational church, Litchfield, Conn.,	20 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Windsor Locks, Conn	14 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Lenox, Ohio...	16 74
Sunday school, Congregational church, Norfolk, Conn.,	6 89
Sunday school, Congregational church, Riverhead, New York	11 25
Sunday school, Congregational church, Hancock, Mich.,	20 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Monson, Mass., emigration	20 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Walcott, Conn., emigration	20 00
Sunday school, Congregational church, Chagrin Falls, Ohio	2 35
Sunday school, Congregational church Glasgow, Conn	15 20
Sunday school, Congregational church, East Hampton, N. Y., class of E. Osborne, \$2.84; Lois Talmage, \$2.30 Mr. Schenck, \$1.70.....	6 84
Sunday school, First Congregational church, South Hadley, Mass.....	20 00
Sunday school, First Congregational church, East Orange, N. J., fresh air fund.....	15 00
Sunday school, First Congregational church, Water- bury, Conn.....	27 77
Sunday school, South Congregational church, Cam- pello, Mass.....	20 00
Sunday school, Centre Congregational church, Meri- den, Conn.....	11 54
Sunday school, Saugatauck Congregational church, Westport, Conn.....	6 34
Sunday school, Asylum Hill Congregational church, Hartford, Conn	20 00

Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Port Henry, N.Y.,	\$20 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Chester, N. Y.,	5 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Rochester, N. Y	20 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Hammonton, N. J	39 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Blackwood, N. J	8 25
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Dover, N. J., Phelps School.....	6 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Folsom, N. J...	4 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Bellport, L. I....	7 00
Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Catskill, N. Y., emigration	20 00
Sunday school, First Presbyterian church, Orange, N. J.....	200 00
Sunday school, Second Presbyterian church, Massillon, Ohio	10 00
Sunday school, Third Presbyterian church, Washing- tonville, N. Y.....	15 16
Sunday school, First Presbyterian church, Perth Amboy, N. J., summer charities.....	36 32
Sunday school, First Presbyterian church, Port Henry, N. Y., Summer Home.....	15 00
Sunday school, North Presbyterian church, Geneva, N. Y.....	20 00
Sunday school, Beechwoods Presbyterian church, Rock Dale Mills, Penn.....	7 35
Sunday school, Memorial Presbyterian church, Troy, N. Y.....	7 50
Sunday school, Ausable Grove Presbyterian church, Oswego, Ill.....	8 40
Sunday school, Magnolia Presbyterian church, Ham- monton, N. J	6 50
Sunday school, German Presbyterian church, Kamrar, Iowa	3 00

Sunday school, Collegiate Reformed church.....	\$20 00
Sunday school, Union Reformed church, Highbridge, N. Y.....	10 35
Sunday school (Primary Class), First Reformed church, Brooklyn, Health Home.....	75 00
Sunday school, Reformed Dutch church, New Utrecht, L. I., Summer Home.....	30 27
Sunday school, Mission Band, Reformed church, Ford- ham, N. Y., emigration.....	20 00
Sunday school, Union Bible, Flushing, N. Y., Health Home	45 00
Sunday school, Union Bible, Flushing, N. Y., West Side Italian School	15 00
Sunday school, Mt. Washington church, N. Y.....	5 74
Sunday school, Bethany chapel, New London, Conn...	7 36
Sunday school, Bethel, E. Orange, N. J.....	7 35
Sunday school, Mendon, Ill.....	4 00
Sunday school, New Lebanon, N. Y.....	5 50
Sunday school, Dalton, O.....	6 00
Sunday school, Romeyn chapel, N. Y.....	26 41
Sunday school, St. Andrew's church, New Berlin, N. Y.,	5 48
Sunday school, Christ church, Amboy, N. J.....	8 58
Sunday school, First church, Dover, N. J.....	20 00
Sunday school, Christ church, Hackensack, N. J., emi- gration	20 00
Sunday school, Marlborough, N. Y.....	4 52
Sunday school, Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	8 24
Sunday school, St. Mark's church, New Britain, Conn., emigration	20 00
Sunday school, Trinity church, Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	4 50
Sunday school, Union Tabernacle, emigration.....	20 00
Sunday school, Morgan Street, Hartford, Conn.....	10 00
Sunday school (Infant Class), Broadway Tabernacle..	10 00
Sunday school, Broadway Tabernacle, Sick Children's Mission	25 00
Sunday school, Bethany church, New London, Conn., summer charities	8 41

Sunday school, All Saint's church, Sing Sing, N. Y., emigration	\$20 00
Sunday school, Aken hall, Quaker Hill, N. Y., Sick Children's Mission	16 00
Sunday school class of Mrs. L. A. Emery, Ellsworth, Me., emigration	20 00
Sunday school class of Mrs. S. A. Clark, Williams- burgh, Mass.	1 74
Sunday school (Infant Class), Bedford, Dutch Reformed church, Brooklyn, Sick Children's Mission.	1 56
Suydam, Walter L.	5 00
Suydam, Walter L., Sick Children's Mission.	25 00
Swan, Mrs. F. G., summer charities.	25 00
Swan, L. M.	5 00
Sweetser, Mrs. J. H.	20 00
Swords, Miss P. C., Summer Home.	5 00
Swords, Miss P. C., Sick Children's Mission.	5 00
Symington, Mrs. Albert, summer charities.	10 00
T	1 00
Tagliabue, A	20 00
Tagliabue, Charles J.	5 00
Tagliabue, Charles J., summer charities.	5 00
Tappan, Mrs. H. R.	20 00
Tappen, A. B.	5 00
Tappen, George H.	1 00
Tappin, Charles L.	25 00
Tarbox, H.	1 00
Tatum, Anna, Albert and Fred.	60 00
Taylor, Alfred J., summer charities.	20 00
Taylor, Mrs. Douglas, Haxtun Cottage.	5 00
Taylor, Mrs. Douglas. Haxtun Cottage.	5 00
Taylor, Miss, Haxtun Cottage.	2 00
Taylor, Mrs. John B.	5 00
Taylor, S. H.	5 00
Taylor, Mrs. William, bed at Summer Home.	20 00
Taylor, William H.	10 00

Taylor, William H., emigration.....	\$20 00
T. & B., emigration.....	20 00
T. B. M., summer charities.....	25 00
Tefft, Mr. and Mrs. W. E., emigration.....	40 00
Tefft, Weller & Co.....	10 00
Templeton, May P., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Terry, Francis, summer charities.....	20 00
Terry, Miss J. R., summer charities.....	25 00
Terry, Miss J. R., Sick Children's Mission.....	25 00
Thaw, Dr. A. Blair, Sixty-fourth Street School.....	1,959 72
Thayer, Abbott H.....	5 00
Thayer, Mrs. Albert S., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
The Children's Friend.....	2 00
The Cook & Bernheimer Co.....	10 00
The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.....	10 00
The Hazelton Boiler Co.....	20 00
"The Neighbors" Reformed church, New Utrecht, L. I., purchase of bed at Summer Home, and support of same for one season.....	50 00
The Rutherford Heights Association.....	25 00
The Stamford Mfg. Co.....	20 00
The Stamford Mfg. Co., Boys' Lodging-houses.....	10 00
The Stamford Mfg. Co., Girls' Temporary Home.....	5 00
"Thomas Garner Lawrence Fund," income of, for emigration	20 00
Thompson, Anna P.....	1 00
Thompson, David G.....	50 00
Thompson, Frederick F.....	500 00
Thompson, George H.....	1 00
Thomson, John W.....	25 00
Thorn, Miss E. A.....	20 00
Thorn, G. R. H.....	20 00
Thorn, Mrs. William K.....	20 00
Thorne, Samuel	25 00
Thorne, Samuel, summer charities.....	50 00
Three little girls in New Jersey, Sick Children's Mis- sion	4 99

Tibballs, Lewis P.....	\$25 00
Tichenor, C. O., emigration.....	100 00
Tiemann, D. F., & Co.....	25 00
Tiemeyer, George H., summer charities.....	1 00
Tilden, Samuel J., Jr.....	10 00
Tingue, House & Co., summer charities.....	5 00
Tinker, A. L.....	1 00
Tinker, T. L., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, Fifty-second Street School.....	25 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, Fifth Ward School.....	25 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, summer charities.....	50 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, Crippled Boys' Brush Shop.....	100 00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Health Home.....	30 00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy, summer charities.....	25 00
Tompkins, Henry.....	5 00
Tomlinson, Mrs. M. F., emigration.....	20 00
Tomlinson, S. E.....	10 00
Tomlinson, S. E., summer charities.....	15 00
Tompkins, C. B.....	100 00
Tompkins, Walter	25 00
Tompkins, Mrs. W. W., summer charities.....	25 00
Towl, Burr A.....	2 00
Towle, F. E.....	10 00
Townsend, Arthur O., summer charities.....	5 00
Townsend, Mrs. J. J.....	10 00
Townsend, Mrs. M. H.....	10 00
Townsend, Mrs. W. Hawxhurst.....	10 00
Townsend, Mrs. W. Hawxhurst, summer charities.....	5 00
Trevor, Carl, May and Ethel.....	5 00
Trevor, Carl, May, Ethel and Georgie.....	5 00
Trotter, Alfred W., emigration.....	100 00
Trowbridge, E. D.....	25 00
Trowbridge, Mrs. J. A.....	10 00
Trowbridge, J. N.....	25 00
Truman, Mrs. D. H., Summer Home.....	50
Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. William, emigration.....	20 00

Trumpler, Charles H., summer charities.....	\$4 00
"T. T. C. of the D. T. A.".....	20 00
"T. T. C. of the D. T. A.," Thanksgiving.....	15 00
Tubbs, C. B.....	1 00
Tubbs, Henry S.....	5 00
Tubb, Samuel Welsh, Sick Children's Mission.....	3 00
Tucker, Allen	100 00
Tucker, Samuel Auchmuty.....	125 00
Tucker, Samuel Auchmuty, summer charities.....	50 00
Tucker, Preble, summer charities.....	15 00
Tuckerman, Bayard, special charity.....	2 00
Tuckerman, Bayard, summer charities.....	20 00
Tuckerman, Mrs. Bayard.....	10 00
Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, summer charities.....	100 00
Turner, Charles Y.....	3 00
Turner, Margaret	1 00
Turner, Margaret H., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Turner, William J., summer charities.....	5 00
Tuthill, Mrs. Angelina, Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Tuttle, Abbey S.....	5 00
Tuttle, George C. and Margaret, emigration.....	20 00
Tuttle, J. S., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Tuttle, W. H., & Co.....	20 00
Tuttle, W. H., & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
"T. W. C.," Sick Children's Mission.....	250 00
Two little children, summer charities.....	10 00
Two little girls, Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Uhlig & Co.....	10 00
Underhill, Mrs. E. B., summer charities.....	20 00
Underhill, F. M.....	10 00
Underhill, Mrs. W. S., emigration.....	20 00
Unkles, Laura and Alice.....	1 00
Upson, Rev. Henry.....	10 00
Upson, W. F.....	5 00
Upson, W. F., summer charities.....	5 00
V., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00

Vail, Mrs. Charles E.....	\$20 00
Vail, Mrs. Charles E., summer charities.....	5 00
Vail, Miss Mary M.....	5 00
Vail, W. H., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Valentine, Herbert	10 00
Van Boskerck, Miss E. C.....	10 00
Van Brunt, J. R.....	5 00
Van Cise, J. G., summer charities.....	10 00
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	100 00
Vanderbilt, Mrs. William H.....	1,250 00
Vanderbilt, Mrs. William H., Health Home.....	2,000 00
Vander Poel, Mrs. G. W., summer charities.....	5 00
Vander Poel, Mrs. G. W., West Side Lodging-house....	5 00
Vander Roest, William.....	10 00
Vander Roest, William, summer charities.....	5 00
Van Giesen, Edna and Millie.....	1 00
Van Ingen, Mrs. M. L.....	50 00
Van Ingen, Mrs. M. L., summer charities.....	50 00
Van Nest, Miss Jennie, emigration.....	100 00
Van Nest, Mrs. Mary, emigration.....	300 00
Van Nest, Mrs. Mary, special, emigration.....	6 00
Van Norden, W.....	20 00
Van Norden, W., summer charities.....	25 00
Van Nostrand, Charles H.....	5 00
Van Nostrand, Charles H., summer charities.....	10 00
Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Alexander, summer charities....	15 00
Van Rensselaer, J. T.....	2 00
Van Riper, Messrs., and others, Sick Children's Mission,	10 00
Van Santvoord, A.....	25 00
Van Sicklen, George W., emigration.....	20 00
Van Slyck, W. H., emigration.....	20 00
Van Vleck, Jasper, summer charities.....	5 00
Van Volkenburgh, Mrs. A. S., summer charities.....	25 00
Van Winkle, A. S.....	5 00
Van Winkle, Miss M. D., emigration.....	20 00
Van Zandt, Laura.....	1 00

Veit, Sigmund	\$2 00
Verdi, Caroline M. de Suzzara, Sick Children's Mission,	10 00
Vermilye & Co.....	25 00
Verplanck, S. H.....	5 00
Vickery, Coleridge, Haxtun Cottage.....	1 00
Villard, Henry	25 00
Villard, Henry, summer charities.....	25 00
Vom Baur, C. M.....	5 00
Von Auw, Iwan.....	5 00
Von Auw, Iwan, summer charities.....	10 00
Von Bernuth, Emily F., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Von Bernuth, Mr. and Mrs. F.....	2 00
Von Bornhorst, W. E.....	1 00
Voorhees, Theodore	5 00
Vorhees, Mrs. J. R., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Voute, Ernest and Oscar, Health Home.....	5 00
Vrooman, John W., emigration.....	20 00
W. A., Christmas, emigration.....	20 00
Waddington, George, Summer Home.....	10 00
Waddington, George, Health Home.....	10 00
Wadley, Mrs. D. R.....	10 00
Waechter, Dr. C., summer charities.....	5 00
Waentig, Solinger & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
"Wager," R. & H., fresh air fund.....	10 00
Wagner, Louis C.....	2 00
Wagner, Louis C., summer charities.....	5 00
Waldo, Miss Rosalie L., summer charities.....	10 00
Waldo, Miss Rosalie L., Sick Children's Mission.....	1 50
Walgrove, George M.....	2 00
Walker, Miss Emily H., Girls' Temporary Home.....	50 00
Walker, F. H., emigration.....	20 00
Walker, George C.....	5 00
Walker, J. S., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Walker, Joseph, Jr.....	2 00
Walker, Mrs. Mary N., emigration.....	20 00
Wallace, Hallie and Archie.....	2 00

Waller, Thomas M.....	\$10 00
Walsh, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, summer charities..	10 00
Ward, R. H., summer charities.....	5 00
Wardwell, John M., summer charities.....	10 00
Warford, L. G., summer charities.....	1 00
Warner, H. D., Sick Children's Mission.....	2 00
Warren, George Henry.....	100 00
Warren, W. W. J.....	5 00
Warren, W. W. J., summer charities.....	5 00
Warren, Walter H.....	5 00
Washbon, Mrs. Robert.....	50
Washburn, Grace Ives, and William Ives, Jr., summer charities	25 00
Washburn, William Ives, emigration.....	20 00
Waterbury, Ethel, Florence and Gladys.....	50 00
Waterhouse, Rufus.....	20 00
Waterhouse, Rufus, Sick Children's Mission.....	100 00
Watkins, John O.....	1 00
Watson, Miss E. G., Thanksgiving.....	10 00
Watson, Miss E. G., summer charities.....	50 00
W. A. W., summer charities.....	1 00
Webb, F. Egerton, summer charities.....	50 00
Webb, Frederica, Watson, Seward, Jr., and Vander- bilt Webb, emigration.....	500 00
Webb, Mrs. H., Walter, summer charities.....	10 00
Webb, Henry Walter, Jr.....	10 00
Webb, J. Louis.....	20 00
Webb, John Griswold.....	10 00
Webb, Laura Virginia, emigration.....	20 00
Webb, Mrs. William Seward, Christmas, West Side Italian School.....	100 00
Webster, Mrs. Sidney.....	25 00
Weeks, A. A., Thanksgiving.....	5 00
Weeks, A. A., emigration.....	40 00
Weeks, A. A., Sick Children's Mission.....	50 00
Weeks, D. C., & Son.....	10 00

"W. E. F.," through N. Y. Times, fresh air fund.....	\$2 00
Wehrhane, Charles.....	20 00
Weir, W. B., summer charities.....	10 00
Welch, Pierce N.....	20 00
"Well-wisher"	5 00
Welles, Rev. H. H.....	10 00
Welling, Thomas.....	20 00
Wells, Mrs. Julia C., emigration.....	200 00
Wells, Fargo & Co., summer charities.....	10 00
Wemple, C. E., summer charities.....	1 00
Wesendonck, Walter.....	5 00
Westcott, Mrs. R. E.....	10 00
Weston, Miss Helen.....	20 00
Wetmore, Mrs. Susan W.....	5 00
Wheeler, Condenser & Eng. Co., summer charities....	25 00
Wheeler, Miss Emily M., erection of Elizabeth Home for Girls.....	35,000 00
Wheeler, F. M., Sick Children's Mission	15 00
Wheeler, Frederick Meriam	1 00
Wheeler, Mrs. J. Davenport, summer charities.....	100 00
Wheeler, Miss Laura, summer charities.....	25 00
Wheeler, Mary B.....	50 00
Wheeler, Mary B., Sick Children's Mission.....	50 00
Wheeler, W. B., summer charities.....	25 00
Wheelock, Dr. George G., summer charities.....	5 00
Wheelock, Dr. George G. Brace Memorial Lodging- house	5 00
Wheelock, Dr. George G., Lord School.....	5 00
Whipple, Katherine J., Sick Children's Mission.....	5 00
Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	50 00
White, Charles Ezra, and Emma Theresa Youngs, in memory of their mother and father, Ezra and Nancy Ann White, emigration	100 00
White, F. C.....	50 00
White, Horace	10 00
White, J. G.....	25 00

White, J. G., summer charities.....	\$25 00
White, J. T.....	1 00
White, L. D.....	5 00
White, L. D., summer charities	5 00
White, Matilda W., erection of Sullivan Street School building	17,619 01
White, Matilda W., Summer Home	50 00
White, Matilda W., Health Homes.....	50 00
White, N. H., & Co.....	5 00
White, N. H., & Co.....	5 00
White, Van Glahn & Co., Thanksgiving.....	10 00
Whitehead, L. M.....	3 00
Whitewright, William	50 00
Whitefield, R. P.....	10 00
Whitefield, R. P., summer charities	5 00
Whiting, J. R.....	20 00
Whitmore, S. W.....	5 00
Whitmore, W. M.....	5 00
Whitney, Charles W	2 00
Whitney, Miss M.....	25 00
Whitney, Miss S., and the members of Sunshine Circle, King's Daughters, Third Universalist Sunday school, for purchase of bed at Summer Home	20 00
Whittenberg, D. W.....	1 00
Wickes, Mrs. Edward A., emigration.....	20 00
Wickham, D. O.....	5 00
Wiechmann, F. G., Sick Children's Mission	5 00
Wiggins, Miss Belle	3 00
Wilbur & Marion, Health Home	6 39
Wilcox, George H.....	10 00
Wilcox, George H., summer charities	10 00
Wilcox, Stephen	25 00
Wilcox, Stephen, summer charities.....	50 00
Wilde, James, Jr., & Co., summer charities	25 00
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons, summer charities.....	5 00
Willey, P. W.....	1 00

Wilkes, Miss Grace, Sick Children's Mission	\$30 00
Willard, Mrs. Harriet S.	10 00
Willcox, Albert	20 00
Willcox, Albert O.	20 00
Willcox, Albert O., summer charities.	10 00
Willcox, William G.	10 00
Willcox, William G., summer charities.	10 00
Willcox, Mrs. William G., West Side Italian School.	10 00
Willett, Florence	1 00
Williams, E. R., fresh air fund.	2 00
Williams, Mrs. Eunice B., German School.	15 00
Williams, George G.	100 00
Williams, George G., summer charities	100 00
Williams, Mrs. G. P.	20 00
Williams, John T.	20 00
Williams, John T., Health Home	50 00
Williams, S.	1 00
Williams, William H., summer charities.	5 00
Williams & Prehn, emigration.	20 00
Williams, Russell & Co.	10 00
Williamson, A.	5 00
Wilson, George.	1 00
Wilson, James G.	25 00
Wilson, M. Orme	50 00
Wilson, M. Orme, summer charities.	200 00
Wilson, Mrs. William, Sick Children's Mission.	5 00
Winthrop, Egerton L.	20 00
Winthrop, Mrs. Elizabeth V. S., summer charities.	15 00
Winthrop, Mrs. Elizabeth W., summer charities.	20 00
Winthrop, Robert	100 00
Winthrop, Mrs. Sallie H., emigration.	20 00
Witherbee, Mrs. S. H.	5 00
Witte, H.	10 00
W. J. B.	5 00
W. J. L.	3 00
W. K. H., Thanksgiving.	5 00

W. L., fresh air fund	\$10 00
W. M. P.....	5 00
Wodell, Ruthven and Catherine, emigration.....	20 00
Woerishoffer, Mrs Anna, summer charities.....	75 00
Woerishoffer & Co., Thanksgiving.....	25 00
Wolff, Lewis S.....	50 00
Wolff, Lewis S., summer charities	250 00
Wollaston, Percy	5 00
Wolverton, Edith B., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Wood, Edward, summer charities	5 00
Wood, H. R.....	5 00
Wood, H. R., summer charities.....	5 00
Wood, Miss Julia, Health Home.....	100 00
Wood, Sidney M. and Fletcher H., in memory of Gertrude	15 00
Woodcock, William P.....	1 00
Woodcock, William P., summer charities.....	1 00
Woodhull, Bertie, Carrie, Anna, Jessie and grandpa...	2 00
Woodward, Mrs. E. D., Summer Home.....	25 00
Woodward, Mrs. E. D., special, Summer Home.....	25 00
Woodward, F. F., Summer Home.....	25 00
Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. F. F.....	25 00
Woolsey, Miss A. H.....	50 00
Wolverton, W. H., summer charities.....	25 00
"Workwoman," summer charities.....	5 00
Wormser, Louis	5 00
Worthington, Mrs. Charles C.....	25 00
Wright, Master Fred S.....	1 00
Wright, Mrs. George H., emigration	20 00
Wright, Mrs. M. Fisher.....	15 00
Wright, R. E.....	1 00
Wright, Stephen M., Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Wright & Young	10 00
Wurzbürger, Adolph, summer charities	5 00
Wyckoff, E. B.....	5 00
Wyckoff, E. B., summer charities.....	10 00

Wyman, John H	\$50 00
Wyman, John H., summer charities	100 00
X — Cash, summer charities.....	1 00
Young, Mrs. C. L.....	10 00
Youngs, Mrs. A.....	10 00
Y. P. S. C. E., Montclair, N. J., emigration.....	40 00
Y. P. S. C. E., Second Congregational church, Greenwich, Conn., emigration	20 00
Zabriskie, Andrew C.....	10 00
Zabriskie, Christian, Sick Children's Mission.....	10 00
Zerfass, Mrs. H. T.....	5 00
Zoebis, C. A.....	5 00
Zollikoffer, O. F.....	10 00

The Brace Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged	\$29,712 00
Anonymous	5 00
Coster, E. B.....	100 00
Kissell, G. E.....	50 00
Lee, Miss Alleine	50 00
Miller, P. S.....	100 00
North, Thomas M.....	25 00
W. A. B.....	50 00
W.	20 00

\$30,112 00

Interest to October 31, '92	1,489 87
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Total

\$31,601 87

BROWN BROS. & CO., Treasurers,

No. 59 Wall Street, New York.

Donations of Clothing, Etc.

Ackerman, one box of coffee essence.

Mrs. A. Appleton, three parcels of books, toys, clothing, etc.

A lady, one package of books and a game.

Mrs. J. A. Allen, package of toys and books.

Julia G. Allyn, one barrel of apples.

American Book Company, two large bundles of papers.

Anonymous, bundle of garments.

Arkell Weekly Company, per Annie Rhodes, editor children's department, one case of dolls.

A gentleman, lot of papers and magazines.

Mr. Arnold, three parcels of cast-off clothes.

A lady, one bundle of clothing.

An old gentleman, one package of clothing.

A gentleman, one package of clothing.

Mrs. George S. Allen, one box of clothing.

American Missionary Society, one package of papers, etc.

A lady, one bundle of clothing.

Lawrence Burke, one bundle of clothing.

Henry B. Bachrach, two bundles of clothing.

George and Harry Bauchle, lot of toys.

Mrs. Bagot, package of books and clothing.

Thomas Bradley, rocking horse and a goat.

By Parcel Express Company, one large bundle of clothing.

E. L. M. Bristol, M. D., one bundle of clothing.

Miss Badeau, one barrel and two boxes of clothing, etc.

Mrs. E. B. Booth, bundle of dresses, shoes, etc.

Benevolent Society of St. Bartholomew's parish, per Mrs. C. W. Packard, 160 new garments.

Bonfils, package of papers, stockings, etc.

William A. Booth, large bundle of Harper's Magazine.

Florence G. Collins, one box of toys, clothes, etc.

C. Y. G. Club, per Grace Schofield, one box clothing, hats, etc.

Columbia Hosiery Company, per James A. Simmonds, treasurer, one box of hosiery.

Mr. Cutter, large package of kindergarten charts, also package of kindergarten cards.

James G. Crosswell, one barrel of apples.

Mrs. F. Clarkson, two bundles of clothing and shoes.

Miss Cotheal, one package of clothing.

Mrs. A. E. Cleveland, "H. R. S. H.," box of clothing.

Mrs. R. H. Derby, twelve school desks, eight chairs, etc.

Fannie R. Deyden, one bundle of clothing.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company, one package of underwear.

Mrs. Frank H. Damrosch, two bundles of clothing, underwear, etc.

Richard T. Davies, one package of toys.

Frederick De Bary & Co., one case Florida oranges.

Mrs. d'Oremieux, lot of toys.

Mrs. S. A. Doane, one package of mittens.

Mrs. William Dulles, two bundles of clothing, shoes, magazines, etc.

Mrs. M. Davidson, package of clothing and books.

Mrs. D. M. Devoe, three bundles of clothing.

Mrs. George Douglas, bundle of clothing.

A. De Peyster, four scrap-books.

Mrs. George W. Ely, bundle of books.

Mrs. Emerum, one package of clothing.

Friend, two packages of clothes.

From Stamford, Conn., one package of clothing.

From Riverdale, N. Y., one parcel of clothing.

Friend, some scrap-books and Christian papers.

From Morris Heights, N. Y., one bundle.

M. E. Fletcher, one parcel of toys and clothes.

H. Fawkes, one parcel of clothes.

Girls of Fordham Mission Band, one barrel of clothing.

E. B. Fink, one package of clothing.

Louis Fleischmann, lot of toys.

Friend, by mail, three pairs of wristlets.

Friend, one package of clothing.

Friend, bundle of clothing.

Friend, by New York Transfer Company (Dodd's Express), large bundle of clothing, etc.

Friends, Niagara Falls, one barrel of clothing, etc.

Friend, one package of clothing.

From East Orange, N. J., one large bundle of clothing.

Friend, six pairs of wristlets.

Friend, a lady, one package of clothing.

Friend, per express, one package of clothing.

Friend, Hastings, N. Y., one package of clothing.

Mrs. Floyd, some clothing, books, etc.

Friends, Second avenue and Eighteenth street, sixteen iron bedsteads.

From Norwalk, Conn., per Adams Express Company, one bundle of clothing.

From Brewsters, N. Y., per American Express Company, one barrel of apples.

From Rye, N. Y., per Adams Express Co., one bundle of clothing.

From Morristown, N. J., per D., L. & W. R. R. Co., two boxes, one barrel of clothing.

H. H. Gutman, one bundle of clothes.

F. Gotthold, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. W. C. Hubbard, one hamper of toys, one barrel of toys, clothing, etc.

House and School of Industry, fourteen new garments.

Miss Hadden, lot of books, clothing, etc.

Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, lot of toys, seven parcels of clothing, shoes, etc.

Mrs. H. J. Haight, one package of clothing.

William P. Howell, one large case of assorted fire works and one bundle of clothing.

E. G. Hilton, one package of clothing.

"In-as-much" Circle of King's Daughters, per Mrs. L. C. Fairman, two scrap books.

C. E. Jennings, one barrel of apples.

T. W. Ketchum, parcel of clothes.

J. H. Kellogg, per Samuel Sloan, three chandeliers, one hall pendant, six brackets, ten glass globes.

H. P. Kingsland, one box of oranges.

L. Laflen Kellogg, bundle of boys' clothing, shoes, etc.

Mrs. G. L. Kingsland, one bundle of garments.

Mrs. W. W. Kent, one box of clothing.

- Jacob Loewenhaupt, one overcoat.
Mrs. Lovejoy, five packages of clothing.
Mrs. J. Lyall, five bundles of clothing.
Ladies' Guild, Grace Episcopal church, one case of picture books, new garments, etc.
Mrs. M. Lyman, one package of wristlets.
Lewis & Conger, six folding game tables.
Mrs. McAdam, one box of clothing.
M. & C. Meyer, one large package of hats, hoods, etc.
Stratford & Guilbert Miller, lot of toys.
Miss Moore, fifty bags of candy, one game.
Mrs. J. A. Masterson, one package of wristlets and half-mits.
Mrs. P. Machen, six packages of clothing, one package of toys.
L. A. Maynard, managing editor of "Christian at Work," lot of illustrated religious papers.
Miss McAllister, one bathing suit.
Mrs. C. B. Macy, lot of books, papers, etc.
R. H. Macy & Co., a number of hats.
Mrs. Macy, one bundle of clothing.
Mrs. E. Mitchell, package of hats, etc.
Mrs. L. H. Nutting, one barrel of clothing, toys, etc.
Osborne, Charlie and Mazy, package of toys, etc.
Mrs. L. Peck, one overcoat.
Palmer Brothers, lot of comfortables.
E. A. Price, one package of picture books, clothing, etc.
Mrs. W. L. Pierce, lot of toys.
L. Prang & Co., lot of Christmas cards.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Peirce, five packages of clothing and toys.
Parcel of children's garments by mail, thirty-three cents stamps.
Parcels of children's garments by mail, sixteen cents stamps.
Mrs. C. R. Partridge, three packages of clothing.
G. V. Pomeroy, one parcel of children's garments.
M. E. Poucher, bundle of clothing.
Cazeau Pinard, bag of clothes, shoes, etc.
Mrs. Reed, three bundles of clothing.
Mrs. E. A. Rose, one bundle of clothes.

George Rose, one package of books and one package of clothing.
Ready Circle of King's Daughters, of Marmoneck, N. Y., two parcels of toys, books, etc., and one package of garments.

Mrs. H. L. Richards, one parcel of clothes.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss L. Winter, parcel of toys.

Mrs. L. W. Redington, one package of clothing.

L. Riedner, one parcel of clothing.

• Mrs. A. H. Schoff, one trunk of toys and three bundles of clothing, etc.

Mary, Violet, F. G. & W. A. W. Stewart, large basket of dolls, toys, etc.

George Sowden, one package of toys, etc.

Mrs. Standish, one package of underwear.

A. Slawson & Co., fifty pounds mixed candy.

Mrs. Sears, bundle of clothes.

Sunday school, Congregational church, New Lebanon, N. Y., two barrels of toys, clothing, etc.

Sunday school, Presbyterian church of Newtown, L. I., per J. H. Prall, one large case of new toys.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Windsor Locks, Conn., per Allen Pease, Esq., one bundle of clothing, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Boundbrook, N. J., per W. W. Jordan, one case of new toys, etc.

Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Washingtonville, N. Y., per Rev. Joseph Greenleaf, one barrel of toys, books, etc.

Sunday school, Marlboro, N. Y., per Charles E. Bronson, one box of clothing, etc.

Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Granville, Ohio, per Miss H. J. Whiting, one case of clothing, etc.

Primary class of Sunday school, Presbyterian church, Perth Amboy, N. J., per F. A. Seaman, Esq., one case of toys, clothing, etc.

Sunday school class, Congregational church, Turner's Falls, Mass., per Mrs. H. C. Adams, four scrap books.

Bethel Sunday school, Orange, N. J., per W. S. Mills, one box of toys, groceries, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Norfolk, Conn., per Howard W. Carter, superintendent, one box of miscellaneous articles.

Sunday school, Lenox Avenue Unitarian church, one barrel of shoes, clothing, books, toys, etc.

Sunday school, Christ Congregational church, Gray and Topping streets, city, one box and one package of clothes, shoes, etc.

Mrs. Moses Syndau, one package of wristlets.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, one box of clothes, books, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Kensington, Conn. (Arthur Street mission), one box of clothes, books, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Woodbury, Conn., per Mr. E. H. Grout, one box of clothing, books, etc.

Mrs. J. N. Simkins, one barrel of clothing.

Mrs. F. W. Styles, one bundle and one package of clothing, hats, etc.

Dr. J. Lewis Smith, two lots of clothing, etc.

Miss A. Schurz, lot of clothes, toys, books, etc.

Mrs. J. J. Seaman, one package of clothing.

Mrs. M. Saxton, complete files of Scribner's, Harper's and Century magazines.

Mrs. Stewart, one package of clothing.

Stranger, one suit of clothing.

"Ten Minutes a Day" Society of Sunday school of Presbyterian church, Springfield, N. J., two cases of garments.

Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, package of toys and clothing.

The neighbors, New Utrecht Reformed church, L. I., one bundle of new garments.

A. B. Tallman, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. R. W. Thompson, two Brussels carpets.

Mrs. Tomlinson, one large trunk of clothing, etc.

Mrs. E. Trenchard, one bundle of clothing, etc.

Union Reformed Sunday school, Highbridge, N. Y., per William N. Clark, superintendent, one case of toys, etc.

Mrs. Von Auw, eleven packages of clothing, one muff, one waterproof, etc.

Mrs. Van R., parcel of Christmas tree ornaments and cornucopias of candy.

Dr. Richard Wolff, one overcoat and three packages of clothing.

Mrs. James Wiggins, package of toys.

Mrs. Francis De Ruyter Wissmann, one barrel of potatoes.

Miss B. Wells, package of toys.

Frederick Warne & Co., package of children's books, etc.

Mrs. Worthington, lot of toys, bundle of clothing, etc.

Mrs. J. Wertheimer, lot of toys and a baby carriage.

Mrs. J. C. Wells, one chandelier.

Mrs. D. Wilson, bundle of clothing.

Mrs. B. W. Winterton, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Howard L. Waldo, one barrel of clothes, etc.

Mrs. M. Waller, package of clothes.

Mrs. Reginald Young, bundle of clothing, etc.

Donations received at the Girls' Temporary Home.

Astor, Mrs. W. Waldorf, for Thanksgiving.....	\$75 00
A friend	1 00
Cutting, Mr. W. Bayard, Christmas dinner.....	48 15
Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth H., for Christmas.....	5 00
Dana, Miss Carolyn, for Thanksgiving.....	5 00
Post, Miss, for Christmas.....	2 00
Greenough, Mr.....	1 00

A friend, one turkey.

Rev. E. B. Allen, one barrel of apples.

Adam & Howe, two boxes of soap, one box of starch.

Baskervill's Sons, two Christmas cakes, eighty hot cross buns for Easter.

Bradley & Smith, one dozen of scrubbing brushes.

Bogle & Scott, one box of maccaroni.

Robert Butlar, fifty pounds of coffee.

John Baldwin, three barrels of flour.

F. G. Brewster, one barrel of apples.

H. B. Claflin & Co. (through Miss Mary C. Eginton), a case of samples.

Mrs. Clark, bundle of clothing and shoes.

Mrs. Crosswell, large basket of apples for Easter.

Clark, Holly & Ketchum, one box of soap.

Mrs. A. Carroll Dana, two dozen undervests, one dozen flannel shirts, two dozen chemise, two dozen pairs of drawers.

Mrs. D. M. Devoe, bundle of clothing.

Miss Easton, hoods, skirts, sacques.

A friend, one turkey.

Edward Ferris & Co., sack of salt.

C. Y. Goodwin & Son, one barrel of soda crackers.

J. Goulds & Son, one package of tea.

Giles, Coffee & Co., one package of coffee.

Mrs. Haxtun, Christmas presents, three dresses, a suit of furniture for matron's room, carpet, large Smyrna rug, mats, portiere, five table covers, bric-a-brac, books, magazines, twenty chairs, sofa, bureau and dining tables for the new "Elizabeth Home," and twenty-four napkins.

Henry M. Hoop, two boxes of candies and motto papers.

Hill Brothers, two boxes of raisins.

Mrs. Johnston, bundles of papers and magazines.

Francis H. Leggitt & Co., one box of soap.

Seaman, Lloyd & Co., one box of cheese.

Miles & Holman, one barrel of hominy.

Miss Post, one piece of gingham, one piece of unbleached muslin.

Mrs. O. B. Potter, eight barrels of apples.

Miss Grace Potter, ice cream and cake for Fourth of July.

Y. E. Randolph, one barrel of flour.

A. Findley Smith, one dozen scrubbing brushes.

Treadwell, Harris & Co., one barrel of crackers.

Daniel Tallmadge & Sons, one bag of rice.

Turner Brothers, one barrel of sample sugar.

Thurber, Whyland & Co., one box of soap, one barrel of hominy.

Mrs. Waller, bundle of boys' clothing.

Miss Emily Wheeler, Decoration Day, ice cream, strawberries, cake and boquets of flowers to each inmate.

Miss Woodward, bundle of clothing.

Young Friends' Temperance Union (through Miss Capron V. Knowlton), fifty copies of Temperance Banner, ten copies of Fife and Drum, Ladies' Home Journal for the year.

Donations received at West Side Lodging-house.

Christmas Dinner and Clothing Fund.

Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton.....	\$25 00
Cross, Mrs. R. J.....	10 00
Hadden, Mrs. H. F.....	15 00
Higginson, J. J.....	15 00
Munn, Charles A.....	10 00
Parish, Henry Jr.....	10 00
Roosevelt, Elliot	25 00
Russel, A. D.....	25 00
Russel, William H.....	10 00
Stratten, Sidney	5 00

Thanksgiving Dinner.

Gracie, James K., and W. E. Roosevelt.....	\$59 03
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Spring Dinner.

Robinson, Douglas, Jr., and Philip S. Miller.....	\$66 31
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To Printing Office.

Alden, Mrs.....	\$10 00
Child, Francis S.....	5 00

Mrs. Valentine G. Hull, three dozen flannel shirts.

Miss Bessie Corvine, package Harper's Monthly.

Chickering Piano Co., use of piano for entertainment.

Crawford, Simpson & Crawford, twenty-seven boys' bathing suits.

Mrs. Baylies, fifteen boys' shirts.

From "friend," package clothing.

Miss Ella B. McDowell, Youth's Companions.

Dean Wilson, package of clothing.

Eugene L. Louis, several ducks, pigeons, etc.

Mrs. Thompson, package of clothing.

P. E. Sanford, six quarts of milk.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, entertainment by Marshall P. Wilder.
Society of Friends, fine literary entertainment.

Donations received at Brace Memorial Lodging-house.

Mr. N. M. Albro, overcoat, pants, etc.

A friend, Montclair, N. J., a bundle of clothing.

A friend, 118 West Eighty-seventh street, clothing, stockings, etc.

A friend, Binghamton, two bundles of clothing, three pairs of mittens.

Mrs. James Baker, bundle of underclothing.

Mrs. Baroche, bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Christman, bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Canningan, bundle of clothing.

Mr. William Dixon, shoes and stockings.

Miss D. F., box of clothing.

Flower mission, one barrel of apples.

S. W. Hartwell, clothing, stockings, etc.

Irving, N. Y., bag of chestnuts.

Mrs. Jordan, tracts, papers, etc.

Mrs. Kissam, underclothing and stockings.

Mr. G. E. Kissell, three barrels of apples.

Mr. C. G. Langdon, four turkeys.

Mr. Lewis Levy, bundle of clothing.

Mrs. Lee, parcel of clothing.

Mrs. J. E. Learned, box of clothing.

Mrs. A. H. Levy, bundle of clothing.

Morristown firm, one barrel of apples.

Mrs. J. Rogers, one barrel of apples.

Rosewick, shoes, etc.

Mr. A. Sinning, bundle of clothing.

Mr. E. W. Tracy, bundle of clothing.

Rev. A. B. Taylor, bundle of clothing.

Tello d'Apery, eight tickets for Christmas tree.

Young Ladies' Temperance Society, one year's subscription
Youth's Companion.

Donations received at Forty-fourth Street Lodging-house.

Miss Laura Billings, stereoptican entertainment.

Boston gentleman, band of music on Washington's Birthday.

Mrs. I. S. Briant, magazines.

Mrs. S. H. Bullard, ice cream and cake, Fourth of July.

Miss Helen C. Butler, five boys to the country for one week in the summer.

Charity Organization Society, seventh district committee, three bundles of clothing.

Mrs. Charles F. Dieterich, one large stone crock of fresh Jersey butter (for cripples).

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, consumptive boy to Convalescent Home, Ellenville, N. Y., till death, and funeral expenses of same.

Miss Grace N. Dodge, sent boy to country home.

William E. Dodge, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners.

Mrs. William E. Dodge, hymn-books for Sunday service, pots of lilies and of astilbe japonica for Easter.

Friend, twelve copies monthly of the Child's Paper.

Friend, one copy weekly of the Youth's Companion.

Friend, one copy weekly of the Scientific American.

Friend, six copies weekly of the Parish Visitor.

Friend, Illustrated Christian Weekly for six months.

Friend, Christian Herald and Signs of our Times.

Friend, Brooklyn Crippled News, two copies.

Friend, bibles for bible class, games.

Friend, "Our Sheltering Arms," occasionally.

Friend in country, flowers.

"The Friendly Aid," entertainments every Tuesday evening, March to June.

Albert P. Allen, bundle of clothing.

Mrs. E. A. H. Allen, two packages of books, two packages of magazines, three bundles of clothing, two copies of Black Beauty.

E. A. Caswell, books, trunk of clothing.

B. O. Chisolm, ariston and rowing machines, magazines.

Richard H. Evart, medicines and doctor's supplies for six months.

F. Norton Goddard, twenty pairs of shoes.

Messrs. H. B. and J. P. Hayden, shoes and rubbers.

H. J. Hayden, sick boy to Convalescent Home, Ellenville, N. Y., for nine months in summer; fifty dollars for East River Cooking School.

Mrs. H. J. Hayden, bundle of clothing.

Through Cutter School for Boys, bundle of clothing.

Miss Mary P. Hayden, six unbound sets of St. Nicholas.

Miss Grace Ireland, "Johonnots Manuals," and other useful books.

Mrs. Percy R. King, magazines, games.

Effingham, Maynard & Co., per Mr. Webster, several hundred school books and many other useful manuals.

Miss Emily S. Sergeant, large lot of magazines, bundle of shoes.

Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick and others, hot dinners for East River Day School since March.

Miss Emily L. Tuckerman, books, cookies and candies for the boys.

Charles Hammel, Lammerhirte and large package of religious papers.

Mrs. Consul Hammer (Boston), grapes and plums.

Mrs. R. J. Hare-Powell, games.

Harvard law student, boots and hats.

Mrs. B. Haxtun, portrait of President Lincoln.

Miss Cynthia E. Hollis (Boston), books.

Mrs. Joseph Platt Howard, clothing.

Robert Laws (Central Africa), five dollars.

"Lover of Boys," books, clothing, fruits and flowers.

James Metiver and children (Waltham, Mass.), flowers.

Nine Sunday school boys, of Chocorua, New Hampshire, dissected locomotive puzzle.

Mrs. John J. Redmond, water-color painting, photographs.

W. Sands, apples.

Mrs. Von Blaricom, clothing.

Evert J. Wendell, entertainment.

Donations received at East Side School.

Mrs. Gerry, Christmas donation, in memory of Mr. Robert J. Livingston, \$100.

Messrs. Smith, Christmas, fifty dollars.

Mrs. M. E. Butler, Christmas, one barrel of apples, three boxes of toys.

Miss Laura Benedict, twelve new undergarments.

Mrs. Wm. J. Harvey, four packages of reading matter.

Hospital Book Newspaper Society, one large package of books, magazines and papers.

Mrs. Miller, one package of clothing.

Presbyterian Sunday School, Newton, L. I., one large box of dolls, toys and books.

Donations received at the Astor Memorial School.

Andrews, Mrs. Esther, for sick.....	\$5 00
A friend, per Miss Appleton (for poor women).....	25 00
Appleton, Miss Mary, for Christmas.....	37 50
Carll, Misses H. and C., for Christmas.....	50 00
Carll, Misses H. and C., special.....	4 00
Collected by children of the school for Russian sufferers,	3 00
Fairchild, Miss Sarah, for special relief.....	5 00
Gerry, Mrs., in memory of R. J. Livingston, for Christ-	
mas	150 00
James, Mrs. D. Willis, for redeeming tickets in clothing,	100 00
James, Mrs. D. Willis, yearly donation for Christmas..	300 00
James, Mrs. D. Willis, warm dinners from December to	
April	165 00
James, Mrs. D. Willis, ice cream and cake at close of	
school	50 00
Peck, Mrs. Henry L., for blind woman.....	1 00
Peck, Miss May, for sick children.....	2 00
Travers, Miss Susan, decorations for Christmas tree..	12 75
Travers, Miss Susan, for relief of destitute families....	25 00
Travers, Miss Susan, sickness among very poor.....	50 00
Travers, Miss Susan, for kitchen garden class, material	
for drawing class.....	7 00
Travers, Miss Susan, ice cream and cake for kitchen	
garden class	7 55
Winthrop, Miss Elizabeth, for children's Christmas....	15 00

Miss K. A. Carll, forty-three yards of calico.

Mrs. N. Currier, seventy colored pictures for school walls.

Mrs. Gen. H. Duryea, 136 red flannel undersuits, eight hoods, four pairs of mittens, twelve pairs of men's pants, three overcoats, two suits of new clothing, four coats, six vests, six undergarments.

Mrs. Gale, one new flannel skirt, two hoods, one pair of stockings, one pair of mittens.

Mrs. R. E. Lord, three large packages of second-hand clothing, one hat, one waterproof cloak, two skirts, two suits (one cashmere), three waists, one pair of corsets, one pair of shoes.

Mrs. Dr. Ludlum, twenty-six pairs of mittens.

Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church Sunday school, Rev. M. St. C. Wright, pastor, one barrel of clothing.

T. E. McAllister, per C. L. Allen, sixteen baskets or 4,200 Chinese Narcissus bulbs.

Mrs. H. S. Peck, package of clothing, invalid slippers.

Pelham Manor, Ladies' Sewing Society, sixteen red flannel suits, five muslin suits, seven woolen skirts, four muslin skirts, eight pairs of woolen drawers, fourteen pairs of muslin, one jacket for girl; also two large packages second-hand garments, package of second-hand clothing, by Mrs. Ardiance, Pelham Manor.

Mrs. R. H. Rickards, two dresses, seven aprons, six waists, fourteen pairs drawers, nine knitted caps, three pairs of mittens, five flannel suits, also packages of second-hand clothing.

Miss S. Travers, Christmas, two school-companions, thirty-five Noah's arks, fifty-one tool-chests, thirty toy kittens, seventy-four tea-sets, twenty-four bags of marbles, twelve sets of ten-pins, four anagrams, five sliced games, four transparent slates, two penknives, fifty-six drums, six humming-tops, ninety-two dolls, one ball, one picture-book, eight chatterboxes, seven historic U. S. pictorials, 380 pails, eighty-eight filled with shells, eighty-three candy-boxes, book of pressed ferns and leaves.

Donations received at Avenue B School.

Astor, Mrs. W. Waldorf.....	\$325 00
Colvin, Mrs. A. M.	20 35

A friend, twenty-three undergarments and five dresses.

Christ Congregational church, New York city, one box of clothing.

Donations received at Fifth Ward School.

Cutting, W. Bayard, for Christmas.....	\$50 00
Gerry, Mrs., in memory of R. J. Livingston, for Christmas	50 00
Gracie, J. K., for Christmas.....	10 00
Goelet, Ogden.....	75 00
Goelet, Robert	75 00
Kissell, Gustav E.....	10 00
Potter, Mrs. Howard, for special charities.....	25 00
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Jr., for Christmas...	25 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred, for Thanksgiving dinner.....	60 00
Roosevelt, Jas. A., for special charities.....	75 00
Roosevelt, Jas. A., for Christmas.....	125 00
Roosevelt, Jas. A., for Christmas.....	75 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, for Christmas.....	25 00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy.....	10 00
Osborn, Wm. Church, for Christmas.....	5 00

Mrs. Pfarrar, four large packages of clothing.

Miss M. E. Schlegel, four bundles of clothing.

Miss Emily Schlegel, two bundles of clothing.

Mme. Vaugrigneuse, Easter feast of oranges and cakes.

Young ladies of the "Good Fellowship Society" of Emmanuel church, through Misses Mordersleig and Tindale, seventy-five garments.

Donations received at East River School.

Friendly aid, through Mrs. R. G. Sedgewick, for hot dinners	\$200 00
Gerry, Mrs. E. T., in memory of R. J. Livingston....	250 00
Livingston, Miss, for shoes.....	5 00
Ward, Mrs. F. M., material for manual training....	5 00

Miss Murdock, two packages of second-hand clothing.

Miss Morton one package.

Miss L. Billings, six pairs of second-hand shoes.

Donations for support of East River School Reading Room.
November, 1892.

Billings, Miss L	\$5 00
Dodge, Mrs. Wm. E.....	95 00
Haxtun, Mrs. Benjamin	24 00
Livingston, Miss S	10 00
Jessup, Mrs. M. K	20 00
Ward, Mrs. F. M	21 00
Van Bushkirk, Miss	2 00

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE EAST RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
in Account with HELEN T. BARNEY, Treasurer.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

Dr.

To balance on hand	\$97 20
To Mrs. Van Buskirk, annual subscription.....	10 00
To Mrs. F. M. Ward, annual subscription.....	25 00
To Mrs. A. P. Stokes, annual subscription.....	75 00
To Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, annual subscription.....	10 00
To amount for Christmas donations.....	275 00
To Miss E. Billings, annual subscription.....	25 00
To Mrs. J. B. Mott, annual subscription.....	20 00
To Mrs. A. P. Stokes, annual subscription.....	75 00
To Mrs. B. Haxtun, donation.....	50 00
To H. H., annual subscription.....	5 00
To H. R. H., annual subscription.....	5 00
To Miss L. Billings, annual subscription.....	50 00
To Mrs. B. Haxtun, annual subscription.....	50 00
To Miss Murdock, annual subscription.....	5 00
To Miss Isham, annual subscription.....	50 00
To C. Cushman, annual subscription.....	5 00
To Miss Van Buskirk, annual subscription.....	5 00
To Miss H. T. Barney, annual subscription.....	340 00
To Miss Livingston, annual subscription.....	25 00
To extra	25
Cash received	\$1,182 45

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By sewing classes.....	\$578 50
By cooking classes.....	48 11
By Christmas festival	305 13
By ice cream and help.....	20 00
By shoes	20 00
By stationery	2 75
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	\$974 49
Balance on hand November, 1892.....	207 96
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	\$1,182 45
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Donations received at Tompkins Square School.

Charity	\$11 65
James, D. Willis	375 00
Rogers, Mrs. E. T	5 00
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C. Y. G. Club, eight skirts, thirty-one capes, six dresses and two pair of mittens, six cloaks, five pairs of shoes, five hats, four tops, two aprons.

Mrs. Halstead, five bundles of clothing.

Miss E. Morton, three bundles of clothing.

Mrs. E. T. Rogers, seven flannel skirts, twelve tops, four dresses, six horns, six pants, twelve books, two shirt waists, thirty-three dolls, twelve balls, one box of flowers, ten horses, one barrel of apples.

Miss S. Stuart, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. C. Gabriskie, one bundle of clothing.

Donations received at German School.

Arnold, Miss Carrie.....	\$1 00
Cutting, W. Bayard	25 00
Griffen, Miss Carrie	1 00
Horton, Mrs. Francis	1 00
Speyer, James	2 00
Williams, Mrs. Eunice B	10 00
Williams, Miss Sarah	2 50
Williams, Miss J	2 50
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Mrs. Horton, nine skirts for girls, two dresses and one union garment, all new.

Miss Starbuck, two packages of toys.

Mrs. Williams, thirty-nine shirt-waists for boys, twelve union garments for girls and eight pairs of drawers.

The Adelphi Academy Kindergarten, two large baskets of toys and books.

Central Baptist Sunday school of Williamsburgh, a large basket of clothing and books.

German Evening School.

Anonymous	\$2 00
Jacobs, Miss Emilia E	50
Seymour, Charles A	2 00

Donations received at Fifty-second Street School.

Bill, Enock, for Christmas	\$5 00
Bell, John J., for Christmas	2 00
Bell, Mrs. John, for Christmas	2 00
Brush, Mrs. Charles, Christmas.....	5 00
Bryant, Miss Julia, sewing class.....	38 00
Bryant, Miss Julia, Christmas.....	7 00
Cooper, Miss Julia, Thanksgiving.....	10 00
Cooper, Miss Julia, sewing class.....	25 00
Cooper, Miss Julia night school.....	10 00
Cooper, Miss Julia, Arbor Day.....	5 00
Gerry, Mrs. E. T., in memory of R. J. Livingston.....	100 00
Harris, Miss Julia, Christmas.....	2 00
Haren, Mrs. A. C., Christmas.....	1 00
Hart Co., The A. H., night school.....	10 00
Inslee, Mr. Samuel, Christmas.....	10 00
MacAlpin, Mrs. B. R., Christmas.....	3 00
Miller, Miss Louise, Christmas.....	5 00
O'Neil, Mrs. Hugh, for poor.....	5 00
Peacock, Miss Anna, for poor.....	5 00
Robinson, Mrs. S. D., for poor.....	5 00
Roosevelt, James R., whittling class.....	22 00
Rice, John S	5 00

Sheldon, Mrs. Clarence	\$5 00
Smith, Mrs. Thomas	5 00
Small, Miss, for Christmas	5 00
Small, Miss, for plants	5 00
Smith, Dr. T. F., bible class, night school.....	10 00
Smith, Dr. Wilton Merle, Christmas.....	5 00
Tod, J. Kennedy, Christmas	25 00
Taylor, Miss Marion, Christmas.....	2 00
Whitman, Miss, Christmas	2 00

Donations for Aged Women.

Cleveland, Miss Elizabeth	\$1 00
Dorsheimer, Mrs. W. A.....	10 00
Robinson, Mrs. S. D.....	5 00
Rathbone, Miss Anna	36 00

Donations for Christmas Dinner.

Mrs. Cooley, fifty pies.

Miss Maggie Dunlop, one ham, four loaves of bread.

Mrs. Gerry, one box of candy.

Mrs. James Moses, five pounds of candy.

Mrs. Osgood, one peck of apples, two dozen bananas, two dozen oranges.

Mrs. J. W. Powers, one box of oranges.

A. B. Potter, ten large mince pies.

Mrs. H. Schoonmaker, one bag of apples, three dozen bananas, twenty-four sponge cakes, twelve doughnuts.

Mrs. Eran Thomas, center piece of candy, one turkey, sixty-five bags of candy and nuts.

Miss Whitman, lady apples, bananas, fancy cakes.

Mrs. William Winterbottom, rice pudding.

Miss Galloway, 360 cakes.

Mrs. John Nicholson, twenty pounds of candy and mottoes.

Mrs. John S. Rice, three home-made pies.

Donation of Clothing, etc.

Children's Christmas offering, Central Presbyterian church Sunday school.

Christmas offering, Sunday school of Presbyterian church, Westfield, N. J.

Christmas offering, Sunday school of Eighty-sixth street Presbyterian church.

Christmas offering, Presbyterian church of New Lebanon, N. Y.

Mrs. William A. Dorshiemer, eight pair of shoes, one pair of wool stockings, one comforter, one shawl, one hood, one baby's hood, one pair of cotton drawers.

Mrs. William Osborne, large bundle of boys clothing and shoes.

Dr. T. F. Smith, bible class, four dozen booklets and oranges for night school, Christmas.

Misses Miller and Small, three large bundles of ladies' clothing.

Mrs. Eran Thomas, children's underwear, St. Nicholas Magazine.

Misses Whitman, sixteen yards of nansook material for seventeen little dresses.

Mrs. Whitman, numerous bundles of useful clothing and shoes.

Donations received at Henrietta School.

A Friend, through Mrs. Brace.....	\$25 00
Gerry, Mrs. E. T., in memory of R. J. Livingston.....	50 00
King, Charles Goodhue	50 00
Sewing school, House of Industry.....	2 00
Sunday school, All Souls' church.....	37 73

John Comstock, Hadlyme, Conn., tree and greens for Christmas.

Young Ladies' Sewing Circle, three packages new garments.

House of Industry sewing school, one package new garments.

Mrs. William Alexander Smith, oranges for Christmas, three boxes of fruit.

All Souls' church Sunday school, box of candy for each child on Christmas, Sunday and Christmas tree, with present for all.

Donations received at Sixty-fourth Street School.

Thaw, Dr. and Mrs. A. B., special charities.....	\$84 50
Thaw, Dr. and Mrs. A. B., special teachers.....	58 00
Thaw, Dr. and Mrs. A. B., visiting the poor.....	10 00

An aquarium, books for library, and cooking utensils to be used in preparing children's dinner, one bundle of clothing, one piece of Canton flannel, calico, gingham, muslin, needles, thimbles, etc.,

for sewing class, oilcloth for tables, one dozen plants in pots, vines for the yard, all supplies for sewing school, all supplies for cooking school.

Donations received at Duane Street School.

Boughton, Mrs. Wm., for Christmas.....	\$1 00
Boonton Friends, per Mrs. L. J. W., for coffee.....	7 00
Bugbee, Miss M. S. J., for clothing.....	3 00
Collins, Miss E., for ice cream.....	5 00
Crosswell, Mrs. Jas. G., for Christmas.....	20 00
Children's Society, Boonton, N. J., per Mrs. L. J. W., for dinners	9 70
Carter, Rev. Thos., per Mrs. L. J. W., for relief.....	5 00
Dunham, Miss, for hot dinners.....	10 00
DeCamp, C. A., per Mrs. L. J. W., for Easter.....	6 00
Gerry, Mrs. E. T., in memory of R. J. Livingston.....	50 00
Johnson, Miss Eliz., for Thanksgiving.....	5 00
Johnson, Miss Eliz., for Christmas.....	20 00
Johnson, Miss Eliz., for relief.....	50 00
Johnson, Miss Eliz., for ice cream.....	5 00
Niver, Mrs. J., for dinners.....	1 50
Thatcher, Mrs. I. N., for Christmas.....	1 00
Vincent, Mrs., per Mrs. L. J. W.....	2 00
Whitney, Mrs. L. J., for coffee.....	5 00
Y. P. Society N. Y. Presbyterian church, for coffee....	60

Mrs. L. C. Brace, one package of clothing.

Misses Jessie and Laura Benedict, one dozen dressed dolls for Christmas.

Mrs. F. Bullock, four dressed dolls for Christmas.

Miss M. S. Bugbee, twenty-six pairs of children's drawers.

Miss Ellen Collins, 577 quarts of milk.

Miss M. Collins, 160 pounds of sugar.

Mrs. M. B. Cary, a large barrel of apples.

Children's Society, West Presbyterian church, per Mrs. Niver, thirty pairs of woolen stockings, twelve girls' cardigan jackets, twelve pairs of woolen mittens, twelve boys' cloth caps, three girls' woolen caps, six Shaker flannel skirts, six flannelette skirts, six dressed dolls, fifteen yards of calico.

Flower Mission, 350 bouquets.

Mrs. M. L. Frescoln, half a dozen dressed dolls.

Miss Sarah Goodwin, three cloth sacks.

Miss Sadie Harrison, two packages of clothing.

Mrs. M. Harrison, one package of clothing.

Miss Edith Hawkins, one package of clothing.

"King's Daughters" of New Rochelle, a quantity of roses.

"King's Daughters," per Mrs. A. P. Wheeler, ninety bunches of daisies.

Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, three dozen dolls, three dozen pairs of mittens, for Christmas.

Mrs. F. R. Muller, a large box of dried apples.

Mrs. F. A. Masters, one package of children's garments.

Mrs. Jas. McClatchy, one dressed doll for Christmas.

Misses Maynard, a quantity of daisies, golden rod, etc.

Miss M. Ella Preston, one package of underwear, eighty apples.

Ridley & Sons, twelve pairs of boys' pants.

Sewing Class, per Mrs. L. J. W., one quilt.

Mrs. Smith, per Miss F. A., one package of clothing.

Mrs. J. A. Taylor, one child's coat.

Misses Annie and Sarah Taylor, four dressed dolls.

Mrs. I. N. Thatcher, eighteen dinner tickets, one doll.

Mrs. Van Ever, one package of clothing.

Donations received at Italian School.

Gerry, Mrs. E. T., in memory of R. J. Livingston.....	\$200 00
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First Union Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, dinners for the year.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, dolls for Christmas.

Mrs. Schwed, one bundle of clothing.

Donations received at Phelps School.

Cutting, W. Bayard, Christmas.....	\$25 00
Gerry, Mrs., in memory of Robert J. Livingston, Christmas ...	25 00
Presbyterian Sunday school, Dover, N. Y., through Rev. W. W. Halloway, pastor.....	6 00

Presbyterian Sunday School, Dover, a member of.....	31 00
Speyer, Jas., for Thanksgiving dinner.....	50 00
Speyer, Jas., for Christmas shoes.....	50 00
Speyer, Edgar, for shoes.....	50 00
Speyer, Edgar, to poor woman.....	5 00
Speyer, Edgar, to children.....	4 28
Satterlee, Mrs. Le Ray, Christmas.....	10 00
Sands, Mrs. E. B., and friends, for hot dinners.....	220 00
Sands, Mrs. E. B., for piano.....	50 00

Col. Balch, a pretty silk flag.

Mrs. Fiedler, three boxes of toys, books, etc.

J. B. Watkins, stationer, Christmas festival invitations.

The Ladies of the Board of Foreign Missions connected with the Presbyterian church, at 53 Fifth avenue, two boxes of butter scotch candy.

The Presbyterian church, at Dover, N. J., one case containing clothing, books, toys, etc.

Miss Brace, a bundle of clothing, and a collection of pretty church cards.

Mrs. Thompson, two pairs of curtains, two skirts, two pairs of shoes, some toys, and candy.

Mrs. Hulan, a bundle of infant's clothing.

Miss M. Louise Stewart, a large picture of Gen. Washington.

Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Stocks provided for the children at Christmas time very pretty dress, underwear, flannel waists, dolls, games, a Christmas tree, and ornaments for the tree.

Mrs. Sands donated eight bundles of clothing, some books, toys, also several pretty sewing boxes, five silver thimbles, and fifteen yards of gingham, and at Christmas time gave turkeys to twenty poor families.

Mrs. A. P. Stokes treated the school to a Christmas dinner, paid for the hiring of a piano for the festival, donated a nice rubber cover for our new piano, and gave coal and groceries to nearly 100 poor families connected with our school.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Co., a sewing machine.

The Wilcox & Gibbs Co., one sewing machine.

Donations received at Jones' Memorial School.

Calvert, Mrs. J.....	\$25 00
Cutting, W. B.....	25 00
Holt, Mrs. L. Emmett.....	25 00
Jones, Jas. H.....	40 00
Jones, Jas. H.....	25 00
Jones, Jas. H., evening school.....	9 57
Mairs, J. D.....	20 00

Donations received at Pike Street School.

Bogert, Henry A., for Thanksgiving.....	\$5 00
Bogert, Henry A., for Christmas.....	5 00
Bogert, Henry A., warm underclothing.....	5 00
Bogert, Henry A., groceries, medicines, etc.....	26 00
Bethany Sunday school, Catskill, fresh air fund.....	10 00
Delafield, Miss J. L., for the poor.....	6 00
Delafield, Miss J. L., rent for poor woman.....	12 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, for destitute families.....	10 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, hats for summer excursion,	5 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, for rent for destitute family,	20 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, ice cream treat.....	5 00
Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, fresh air tickets.....	5 00
Hale's, Miss, Sunday school class, Catskill, for sending children into the country.....	25 00
Ladlow, Mr. James B., for Christmas.....	5 00
Ladies of the Board, for sewing materials.....	10 00
Ladies of the Board, for Christmas.....	15 00
Ladies of the Board, for running expenses.....	58 00
Ladies of the Board, for park excursion.....	16 00
Nearing, Miss Anna, for sick poor, and fresh air tickets,	10 00
Pudney, C., for poor family.....	3 00
Presbyterian Sunday school, Catskill, to board children in the country.....	50 00
Union Bible School, Flushing, for underclothing.....	15 00
Union Bible School, Flushing, for Christmas.....	6 00
Van Ingen, Miss, for ice cream.....	5 00

Mrs. S. Cousins, large box of children's clothing and shoes.

Miss J. L. Delafield, several packages of clothing, shoes, pictures and prizes for the children.

Ladies of the Board, hot dinners throughout the year, all fuel used in the school, 140 pairs of shoes, five dozen dressed dolls, fifty suits of boys' clothing, thirty-two prize books, prize thimble, thirty-five pounds of candy.

Mrs. Merrell, large package of clothing.

Presbyterian Sunday school, Catskill, eight quilts, large box of clothing, books, toys, etc.

Passaic, N. J., several boxes of flowers.

Donations received at Sixth Street School.

Booth, W. A., for Christmas.....	\$10 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, for Christmas.....	50 00
James, D. Willis, for Christmas.....	20 00
Roosevelt, Mrs. J. R., for Christmas.....	10 00
Rheinhardt, Mrs. M. L., for Christmas.....	3 00
Sloane, Mrs. W. D., for Christmas dinner and toys....	275 00
Sloane, Mrs. W. D., for special cases of destitution....	20 00
Sloane, Mrs. W. D., Thanksgiving dinner.....	.....
Wesendonck, Miss T., for shoes.....	6 00

Mrs. Benjamin, eight drawers and waists, eight woolen jackets, thirteen chemises, ten flannel skirts, fifty-six calico dresses, nine flannel undershirts, nine flannel shirts, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of muslin drawers, one woolen muffler.

Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Ten Broeck, Mrs. Schuyler Skaats and Miss Ball, 340 filled cornucopias, four boxes of candies.

Miss Gillender, eight muslin skirts, one pair of Canton flannel drawers and waist, five pairs of muslin drawers, seven Canton flannel skirts, three flannel shirts, three cambric dresses, six flannel dresses.

Mrs. M. C. Hart, bundle of clothing.

Capt. H. I. Hayden, large American flag.

Mrs. C. R. Rhodes, nine knitted hoods, one knitted jacket, six pairs of woolen stockings, twenty chemises, six woolen jackets,

fourteen flannel skirts, ten flannel skirts and waists, three shirts, eleven dresses, six aprons, six jackets for boys, twenty-four pairs of cotton stockings, twelve waists and drawers, two dozen handkerchiefs, box of Easter cards and papers, one set of dishes (toy), one knitting set, two sets of drawing cards, two games, two dolls, three boxes of paper soldiers, one express wagon, four books, two in kitchens.

J. R. Roosevelt, one large clock.

Mrs. Schuyler Skaats, three underskirts, seven cambric dresses, two mechanical spellers.

Mrs. C. S. Webb, twenty-two flannel skirts, twenty-three cambric dresses, one chemise.

Miss T. Wesendonck, twelve pairs of gloves, seven flannel skirts.

Donations received at Rhinelander School.

Buhler, Mrs. William H., for cooking class.....	\$10 00
Cutting, W. Bayard, for Christmas.....	50 00
Friend for Christmas.....	2 00
Friend, for cooking class.....	9 00
Fox, Mrs. H. E., for cooking class	1 00
Gerry, Mrs., in memory of R. J. Livingston, for Christmas	50 00
Lent, Miss E. M., proceeds from entertainment for the benefit of the cooking class.....	60 50
Rhinelander, Miss S., for the fitting up of carpentry, cookery, and dressmaking departments, and tuition in same	475 00
Warren, Mrs. W. R., for cooking class	20 00
Westcott, Mrs. R. E., for cooking class.....	10 00

Col. George T. Balch, large package of patriotic songs.

William A. Booth, box of plants for plant window.

Captain Wallace Foster, handsome photograph.

Miss A. King, pot of ivy for plant window.

Barnum circus, 180 tickets of admission.

E. L. Malder, four large plants.

R. H. Macy & Co., 175 large flags.

Howard Potter, large and handsome rug, two small ones.

Miss Rhinelander, 100 flags and quantity of underclothing.

M. Simes, photographs of industrial classes, Youth's Companion.

Boston, large package of papers, calendars, yards of roses, and a dozen assorted flags.

Donations received at Sullivan Street School.

Bruce, Miss M. W., for warm dinners	\$600 00
Bruce, Miss M. W., for boys' suits	100 00
Bruce, Miss M. W., for garments	12 00
Bruce, Miss M. W., for funeral expenses	10 00
Bruce, Miss M. W., for material and teaching of manual training classes	193 37
Brown, Mr. G. B., for Christmas	25 00
Fairbanks, Mrs. R. J., for Christmas	7 00
Gerry, Mrs., for Christmas, in memory of Robert J. Liv- ingston, for shoes and clothing	50 00
Griffith, Miss Nina, for sick	6 05
Hammersley, Mrs. J. H., for sewing by mothers	31 80
Johnson, Hannah and Hilda, for sick and poor	5 00
Parker, Mrs. M., for Christmas	2 00
Potter, W. A., for Christmas	15 00
Robinson, D.	10 00
Rhinelanders, Miss S., for groceries and shoes	200 00
Rhinelanders, Miss S., for funeral expenses	25 00
Rhinelanders, Miss S., for Christmas	30 00
S—, Mrs. G., for Christmas	5 00
Stinson, Mrs. D., for prizes in sewing	7 00
Thompson, Mrs. R. J., for shoes and Christmas	40 00
Witherbee, Mrs. F. S., for Christmas	40 00
Witherbee, Mrs. F. S., for funeral expenses	15 00
White, Mrs. J. M., for visitor, sick and poor	420 00
White, Mrs. J. M., for boys' suits and shoes	125 00
White, Mrs. J. M., for Thanksgiving and expressage	18 65
White, Mrs. J. M., for sewing and teaching	105 00
White, Mrs. J. M., for material for dresses and garments,	120 61
White, Mrs. J. M., for material and teaching of kitchen, garden and cooking classes	50 26

Mrs. M. W. Bruce, twenty-six hoods, forty-eight garments, large photograph of Washington, framed.

Miss H. Bell, one second-hand cloak.

Bethel Sunday school, Orange, N. J., per W. J. Mills, Esq., large box of groceries, toys, dolls, candies, cakes, books and clothing for Christmas.

Miss Abby Creighton and her "Ten" through Miss Fanny E. Stone, Morristown, N. J., fourteen new garments and a large package of second-hand clothing.

Mrs. Griffith, two sacks.

Mrs. A. G. Sherwood, eight pairs of second-hand shoes.

Mrs. J. H. Hammersley, 129 new flannel skirts, six dresses, six garments, bundle of second-hand clothing, and six turkeys for Christmas.

Jane Street M. E. church, four Thanksgiving dinners.

R. King, four turkeys.

Miss A. Livingston, one turkey and cranberry sauce for Christmas.

Mr. Marrotti, three turkeys.

Mr. Meyers, one turkey.

Miss L. Montgomery, one turkey.

Miss M. Parker, one Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. D. Stinson, four Thanksgiving dinners and three turkeys.

Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, 402 Florida oranges.

Mrs. J. M. White, thirty-six new flannel shirts, eighteen pairs of stockings, twelve handkerchiefs, fifty hoods, seven barrels of apples, forty-eight work-boxes, with a pair of scissors, thimble, a paper of needles, and two spools of cotton in each box, and four turkeys.

Donations received at Summer Home.

A friend	\$10 00
Children's Band of Christian Workers, of Madison Square Presbyterian church, for purchase of a bed in cottage	20 00

Collection, Children's Day, from Sabbath schools of Reformed church of New Utrecht.....	\$30 27
Dickson, Miss, and the Misses Gaston.....	10 00
Kaufman, Frank	5 00
Miller, Miss Lydia A.; Bedell, Miss L. M., and Thurman, Mrs. D. H	1 50
Sinclair, W. T., for library.....	10 00
Taylor, Mrs. Douglas, Haxtun Cottage.....	5 00
Taylor, Miss, Haxtun Cottage.....	2 00
Taylor, Mrs. William, for purchase of a bed.....	20 00
The "Neighbors" of the Reformed church of New Utrecht, for purchase of a bed in cottage and endow- ment for one year	50 00
Van Brunt, J. R.....	5 00
Vickery, Coleridge	1 00

Mrs. B. Haxtun, ten skirts, one blouse waist, one tidy, twenty-three bathing-suits, four dolls, nine story-books, two hymn-books, two children's chairs, seven games, one doll's house with furniture, one organette with tunes, ten cheese-cloth comforters, one sofa pillow, twelve yards of calico, twenty-three dresses, four night-dresses, eighteen tumblers, three framed pictures, one small basket, three quilts.

Mrs. C. G. Cutler, four dresses, four pairs of shoes, two shirts, four pairs of stockings, three undergarments.

Mr. A. J. Cordier's children, a collection of opal ware for Haxtun Cottage.

A friend, one croquet set.

Mrs. Engelbert Lott, one large sofa.

Mrs. A. J. Cordier, large supply of opal kitchen utensils.

Mr. A. Young, basket of apples and ice cream and cake.

Guests of Lowry House, through Mr. Miller, ice cream.

Mrs. M. T. Bennett's Sunday school class, Bensonhurst, seven dresses, nine skirts, three aprons, five underskirts, nine undergarments, two night-dresses, three sailor blouses, twelve pairs of stockings, two caps, two hats, three pairs of shoes, one rag doll, one

rubber doll, two bibs, one cheese-cloth comforter, one package of books and picture cards.

Scholars of Rhinelander School, for Haxtun Cottage, twelve scrap books.

Mrs. S. W. Hines, for Haxtun Cottage, nine scrap picture cards.

Mrs. A. E. Lupton, one suit of furniture for library.

Miss Edna Lupton, one package of books for library.

Mrs. C. J. Bower, five years of Century magazines for library.

Mrs. John Berry, picture papers for library.

Mrs. Julia M. Burnett, one package of magazines, for library.

Miss M. E. Jackson, twenty new books for library.

Miss Addie A. Hill, thirty-seven books for library.

Mr. Alfred Poindexter, one package of books and magazines for library.

Miss E. Nichols, thirteen books for library.

Church Periodical Club, of Bay Ridge, one package of magazines, for library.

Mr. W. G. Smithers, one package of valuable books and pictures for library.

The "Neighbors" of the Reformed church of New Utrecht, for the Brush memorial bed, six sheets, six pillow-slips, one double blanket, one white spread.

Donations received at Health Home.

Brace, Mrs. C. Loring.....	\$65 00
Bennett, Mrs. William	5 00
Barre, Master Walter J.....	2 00
Bennett, Miss Bessie C.....	50
Bishop, R. R.....	50
Bishop, Frank	50
Collection by women at Health Home, for lawn.....	68 50
Downs, per Mrs. Alice M.....	3 00
Donohue, Mrs. E.....	2 00
Dickson, Miss	5 00
Denslow, Mrs.....	5 00
Friend of the First Reformed church, Brooklyn	2 00
Goodwin, Mr., per Mrs. Benjamin Haxtun	6 00

Hegeman, Andrew	\$0 50
Hegeman, Miss Fannie	50
Hastings, Mrs. Elizabeth	5 00
Huff, Miss	1 00
Kouwenhoven, Mrs. Tunis G. B.....	50 00
Lott, Master Daniel V. B.....	1 00
Loud, Miss Lucy J.....	2 00
Lundy Bros.....	10 00
Overton, Mrs. C. C.....	10 00
Park, Mr., per Sister Rebecca	5 00
Steward, John, Jr.....	100 00
Ready Circle of King's Daughters, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to endow one bed	20 00
Infant class of First Reformed church, Brooklyn, to endow four beds	75 00
Sunday school of South Congregational church, Cam- pello, Mass., to endow one bed.....	20 00

Ready Circle of King's Daughters, Mamaroneck, N. Y., per Martha V. Bussing, three packages of children's garments, one package of papers.

Catherine Bohmann, one case of California brandy, one case of port wine.

Baby Alice and Master Auguste Cordia, one ice cooler and thirty pieces of agate ware.

The neighbors, New Utrecht, L. I., one package of children's garments.

Mrs. C. C. Overton, one package of clothing.

Woman's Missionary Society, First Reformed church, Fordham, N. Y., per Martha V. Bussing, one package of children's garments.

Young ladies of Suburban Seminary, N. Y., per Miss Mary H. Johnson, one package of children's garments.

Donations received at West Side Italian School,

Bogert, Henry A., for Thanksgiving.....	\$5 00
Bogert, Henry A., general use.....	30 00
Banks, Mrs. James Lenox, for Christmas.....	5 00

Cutting, W. Bayard, for Christmas.....	\$60 00
Ford, Mrs. B. B., for poor.....	2 00
Friends, through Mrs. I. J. Guiles, for summer festival.	5 50
Friends, through Miss E. B. Pope, for summer festival,	1 50
Gerry, Mrs. in memory of Robert J. Livingston, for Christmas	100 00
Graves, Miss Ella M., for Christmas.....	50 00
Horton, Mrs. Harding S., for Christmas.....	5 00
Hayes, Mrs. Erastus, for Christmas.....	5 90
Habirshaw, William M., for summer festival.....	5 00
James, D. Willis, for Christmas.....	50 00
Lyons, Misses E. M. and F., for summer festival.....	1 00
Owen, Mrs. Louisa G., for Christmas.....	25 00
Owen, Fred. Wooster, for Christmas.....	5 00
Robinson, Douglas, Jr., for Christmas.....	15 00
Reynolds, Mrs. E. D., for summer festival.....	50
Satterthwaite, Mrs. Thomas E., for Christmas.....	25 00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy, for poor.....	5 00
Webb, Mrs. William Seward, for Christmas.....	100 00
Weston, Miss Helen, for Christmas.....	20 00
Willcox, Mrs. William G., for Christmas.....	10 00
Union Bible Sunday school of Flushing, L. I., for Christmas	15 00
Union Bible Sunday school of Flushing, L. I., for Thanksgiving and underclothing.....	35 00

Mrs. James Lenox Banks, large box of clothing.

Mrs. E. Burkle, cake for summer festival.

Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis, Southport, Conn., ten new hoods, four new girls' caps, twelve new pairs of stockings, eight pairs of flannel drawers, four girls' coats, nine new flannel shirts, one worsted shawl, two pairs of night drawers, three pairs of underdrawers, one muslin skirt, twenty-eight new boys' caps, nine pairs of half-worn shoes, three coats.

Miss I. S. Finley, cake for summer festival.

Miss Ella M. Graves, through Mrs. Augustus Graves, Morristown, N. J., four flannel shirts, three muslin waists, six aprons, eleven boys' shirts, thirty-nine girls' drawers, two night dresses.

Mrs. E. V. Gustam, cake for summer festival.

Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, basket of toys, books and children's papers.

Miss C. E. Harrison, five pairs of stockings.

Mrs. Helen C. Mills, large package of toys for the nursery.

Mrs. S. McGill, cake for summer festival.

Miss MacFadden, cake for summer festival.

Mrs. S. Pope, cake for summer festival.

Mrs. E. D. Reynolds, cake for summer festival.

Miss Rickard, 194 South street, Morristown, N. J., two flannel shirts, four gingham aprons, two pairs of drawers, two underwaists, package of pictures.

Sunday school, Fourth Presbyterian church, New York city, through Fred. Blume, superintendent, large box of provisions.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Norfolk, Conn., through H. W. Carter, superintendent, box of toys, clothing, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, through Arthur W. Upson, superintendent, large box of clothing, books, toys, etc.

Sunday school, Congregational church, Kensington, Conn., box of clothing, books, toys, etc.

Scholars New York Collegiate Institute for Girls, 233 Lenox avenue, three large boxes of toys, books, dolls, etc., for Christmas.

Miss M. A. Wallace, cake for summer festival.

Miss Anna M. Wells, twelve yards of material for dressing dolls.

Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, 150 dressed dolls for Christmas.

Miss Helen Weston, West New Brighton, S. I., twelve new dresses, four new aprons, six woolen hoods, one woolen skirt, two woolen drawers, three white drawers, three pairs of stockings, two woolen sacques, one woolen waist, one underwaist, two undershirts, three corset covers, one vest.

Mrs. D. Willis James, hot dinners, four months of year.

Donations received at West Side School.

Alden, Mrs.....	\$10 00
Board of managers.....	677 38
Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton.....	60 00
Derby, Mrs. R. H.....	3 00
Eunnet, Mrs. Bach.....	3 00
Edgar, Miss.....	5 00
Livingston, Miss Julia.....	16 00
Lodge, Mrs. Ellerton J.....	100 00
Morris, Mrs. A. Newbold.....	284 92
Morris, Miss Eva.....	1 00
March, Mrs. John.....	20 00
Merrington's, Miss, School.....	1 00
Robinson, Dr. Beverley.....	152 00
Robinson, Mrs. Beverley.....	16 80
Schuyler, Miss Louisa Lee.....	77 00
Schuyler, Miss Georgina.....	77 00
Seward, Miss Alice D.....	5 95
Schemerhorn, Miss Chattie.....	30 00
Waldo, Miss Rosilie.....	15 00

Mrs. Alden, five garments.

Board of managers, 147 dressed dolls, thirty bags of marbles, ten drawing slates, seventy-four games, twelve albums, twelve bottles cologne, eighteen wagons, 160 pounds turkey, one-half barrel apples, one-half barrel potatoes, one-half crate cranberries, 171 mince pies.

Mrs. Babcock, three hats, twenty-five collars, three pairs of cuffs, three boys' suits, twenty-six garments, one toy, one pair of rubber boots, two pairs of pants, four jackets, two pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, three vests, two coats.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, three pairs of shoes, three pairs of stockings, and sixteen garments.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, six turkeys.

Mrs. R. H. Derby, twenty toys, two caps, twenty-four pairs of stockings, eight pairs of pants, one picture frame, 300 cornucopias,

twenty-three picture cards, books, two caps, one basket, one paper weight, bon-bons, four hats, one cap, one box, one pin-cushion, three jackets, one vest, seven pairs of shoes, one box of paints, one suit of boy's clothing, one coat, three pairs of gloves, seven Easter gifts, one harmonican, one watering pot, six garments, one work box.

"Friend A," thirty-eight pairs of stockings, one game, forty-two collars, seven pairs of socks, fifty cuffs, six shirts, one coat, one garment.

Mrs. J. R. Gamternet, one horn, one wagon, one box, two bags, ten garments, one pair of shoes, one pair of rubbers, one box of blocks, one top, four pairs of stockings, one wash basin, one pair of skates, three pairs of gloves, one picture.

Mrs. Gail, seven garments, one pair of rubber shoes.

Jones Memorial School, one fir tree.

Knickerbocker Sewing Class, by Miss Mary Pell, twelve cotton flannel petticoats.

Miss Julia Livingston, two knitted skirts, one knitted hood, four pairs of stockings, four boys' jersey flannel drawers.

Monday Sewing Class, 1,247 garments.

Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, twenty-four gingham aprons, six pieces of ribbon, 160 pounds of turkey, 325 cakes, one-half crate of cranberries, one-half barrel of potatoes, one-half barrel of apples, three knitted petticoats, 170 pounds of candy.

Miss Eva Morris, two writing tables, one doll, two pin cushions, two boxes of envelopes, one illustrated book of poems, twenty-two knitted hoods, two pairs of mittens, one set of sewing implements.

"Miss Merrington's School," nine garments, one-half barrel of potatoes, one-half barrel of coal, one box, one game, one doll, one pound of crackers, three and one-half pounds of oatmeal, 108 Young People, one St. Nicholas, one glass jelly, four cakes of soap, one can of milk, one can of fruit, thirty-seven picture cards, kindergarten mats, one pair of slippers, four dolls, one doll's suit, thirty-seven books, five Natural History papers, one parasol, one bunch of sweet grass, one ball, one Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Beverly Robinson, thirty-nine garments, twelve pairs of gloves, two dolls, quantity of ribbons, four pairs of mittens, two games, one package of silks and canvas, one pair of overshoes, three pairs of slippers, two combs, twelve "Child's Papers," nine pairs of shoes, China toilet set, two dishes, fourteen pictures, ink stand, two pen holders, one pencil, one postage-stamp case, two caps, three aprons, two bon-bons, one whistle, ink blotters, eight toys, three boxes of candy, three horns, one vase, two books, twenty-seven pairs of stockings, one knife, three boxes, two school bags, one pair of skates, one mallet, five pairs of pants, one gamp, one coat, one box of stencils, one ball, one easel, one basket, three live kittens, one game, three China cups, six coats, one shawl, one parasol, one bag, five ties, two toys, three collars one hoop.

Mrs. Oscar Edgerton Schmidt, eight barrels of apples, forty-eight infants' pinning blankets, twelve petticoats, two garments, eighteen aprons, seventy-eight towels.

Mrs. John Steward, Jr., one book of "Relief Tickets of Society for Improving Condition of the Poor."

Mrs. Schermerhorn, one turkey, two packs of hominy, one box of cake, nine pounds of bacon, six pounds of crackers, one dozen of oranges, one package of apples, one package of oatmeal, one package of Indian meal, one package of sugar.

Miss C. Schermerhorn, two cans of red clover blossoms.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor, eighteen knitted jackets, forty-eight knitted hoods, twelve pairs of mittens, thirty-six pairs of gloves.

Mrs. Walsh, forty-five books, thirty-three magazines.

The Board of Managers of the West Side Industrial School, in
Account with Sarah C. Derby, Treasurer.

NOVEMBER 1892.

Dr.

To balance on hand, 1891.....	\$200 85
To donations for hot dinners.....	1,038 50
To annual subscriptions	645 00
To donations for fresh air fund.....	50 00

To donations for shoes.....	\$50 00
To donations for Christmas.....	80 90
To fines	28 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,093 35
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

By hot dinners.....	\$895 70
By salary	275 00
By shoes	324 57
By bathing scholars	60 56
By Christmas presents.....	56 53
By Christmas dinner.....	57 87
By special Christmas gifts.....	17 00
By insurance on piano.....	2 00
By fresh air fund.....	50 00
By kindergarten materials.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,744 23
Balance on hand November, 1892.....	349 12
	<hr/>
	\$2,093 35
	<hr/> <hr/>



N.Y. PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.

THE SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING
FOURTH AVENUE & EAST 23RD ST

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK SOCIETY

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

(INCORPORATED.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY:

FOURTH AVENUE AND EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.

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JANUARY 17, 1893.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1892.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, *Speaker of the Assembly*:

DEAR SIR.—The society incloses herewith its eighteen annual report, with the request that you will present the same to the Assembly.

I have the honor to remain,

With great respect,

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
President, etc.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1893.

President.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

Vice-Presidents.

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Counsel.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

Attorney.

NOEL GALE

Consulting Physician.

JOSEPH E. WINTERS, M. D.

Examining Physicians.

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W. TRAVIS GIBB, M. D.

Secretary and Superintendent.

E. FELLOWS JENKINS.

Assistant Superintendent.

HENRY E. STOCKINGS.

Foreign Correspondents.

MR. ARTHUR J. L. MADISON, Secretary Reformatory and Refuge Union,
32 and 33 Charing Cross, S. W., London, England,

MR. T. FREDERICK A. AGNEW, Bank of England Branch,
Liverpool, England.

MR. EGERTON HUBBARD, House of Commons,
Westminster, London, England.

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7 Harpur Street, Theobald Road, W. C., London, England.

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MR. ELLIS LEVER,
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MR. JOSEPH WRIGHT, J. P.,
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MR. JOHN COOKE, B. A., Hon. Sec. S. P. C. C.,
51 Morehampton Road, Dublin, Ireland.

MR. HENRY ROXBURGH, Secretary Glasgow S. P. C. C.,
150 St. Vincent Street, Garnet Hill, Glasgow, Scotland.

MR. JAMES GRAHAME, C. A.,
101 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

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Halifax, N. S.

MR. GEORGE M. MARSHALL, Secretary S. P. C. W. and C.,
693 Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.

MR. J. HENRY SPENCER, Secretary S. P. C.,
Ottawa, Canada.

MR. W. R. BROCK, President Toronto Humane Society,
103 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.

MR. ARMITA LALL MITTRA, Hon. Secretary S. P. C. A.,
111 Radha Bazar, Calcutta, India.

MR. J. ELLIS STEWART,
Cantebury Place, Malvern Road, Prahan, Melbourne, Australia.

MR. J. S. GRIEG, Hon. Secretary Victorian S. P. C. A.,
55 Bourke Street, East, Melbourne, Australia.

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Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana.

MR. G. E. ARDILL, Secretary New South Wales S. P. C. C.,
Sydney, New South Wales.

M. LE DR. DUCHESNE, Secretary Sociétlé Protectrice de l'Enfance.
Paris, France.

M. ERNEST NUSSE, Vice-President Société de Protection des Apprentis
et des Enfants employés dans les Manufactures,
52 Boulevard St. Michael, Paris, France,

M. LE DR. BOUDET, President Société Protectrice de l'Enfance,
Lyons, France.

M. H. GÖRING, Diakonissen Anstalt zu Kaiserswerth,
Am Rhein, Germany.

SIGNOR C. ROMUSSI, "Il Secolo,"
Milan, Italy.

CERNEZZI AVO PAOLO, Secretary Societá Italiana per la Protezione dei
Fanciulli,
Milan, Italy.

SIGNOR ERNEST PAVONI, Secretary S. P. C. A.,
Rome, Italy.

VERAQUA (EXCMO SR. DUQUE DE), Vice-President Sociedad Protec-
tora de los Niños,
Madrid, Spain.

SENHOR JOSÉ SILVESTRA RIBBIRO, President S. P. C. A.,
Lisbon, Portugal.

D. V. JOSÉ A. TREINOLS, Secretary Protectora de los Niños,
Havana, Cuba.

MR. P. AUBECK, Secretary Humane Society of St. Thomas,
St. Thomas, D. W. I.

SR. OCTAVIO SAYER, President Sociedad Protectora de Niños De sam-
parados,
Bogota, South America.

~~It~~ Correspondents will kindly notify the society of any errors or changes in the above,

REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It was a cold, bleak night just before Thanksgiving Day this present year. A woman, meanly clad and bearing the marks of dissipation upon her face, wandered into a saloon in Elizabeth street in this city, with a small boy clinging to her hand. She had known better days, had struggled against poverty, had sacrificed herself and even her virtue in order to support her child. And she turned in out of the cold with the boy, into the only place of refuge she knew, to try and find either some friend who would give her the means to sleep with her child in a cheap lodging-house, or else find out what might be done for him. Down the Bowery, in the bitter cold they had walked for hours, seeking shelter, and she had only that morning taken the child to the police court and told her pitiful tale to the justice. Her husband had died four years previously, and she was a widow with two children, the boy and a girl. This society had cared for the girl and placed her in a home. "Johnny and I are starving, your honor," she said, "and I want you to put him where he will be warm." The usual order was made on this society and given her. She put it in her pocket, went back to the saloon with the child, sat down, turned to the bystanders and said: "My boy is safe; I am going to put him in a home, and little Johnny will be taken care of now." Then she fell back in her chair and died!

This instance is but one of many illustrating not only the work of the society, but also the confidence which is reposed in it by even the most degraded and unfortunate. The maternal interest was strong in this woman to the last. She thought nothing for herself, for she had sacrificed all for her children. Probably the knowledge that her strength was exhausted stimulated her to this final effort, and she left this world in the confidence that there

was one society that would secure to the child that care and assistance which she could not, and that whatever might be her fate her child was safe. It is needless to add that her child is now tenderly cared for in the same institution with its sister; and while the mother sleeps with Christian burial through the consideration of the humane magistrate who heard the case, her children are not only actually saved from degradation and want, but their lives may yet be happy and their future bright. And so, instead of being left as homeless outcasts upon the street, or turned over to the tender mercies of whoever might see fit to appropriate them for their own use, the children of the poor always find in the strong arm of the law, which is exerted by this society in their behalf, that protection of which the death of their natural protectors and guardians too often deprives them. And it is because of the very persistency and vigor with which this society presses its work, regardless of the denunciation of sensational newspapers and of malignant abuse by those whom it prosecutes, that it is known to-day throughout the land as "the children's friend" and as the unfailing refuge of the homeless, the destitute and even the lost. No work can be undertaken in this community, striking at the root of an evil, without being the subject of opposition, unjust criticism and frequently personal abuse; but the principal which this society has always maintained is to do what it knows to be right irrespective of what is sometimes erroneously called public opinion, and if it errs at any time, always to err on the side of the child. Parents can take care of themselves. The strength of childhood lies in its weakness, and the very fact of that weakness presents a more cogent appeal, not only to humane people, but to the Legislature of this State, to uphold and strengthen the hands of those who protect children, no matter what opposition they may have to encounter or how malignant or determined may be the misrepresentations of this work.

And yet that work receives the hearty support of nearly all decent people. During the past year, now the eighteenth of its existence, owing to large and liberal bequests, first of the lamented widow of one of its founders and subsequently of others who, after lives of charity upon earth, have gone to their eternal reward,

it has been enabled to construct a building commensurate with the conduct of its work and the care of the little objects of its charge. Seven stories in height, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, that building now challenges the admiration of the passer-by and teaches an object lesson in its solidity of structure and symmetry of design as emblematic of the characteristics of the society which is to be its occupant, and which have found so liberal and ready a response in the hearts of the humane who have aided in rearing it.

But its work is by no means done. The constant flooding of our city with the criminal classes sent from abroad to increase our dangerous population, the continual cry for aid from the homes of misery which already exist in this great city, the ceaseless efforts of the vicious to deprave and destroy innocent childhood; these all point not only to the necessity for the institution, but to the importance of its work and the scope of its influence. It could, indeed, do little were it not for the continual and constant aid of the police. Not only is there a total absence of friction between the society and that department, but on every occasion when the help of the latter is invoked it is cheerfully, freely and generously given. Magistrates on the bench recognize the efficiency of its reports, which enable them literally to judge the people aright and to discern between the good and the bad. And yet, while it derives no revenue from the State or city, it actually saves the people of New York thousands of dollars annually by preventing commitments to institutions of children who are not properly subjects of commitment, but who, once there, allow the institutions to receive from the city an amount per capita for their support which the taxpayer must pay. It points to its past record as an evidence of what it has done. It looks forward to the future with that hope and trust in the great Father of all that none of His little ones will perish and it prosecutes its work with that faith and earnest belief.

The society needs something more than money to conduct its work. It needs the strong help and support of every right-hearted person in the community who believes in the protection of children. While the law wisely places in the hands of parents

primarily the care of the child, when that care is abused or neglected the law does not suffer the child to perish for want of care. And somebody must enforce that law. Previous to the existence of this society the law was not enforced; it existed in the letter, but not in the spirit — on the statute books, but not in its application. Those who uphold the society literally uphold the law, and when its good name is assailed either by the thoughtless or the vicious, no better service can be rendered it than a prompt refutation and condemnation of the efforts made to cripple its work, to delay its progress or to impair its influence.

For the first time in fifteen years the Legislature of this State was induced last winter by specious pretexts to relax its vigilance and to let down some of the bars which the people of this State long ago interposed between avaricious parents and impecunious theatrical managers on the one hand and the child slaves of the stage on the other. A system of licensing for theatrical exhibitions was authorized, which was immediately seized on as a pretext, not for furnishing the legitimate drama with material for illustration of the plot of the piece, but for opening the door wide for allowing juvenile song and dance in the most disreputable concert halls and dives in this great city. The plausible argument was urged that all places licensed as theaters were equally reputable in the eye of the law and that children were entitled to be licensed as a matter of course and of right. Babies in arms were exhibited night after night against the indignant protests of the female part of the audience, and little "tots" were attempted to be utilized for eight performances a week for two and even three consecutive weeks in idiotic recitations and puerile imitations of adult artists. But for the vigilant action and protests of this society, supported by the common sense decisions of the mayor of this city, Hon. Hugh J. Grant, the evil would have been irreparable. It became necessary to resort to the courts to sustain the rulings of this excellent chief magistrate, and the result was a construction of the statute in accordance with his views of it. Now the society is threatened with a new effort during the ensuing year to break down the remaining barriers to unrestricted license by legislative action, and it

remains to be seen whether the arch enemy of the human race in general, and of little children in particular, will be allowed to rejoice in his attempts to paralyze the law, which alone prevents thousands from being wrecked by over-exertion, consequent dissipation and an early grave.

One striking illustration of the truth of this last statement appears in a recent case, where the society endeavored to persuade the mother of three children to leave them in the comfortable places where they were earning their living by a legitimate and proper occupation, instead of sending them upon the stage to earn more money in less time at the sacrifice of health and, in the present case, of virtue. Tempted by specious promises of managers and by the cash paid weekly for the exhibition of the children, it was not long before the eldest girl became a full fledged ballet dancer and at the age of 15 figured in one of the prominent summer spectacular resorts. Then came a quarrel between the mother and daughter because the mother did not make enough money from the daughter's work. An examination of the case showed that another young life was wrecked, and the girl was sent to the House of Refuge. The "leg drama" is no place for children. The legitimate theatrical profession does not require recruits of this character; and the laws of this State, which have so long protected them, certainly should not be enlarged to suit the demands of those who expect to profit pecuniarily by the sacrifice of all that makes life reputable, and too often results in an early grave.

During the past year a very satisfactory convention was held in Buffalo of all the societies throughout the State relating to children and animals. Views were interchanged between their delegates—representing some thirty different societies—in which questions affecting the dealing with institutions, the enforcement of the laws, the effect of existing legislation, and the necessity for future amendment thereof were fully discussed. And, as a result, the State of New York to-day presents an unbroken front of men and women in every city and county of prominence familiar with the work, zealous in their efforts to conduct it, and entirely in harmony with each other; so that, in

this State, at least, the forces of humanity were never in better condition to cope with the ceaseless efforts which are made to oppress little children, defraud them of their rights and utilize them for purposes of vice. Recent legislation at their instance completed the revision of the statutes relating to offenses peculiarly within their province to enforce, and the result has been, since the passage of these laws, an almost invariable conviction in cases where formerly loopholes were left for the cruellists to escape. Out of over 25,000 cases prosecuted by this Society during the past eighteen years of its existence at least 23,000 convictions were secured, showing how successful have been the efforts to bring offenders to justice.

Finally, the example of this unity of purpose is showing itself throughout the world. In England, under the vigorous supervision of the Rev. Benjamin D. Waugh, the care of children is no longer conducted on principles which belong peculiarly to the feudal system. In America, from one end of this great continent to the other, a network of societies for the prevention of cruelty encircles the land. No cases of oppression, no matter where committed, escape their ceaseless vigilance, and at the ensuing International Exhibition at Chicago measures have been taken to illustrate most forcibly the extent of the work, and to produce that effect upon the community which only results from a new impetus being added to its prosecution.

Well, then, may the friends of little children rejoice that, as the present century nears its close, it has accomplished more than any of its predecessors in throwing those safeguards around the young of which previously they were deprived, in the enactment of appropriate legislation to secure rights of which they were too often defrauded, and, finally, in the creation and maintenance of societies to see that those rights are protected and the law enforced.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,

President.

Report of the Board of Directors

The board of directors of the society in presenting its report for the year 1892 confines itself entirely to the matters coming particularly under its charge, as the reports of the president, superintendent, treasurer and attorney give full details of the work, and it is to be hoped they will be read with interest.

During the year the thanks of the society have been tendered to the Hon. George F. Roesch and the Hon. William Sulzer for their earnest and vigorous efforts in the Legislature in behalf of the little ones of this great State.

By direction of the board a silver medal was presented to Dennis F. Ward, a patrolman of the municipal police attached to the Twenty-ninth precinct, for his heroic efforts in saving a child from drowning in the East river.

Martin L. Chambers, M. D., of Port Jefferson, L. I., was elected an honorary member of the society.

A State convention of societies for the prevention of cruelty was held at Buffalo, on October fourth and fifth, at which this society was represented by its president and other delegates, and action was taken to more closely unite the work of humanity in the State, and arrangements made for a convention to be held at Rochester the coming year.

The board, in its report for 1891, called attention to the fact that this society was in need of a fire-proof building. It is now able to announce that it will soon take possession of such a structure, which has been in course of erection during the past year.

The building referred to is situated on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street and covers a plot of 100 feet on the avenue and fifty feet upon the street. It is seven stories in height. The first two stories are of Indiana limestone and the remainder of light-colored brick and terra cotta. The ground

floor is to be occupied by two stores and the main entrance, to the right of which is a reception room for queries and complaints, and in the rear of which are attendants, and bath-rooms for the children when first received. The first floor contains the president's and directors' room, the general offices of the society and the special officers' room, also a record-room for the storage of the archives of the society. On the second floor are the apartments of the superintendent and his family and the offices of the administration of the building. On the third floor will be situated the children's dining and play-rooms. The play-room is so arranged that it can be divided into separate rooms for small and large children that those who are particularly vicious may be kept from the others, or the dining and play-rooms may be thrown into one large assembly room for an entertainment if necessary, and there are also on this floor a reception room for visitors to the children, matron's and attendants' rooms. The fourth floor is used entirely for girls' dormitories, so arranged that the children can be classified. The fifth floor is to be used as a boys' dormitory, similarly arranged. Upon this floor is provided an infirmary, in case of sickness, consisting of three rooms, completely isolated by private hall from the main halls and from other parts of the building near it, and adjacent to it is a nurses' room. The sixth floor is occupied by the kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters. The seventh or top floor is an open air play ground for the children, so arranged that it can be closed in stormy weather by rolled iron shutters, there being also between the openings a fine wire net work to prevent the children from throwing their toys and balls out. The entire building is heated and ventilated by the most improved methods and lighted throughout by electricity, and the sanitary arrangements are the best and most improved that science could provide.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing that, "All cases involving the commitment or trial of children for any violation of the penal code in any police court or court of special sessions may be heard and determined by such court, at suitable times to be designated therefor by it, separate and apart from the trial of other criminal cases, of which session

a separate docket and record shall be kept." Pursuant to this the police justices of the city have arranged children's courts, and it is confidently expected that after the society takes possession of its new building no child, either boy or girl, under 16, charged with crime will be confined in any station-house or prison pending its trial and final disposition, and that, if found guilty, it will then be placed in some reformatory institution. This will entirely remove children from the contaminating influences which have heretofore surrounded them and is one of the advantages resulting from a suitable building.

The society expects to enter its new home March 15, 1893. Due notice of the opening will be given and it is earnestly desired that all the members and friends of the society will then visit and examine the first building in the world erected entirely for the uses of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

No less is this a credit to the city than to the State of New York. Here in this city the parent society was first formed, from which more than 300 others, both at home and abroad, have originated. It was the Legislature of this State that first passed a law incorporating such societies and nearly every law to protect and care for children there originated, which has been copied extensively throughout the entire United States and forms the foundation of similar statutes in many foreign lands.

For the maintenance of this new building as well as the work of the society money is liberally required. This in the past has been provided by a generous public, and, as the society receives no pecuniary aid from State or city, it is hoped that its friends will continue their aid and enlist others to do likewise, so that the little waifs of this city may be properly cared for and protected.

By order of the board of directors.

THOMAS C. ACTON,

Chairman.

E. FELLOWS JENKINS,

Secretary.

[Assembly, No. 33.]

Report of the Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
CHILDREN, *in account with* DALLAS B. PRATT, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

1892.

Jan. 1. To cash paid out from first January to December thirty-first:

Expenses for 1892.

Paid services, superintendent and special officers engaged in investigating abuses of children.....	\$16,170 00
Paid services, clerks and bookkeepers employed in keeping the records and books of the society, and office boy, engineer and janitor.....	7,878 70
Paid blank books, binding, legal forms and stationery,	796 86
Paid printing, electrotyping, etc., annual reports....	415 00
Paid law expenses, including stenographer's reports, referees' fees, etc.....	1,593 20
Paid board and clothing of children in care of society pending disposition by court, including medical attendance, etc.....	5,723 86
Paid newspapers, postage, telegrams, expressage, etc., including postage on special appeals.....	1,136 22
Paid fuel and light.....	1,047 92
Paid taxes	906 50
Paid insurance	115 74
Paid temporary relief to starving families.....	45 58
Paid house expenses, including repairs.....	1,348 48
Paid photographs of children.....	66 95
Paid investigating abuses of children, including expenses for traveling and transportation of children	3,330 85

Paid rent of telephones.....	\$261 65
Paid on account of special donations for cases of destitution	16 00
Paid expenses for board and tuition of case No. 21,268	544 25
Paid special deposit in the Bank of America.....	8,000 00

Special Deposits.

Paid board of children collected from parents by order of court and paid to institutions.....	7,773 75
1893.	
Jan 1. Balance in the Bank of America..	\$2,924 37
Petty cash drawer.....	73 79
	<hr/>
	2,998 16
	<hr/>
	\$60,169 69
	<hr/>

Cr.

1892.

Jan. 1. By balance in the Bank of America	\$2,274 75	
Petty cash drawer	3 28	
	<hr/>	\$2,278 03
Deposit—investment account		10,000 00

Receipts for 1892.

By rents received, including steam heat furnished tenants to May 1, 1892	856 00
By donations, subscriptions and dues from members,	19,616 10
By legacy in full, estate Anna R. Case, through Daniel R. Case, executor....	\$500 00
By legacy in full, estate Benjamin Rus- sak, through Moritz Cohen, Frank Russak, Adolph Borkowitz and Jacob Russak, executors	250 00
By legacy in full, estate Amelia Watson, through Alice Adams, executrix....	475 00

NOTE.—The above does not include the receipts and expenses on account of erection of the society's new building, not yet completed, which will be given in a future report.

By legacy in full, estate John T. Farish..	\$10,000 00	
By legacy in full, with interest, estate Daniel D. Wright	1,010 00	
By legacy on account, estate Amanda M. Waller	1,198 47	
By legacy in full, estate Abby E. Laytin, through J. G. Jenkins, executor.....	250 00	
By Frederick Gallatin (for building fund),	150 00	
By Mrs. Catharine T. Kuhnhardt (for building fund)	100 00	
By Mrs. Frank B. Porter (for building fund)	100 00	
By S. P. Avery, Jr., (for building fund)..	10 00	
By Mrs. C. F. Woereshoffer (for building fund)	50 00	
By Miss Phebe Anna Thorne (for build- ing fund).....	1,000 00	
By offertory on Sts. Simon and Jude's days, Grace church, through Rev. G. H. Bottome, treasurer	11 78	
By Sick Children's Aid Society of the Brick church, through Katharine T. Martin	10 00	
By Union Bible Society school, Flushing, N. Y., through Henry A. Bogert.....		5 00
By Calvary Baptist Sunday school, through William A. Cauldwell.....	10 00	
By branches of the Vine Circle of the King's Daughters, through Miss Emily Vernon Clark	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$15,140 25
By fines collected per comptroller, New York city..		3,208 00
By interest on temporary balances in the Bank of America		314 34
By interest, account John T. Farish trust		50 00
By interest, account Consolidated Gas Company of New York, stock (gift of Thos. G. Hodgkins, deceased)		65 00

By on account support of case No. 21,268.....	\$750 00
By articles sold	101 22
By special donations to assist destitute cases.....	17 00

Special Deposits.

By deposits by order of court from parents to pay board of children in institutions	7,773 75
	<hr/>
	\$60,169 69
	<hr/> <hr/>

DALLAS B. PRATT,

Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, have this day examined the accounts of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as exhibited to us by books and vouchers, and we find the same are correct and in accordance therewith.

BIRDSEYE BLAKEMAN,

HENRY S. ALLEN,

Auditing Committee.

NEW YORK, *January 9, 1893.*

Report of the Superintendent.

The superintendent respectfully presents his eighteenth annual report:

Within this time 69,737 complaints have been received and investigated, involving the care and custody of over 209,000 children; 24,581 cases have been prosecuted, 23,947 convictions secured, and 36,359 children rescued and relieved.

During the year 1892, 7,994 complaints have been received and investigated, 3,299 prosecuted, 3,250 convicted and 3,726 children rescued and relieved from destitution and vicious surroundings. The reception rooms have sheltered, fed and clothed 1,801 children, and 2,233 cases have been investigated at the request of the police justices and courts. These cases involved applications for the commitment of 3,659 children; 1,847 of these were committed and 1,812 found to be improper cases — thus saving to the city and county of New York, at the per capita allowance of \$104 per year for each year the children remained therein, the total sum of \$188,448. With the co-operation of the police justices, the society has been able to collect from the parents of children committed to institutions \$7,773.75, and that amount has been paid over to the respective institutions to be credited to the city and county of New York.

The above, in brief, is the work of this society during the eighteen years of its existence and the year just closed. That work is far from being yet ended. It is true that at the present time fewer cases of actual physical cruelty are found, but neglect and moral cruelty still exist, as well as many other wrongs to children which this society is called upon to endeavor to remedy. Almost every phase of child work now, particularly that connected with the courts, is placed in the hands of the society for examination, which is able through the very active co-operation

of its sister organizations — both in this country and abroad — to present to the courts and magistrates a very full report, upon which they may act understandingly in making dispositions of the children brought before them.

The details of some of the cases in which the society has been engaged the past year will be found in the following pages, and also some illustrations, which will serve to illustrate the extent to which little children can sometimes be abused and neglected by those who may have their care, either as parents or custodians. The illustrations in cases of John and Jane Does — stray children who have been found, without any one ever claiming them and all efforts to trace their parentage having failed — are inserted to obtain a clue to their identity. The value of these cuts was shown within the past year, where a child whose picture appeared in the report of 1891 was identified by its mother, who had mourned her child as lost for nearly a year, she having left the city at service and temporarily placed the child to be cared for, and the people with whom it was placed having allowed it to wander away, without making any effort for its recovery. On the mother calling at the society and giving the particulars of the matter, the child referred to was sent for and brought to its reception rooms, and upon the mother's entrance the child immediately recognized her, extended her arms and called out, "mamma, mamma," she being so young that this was the only word she was able to speak.

Our work continues to be most vigorously prosecuted, both by day and night; and, in conclusion, I desire to call attention to the fact that this involves large expenditures, which the society is forced to ask the generous public to provide. "If the privileged people of the community desire to bring to suffering, neglected childhood the substantial gifts which their own children enjoy — the opportunity to lead decent lives and to grow up into men and women with right instincts — here is a channel where they may gratify that desire. They may be assured that their pence thus bestowed will prevent the necessity of pound expenditures in building prisons and reformatories."

E. FELLOWS JENKINS,

Superintendent.

Details of some of the Cases.

January 9. — (Case No. 61,904.)

On the above date a complaint was made to this society that young girls were used for immoral purposes in a disreputable Chinese resort at No. 10 Doyer street, in the very heart of Chinatown.

An immediate investigation of the premises was made by the society's officers, who found a mere child of 15 years, one E——— B———, the companion of two ugly Chinamen, one of whom was the proprietor of the combined opium joint and house of ill-fame.

All were placed under arrest, and the child was brought to the reception rooms of the society. The proprietor, Ah Hung, was held for trial on a charge of abduction, and was later found guilty in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald to a term of five years in the State prison; but the society did not rest until the procuress of this poor child — a young woman named Johanna Cavanagh — was apprehended, held for trial, found guilty in the same court, and later sentenced for a period of one year in the penitentiary. Other Chinamen were implicated, and only escaped just punishment through the lack of corroborative evidence, while the child was committed to an institution that will educate her to walk in a path which leads to better womanhood.

Had the proper influences been exercised at home, this unfortunate child might have been spared her many trials.

Two other children, E——— and E——— H———, had been inmates of this house, and were later taken into custody by the society and placed under commitment in the same institution.

January 22. — (Case No. 62,164.)

Annie —— C———, aged 11 years, has doubtless walked in thorny paths during her few years of existence, and had not kind-

hearted people and sympathetic friends interested themselves in the child's welfare it is sad to contemplate what would have been her fate.

One mid-winter day her eccentric mother, who, it appears, had previously developed tendencies toward leading the life of an evangelist, and was of such a visionary turn of mind that she had, from time to time, allied herself to several religious creeds, decided to come east and enter a missionary training school in the city of churches. So, gathering together her few effects and taking her child, she departed from her Indiana home; but within a few days after their arrival, the mother proved a failure in acquiring a knowledge of mission work and was soon after rejected from the Brooklyn school of instruction. She then decided to return to her native State, but the means were not forthcoming, so charitable aid was solicited to meet the demand.

In behalf of the poor little child the society was appealed to and it at once instituted an investigation of the case. The child's mother was interrogated and strongly denied being the parent of the little one, as well as contradicted herself in many ways, and afterwards admitted having been untruthful. The woman appeared demented and indicated by actions that she was incompetent to fulfill her responsibilities as custodian of the little girl.

Under the circumstances the society took charge of the child, placed her in its reception rooms, and made her as comfortable as possible. The mother manifested the utmost indifference as to what would become of her child, and has not yet made a direct inquiry about her. Some day relatives may take sufficient interest in her welfare to visit her; but up to the present time it is evident that none of them desire to have her a burden upon their hands.

January 26. — (Case No. 62,225.)

"A seven-year-old girl is lying ill and in a state of great neglect in an attic room of premises No. 120 Greenwich street," was the tenor of a complaint emphatically made by a sympathetic citizen at the office of the society.

No time was lost by its officer in getting to the scene of distress, where it was readily ascertained that the little sufferer had been locked in the room by her father, who had gone from the house at an early hour of the morning, leaving the child without a fire on that cold winter's day.

The father, one Lorenz Ostermeyer, soon put in an appearance and was much under the influence of liquor. He unlocked the padlock fastening, opened the door, and behold! a room almost destitute of even the plainest necessities of life. Cold as an iceberg and on a miserable structure called a bed lay the emaciated and almost nude form of the little girl, Frances Ostermeyer, 7 years of age, with only a wretched apology for a coverlet partially thrown over her. The whiskey-soaked father threatened violence if a step should be taken to remove the little one, but he was immediately placed under arrest and taken from the scene, after which a physician was summoned, and the child was examined, found to be suffering from pneumonia and acute rheumatism and would undoubtedly have frozen to death in a short time had she not been rescued.

An ambulance was called without delay, and the frail form was tenderly removed to the Chambers street hospital, where temporary relief was administered; thence a transfer was made to the New York hospital, where the child was pronounced to be in a very critical condition, and it required six months of the most skillful treatment to save the life of the little patient:

Meanwhile the indifferent father, whose only ambition seemed to be aimed toward obtaining a supply of liquor, was held for trial on a complaint of endangering the life and health of his child, was later found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Smith, White and O'Reilly, and was sent to the penitentiary for a term of three months, the law not being severe enough to meet the exigency.

Several months ago the mother was traced and found to be living in a western city and desirous of regaining her child, whom the husband had taken away from her about three years before. An extended correspondence was carried on with a sister society

in the western State, which culminated in the child being taken in charge by an officer of that society, who delivered her to the mother with an understanding that extraordinary vigilance would be exercised in seeing that she was humanely and properly treated.

February 7. — (Case No. 62,373.)

Houses of ill-repute situated down town in the densely populated east side streets are of the lowest grade and are doubly dangerous on account of the "blind" in front of the most notorious of them in the shape of either a cigar store or coffee saloon.

Such was the Cafe Frankfurt, located at No. 46 First street, and disguised as a coffee saloon, but known to be a dive of the lowest order, and, worst of all, the proprietress, one Caroline Hagel, permitted her eleven-year-old daughter to be an eye witness of immoral sights that would in a short time be the means of so depraving her morals as to be certainly followed by complete ruin.

This was the exact state of affairs on an investigation being made of several complaints against these premises.

It is almost unnecessary to say that conclusive evidence was acquired. The premises were entered in short order, and the child was removed to the reception rooms of this society.

The mother was arraigned on the double charge of "endangering the morals of her child" and of "keeping a disorderly house," was held for trial, and later found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Smith, White and O'Reilly, but escaped with a penalty of five months in the penitentiary, while her child was committed to an institution distinguished for its training of the mind and body in the proper channels.

February 8. — (Case No. 62,546.)

Moses Ellman, aged 14 years, was discovered by a society officer peddling in the street, which is not only a violation of the law, but has a tendency to demoralize the young mind and by force of habit prevent him from obtaining a position in life that all should have ambition for.

Moses admitted that his father had sent him out to peddle, also to having been arrested only four months previously under

similar circumstances, when both himself and parents were severely reprimanded by the magistrate, who discharged the boy.

It was a case of persistent peddling not to be overcome by other than severe measures. The boy was again taken into custody and committed to the New York Juvenile Asylum, where he will be educated to follow other means of gaining a living.

A complaint of "neglecting to restrain" the boy from peddling was made against the father, who was held for trial, and later found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions by Justices Smith, White and O'Reilly, where a fine of twenty-five dollars was imposed, which should have a salutary effect on all parents who fail to properly acquit themselves of their domestic responsibilities.

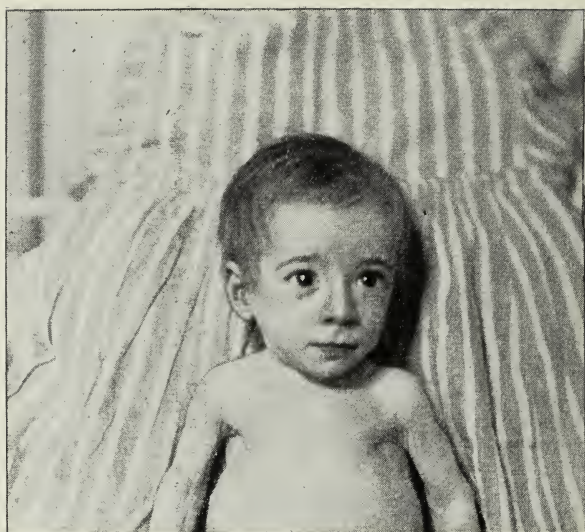
February 12. — (Case No. 62,619.)

This society was earnestly appealed to in behalf of a little girl who was grossly ill-treated.

An officer was dispatched to the address given, where a pitiful tale was heard of the child's abuse. Then a call was made on the little one, who was found to be M—— M——, aged 11 years, whose mother died about five years ago, leaving her daughter with a husband whose ill health and advanced age compelled him to seek shelter and treatment in the home for aged and infirm about three years after his wife's demise, at which time he placed the child in the care of Mrs. E—— H——, an elderly woman suffering from rheumatism, as well as from an irascible temper, who had been well recommended at the time.

Here began the child's trials and tribulations; and to narrate them in detail would stir the sympathies of the most hardened.

A blackened and bruised eye bore evidence of a thrust of the cane used by the woman to assist her in getting about the apartments, and a further examination of the girl's body indicated more or less continual abuse and a decided lack of nourishment. From early morn until late at night this frail and poorly-clothed child was kept more than busy waiting on this ill-tempered individual, and to quote the child's own words, who became talkative on being assured protection: "At night after I retired to bed, Mrs. H—— would frequently call me to heat flannels to alleviate

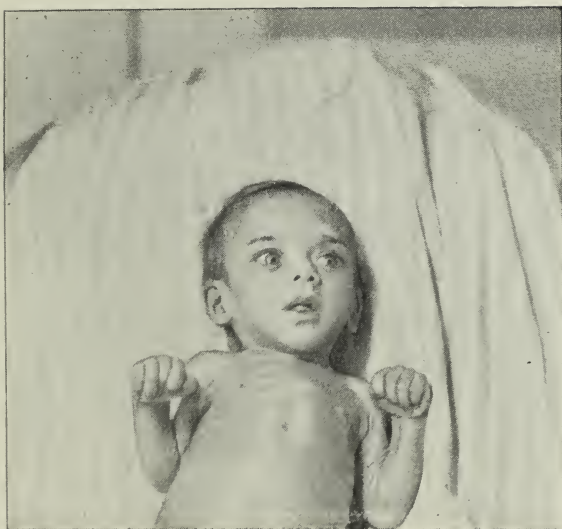


HARRY MARQUIES.

Aged 3 years.

Starvation!

(Case No. 62,733)



DOLLIE MARQUIES.

Aged 8 months.

Starvation!

(Case No. 62,733.)

the rheumatic pain, and, being completely tired out, I would not always hear her, and then Mrs. H—— would beat me unmercifully; and hardly a day passed but I was punished with little or no provocation, although I tried to please her in every way.”

M—— begged to be taken away, and was removed to the reception rooms of the society.

On the following day she was taken to the second district police court, where a report of the society's investigation was submitted to Justice Grady, who committed her to a Catholic institution; and a photograph of her taken some time after will bear out the fact that she is happy in her new home.

February 15. — (Case No. 62,723.)

The “Baby Farm” is an institution that demands more attention than all others combined, for a child should have every opportunity of being well reared, more especially during the period of almost helpless innocence. The laws enacted governing this subject can not be too strict, nor can their enforcement be made too rigid for the welfare of these mites of humanity.

This society has untiringly and fearlessly exercised its prerogatives in keeping a vigilant eye on these seemingly proper habitations for the little strangers, and the public at large little know of the dangers that exist where no restrictions are used to promote healthy surroundings and good wholesome care to the inmates.

In the present instance a complaint was made to the society that a child named Laura M——, aged 12 years, an inmate of Susan Maginn's Home for Children, situated at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and Kingsbridge road, had been brutally beaten with a horsewhip in the hands of the Maginn woman.

An officer of the society was immediately detailed to investigate the premises, which were found in a most dilapidated condition and totally unfit for the shelter of the sixty or more children there in board. The sanitary conditions were simply dangerous to the health, while the food was of a quality that lacked proper nutriment.

The little girl Laura was found with a badly swollen eye, as well as having other marks on her body which were inflicted by a long horsewhip, which Miss Maginn used more or less continually to correct the children and keep them under subjection.

Laura was taken from the "home" and brought to the reception rooms of this society, where she was given every attention to make her comfortable.

The woman was directed to properly dispose of all the children in her custody or stand prosecution, and, failing to obey the instructions, a warrant was obtained, the woman arrested charged with keeping a baby farm without a license, and was held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, where she later pleaded guilty to the charge before Justices White, Divver and McMahon, and a small fine was imposed with an understanding that further violations of the law would be dealt with more severely.

The "home" was effectually driven out of existence, and many young lives were undoubtedly saved thereby.

The child Laura was transferred to an institution where she will be well cared for.

February 18. — (Case No. 62,733.)

"Horrible" is an exclamation that hardly expresses the conditions attendant upon the discovery made by an officer of the society who had been detailed to investigate a case of gross neglect existing in a tenement-house at No. 156 East Ninety-eight street.

What met his observation? A wretchedly filthy room in the basement, the door of which had to be driven in by sheer force, as it was found locked and barred, and there was a scene that could not be obliterated from the memory for years to come. Three children—the eldest not over 5 years of age and the youngest, a mere infant—lying on the floor without a remnant of clothing to cover their little forms, and in as pitiable a state as the utmost misery could place them.

James, the eldest, trembled violently, and was so weak from the neglect experienced that he had to be carried from the house

and was removed to the society's reception rooms, where was given every attention to make him comfortable; while Harry, aged 3 years, was so reduced by starvation that he had the appearance of a three months' old child, and his tiny limbs were unable to bear the burden of his body, and the baby was nearly unconscious from extreme neglect and lack of nourishment. The latter two were removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian hospital, where it required the utmost skill to keep life in their little frames.

The woman who permitted such abuse to exist day after day was none other than the reputed mother, Minnie Marquies, who admitted having married at the age of 14 years; lost her husband, he having become insane and committed suicide, since when she had gradually sunk lower and lower in depravity, until not even her children could awaken her to realize what her maternal responsibilities consisted of. And the innocent little creatures suffered all but death itself.

It is hardly necessary to say that the society vigorously prosecuted the young woman on a complaint of "endangering the lives" of the little ones. The statute was not severe enough to meet the abuse inflicted. The woman was held for trial, and later, at the Court of General Sessions, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one month by Judge Cowing.

The two elder children were found homes and may yet become useful members of some community; but the baby's condition demanded special hospital care, which it received, yet in spite of which it never fully recovered from the shock and loss of nutrition it had sustained, and finally the last spark of vitality departed from the wasted form.

March 3. — (Case No. 63,052.)

Two young girls left their country home and came to this great city full of dangers to the unwary, for the purpose of begging and thereby replenishing the coffers at home, in order that their parents might improve their condition. Not only a direct violation of the law of this State, but while soliciting alms from house

to house, events transpire which cause, at least, their temporary disappearance, and in the end prove to be their complete ruin. These are not uncommon occurrences in large cities.

B—— and A—— K———, aged 16 and 13 years, respectively, left their home in Rockland county under the circumstances as heretofore narrated, and, fortunately for them, were discovered at the outset and taken in charge by this society.

After a thorough investigation the girls were sent home in charge of a responsible person, and the exposure should act as a preventive to similar expeditions being attempted in the future.

This society has ever been untiring in its efforts to put a stop to begging by children under any guise.

March 12. — (Case No. 63,266.)

A striking illustration is here portrayed in an apparently simple infraction of the law.

It is an example where parents display an indifference in rearing their children to follow a path in life that will educate them to become good citizens. Through force of habit and, in many instances, by actual prompting on the part of the parents, they turn out to be vagrants; or, having vagrant propensities, they eventually fill our institutions and become charges upon the tax-paying community.

Antonio Michello, aged 10 years, residing with parents at 227 Elizabeth street, was discovered by an officer of the society collecting cigar stumps in the Bowery — a veritable stamping ground for vice and crime of every kind and description. He was in a neglected condition, ragged and filthy to an extreme. The first move was to take him to the society's reception rooms, where the first degree was administered, consisting of a compulsory bath, followed by a comfortable change of wearing apparel and then a wholesome dinner.

On the following day a complaint was preferred against the father for "neglecting to restrain" his child from following such an occupation, which the father admitted he had been cognizant of. He was tried at the Court of Special Sessions before Justices



ANTONIO MICHELLO.

Aged 10 years.

Cigar Stump Gatherer.

(Case No. 63,266.)



JANE DOE No. 4.

Aged 2 years.

(Case No. 63,354.)

Smith, White and Ryan, found guilty and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary, while the child was committed to an institution where he will be properly educated.

March 15. — Case (No. 63,354.)

Jane Doe, No. 4, is the subject of this sketch; and it is with the expectation that she may be ultimately recognized and claimed by those who have, either with criminal intent or carelessness, allowed her to become a charge upon the public at large.

She is about 2 years of age and was abandoned by her reputed mother, who registered as "Mrs. Lillie," at the Manhattan hotel, Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, and left soon after her arrival.

The child was taken to the society's reception rooms and afterward was placed in a home.

March 21. — Case (No. —.)

The inquiry made by visitors while viewing the articles displayed in the museum of the society has become a frequent one in pointing to a unique collection, consisting of a flat-iron, potato masher, metal lemon squeezer, and stove-cover lifter. "What is the history connected with those?"

A sad story it is, and, to a certain extent, not an uncommon one in this wide world.

Little Mary McCarthy, only 10 years of age, was beaten almost to death with these implements, which were designed for far different purposes, but used with a willful and brutal intent to eventually break down the slight frame of the child, and perhaps get rid of her forever. "Who did it?" Mrs. Kate McCarthy, the twenty-three-year-old wife of John McCarthy, a machinist employed in Roach's ship-yard and residing in 261 East Tenth street. It is a long tale, full of heart-rending actions and covering a period of some sixteen months.

It took little to incur the displeasure of the young and bad-tempered stepmother, who gave vent to her ungovernable anger by fiend-like attacks upon poor little Mary.

As an illustration of this, on one occasion the child took a lump of sugar to gratify a desire, and the cruel stepmother held one of her hands on a red-hot stove until she nearly fainted.

At another time, when the nearly starved little body craved for and helped herself to some bread and cake, this inhuman stepmother corrected Mary by pouring hot water from a tea kettle down her back.

The potato masher and lemon squeezer were used daily to inflict punishment for little or no cause; and the flat-iron, heated to an ironing temperature, was at times pressed on the limbs of the child to remind her of the hate and contempt that the all-powerful stepmother had for her.

These are only a few instances of the terrible treatment experienced by a ten-year-old child; and they will never be effaced from her memory. Her condition, when rescued by the society, was a mass of bruises and burns, from head to foot (over sixty by actual count), emaciated to an extreme through lack of nourishment, and with portions of her body so distorted and out of shape that she had to be carried about, and even then suffered indescribable agony.

She was placed in St. Mary's excellent hospital for children, and several months elapsed before she recuperated her health. It was certainly one of the worst cases of its kind in the annals of the society. The father and stepmother were arrested and prosecuted by the society. The former, charged with "endangering the life of a child," was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Smith, Ryan and McMahon, found guilty and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary; while the brutal woman was indicted for felonious assault, and later, pleading guilty in the Court of General Sessions, was sentenced to three years in the same institution by Judge Cowing.

The child was later on returned to the society's reception rooms and secured a good home.

March 21. — (Case No. 63,458.)

E — — — W — — —, kept a house of ill-repute, and not being contented with leading a life of shame, actually used her own child,



MARY MCCARTHY.

Aged 10 years.

Beaten by step-mother.

(Case No. 63,439.)



MARY MCCARTHY.

As she now appears.

a bright little girl of 11 years, to wait on the visitors, compelled her to drink beer, and, on certain occasions, to dance and otherwise entertain those present, for which a money consideration was demanded to swell the purse of the debased woman. The necessary evidence being acquired, a warrant was obtained and the woman was placed under arrest, while the child was placed in the custody of the society.

A complaint of "endangering the morals of her child" was made against the mother, who was thereupon held for trial and was later found guilty in the Court of Special Session by Smith, Hogan and Voorhis, justices, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year.

The child, in the meantime, was committed to an institution of her own religious faith, where efforts will be made to overcome the bad teachings of her depraved parent.

April 5. — (Case No. 64,217.)

Nearly every Chinese laundry in our midst is a sink-hole of vice and depravity, and it is not safe to allow a child to enter one, even on a most simple errand. This conclusion is reached after an experience so vast and varied that there can be no doubt as to the diabolical measures taken by these wretches to ensnare and then ruin our beloved ones.

This society has ever been on the alert in watching these establishments, and its records will bear testimony to the vigorous prosecution by it of many of these cunning Mongolians, who have caused the ruin of young girls through pecuniary inducements, which is the most attractive and effective bait brought into use.

On the date above given, William Sam, a Chinese laundryman, occupying the store situated at 1614 First avenue, was arrested for having induced three school children, named J———, B———, R——— N———, and R——— W———, aged 12, 14 and 13 years, respectively, to enter his rooms and there used them for immoral purposes. It was ascertained that it had come to be a common occurrence for the Chinaman to entertain these children to whom he made presents of money, Chinese nuts, handkerchiefs, etc. -

This society obtained the necessary evidence and prosecuted the villainous Chinaman, who, after being held for trial and seeing no way of escaping the punishment he merited, pleaded guilty to abduction and in the Court of General Sessions was sentenced to four years and eight months in the State prison by Judge Martine.

It is almost needless to add that the children were committed to institutions, where better influences and more watchful eyes will guide them to discern right from wrong, and teach them to become good women.

Were it not for the existence of the reception rooms of the society, where minor witnesses in such cases as these are temporarily held in order to keep the evidence in each case intact, its efforts to successfully prosecute in the majority of cases would be unavailing.

April 20. — (Case No. 64,115.)

A sad case was that of the Carnegie family, residing in that part of the city known as Harlem.

The attention of the society was called to their destitute and deplorable condition. On visiting the house the mother was found in the last stages of consumption, brought on by exposure and neglect on the part of the husband to properly provide for his family. The poor creature admitted that no medical treatment had been afforded her during the past two weeks, and that only the night before, her husband came home in a beastly state of intoxication and threatened to do her violence. His earnings as a plasterer had for a long time been consumed in supplying him with liquor, which made him worse than a brute.

An ambulance was signalled for, and the poor emaciated woman was removed to an hospital, where she soon passed away.

The seven children, whose ages ranged from 13 years down to 7 years, were taken to the reception rooms of the society, and were later committed to the Five Points House of Industry, where they will be properly cared for and educated.

A warrant was obtained for the miserable father, who was placed under arrest and held for trial on a charge of "failing to

provide" for his family, and he was later found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Smith, McMahon and White, and sentenced for a period of six months in the penitentiary.

May 5. — (Case No. 64,351.)

Emma and Lizzie F——, orphans, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, have reason to feel grateful to this society for their rescue from the brutal hands of their intemperate stepfather and his equally dissipated housekeeper, who was brought into the house after the death of the children's mother, about four months prior to the above date, from which time a course of ill-treatment to the girls prevailed, until it became unbearable, and the society was appealed to for protection.

An investigation was instituted, which substantiated the statement made in the complaint, and at the children's request they were taken into custody and removed to the society's reception rooms.

Then a further examination was made, which brought to light the fact that the mother had left personal property valued at about \$800, a portion of which had been placed in pawn and the balance would soon have been absorbed had the society not taken immediate steps to place the same under the control of the public administrator, through whom the children will realize what is justly theirs.

It soon became quite evident that none of the relatives desired to assume the responsibility of the care of the girls unless the property was likewise turned over with them, so the children were committed to an institution of their own religious faith, where they will receive proper consideration.

May 14. — (Case No. 64,642.)

Rose McN——, Kate C—— and Kate H——, aged respectively 14, 13 and 13 years, left their humble homes in a city of an eastern State and came to this great metropolis with the vague expectation of obtaining employment. Investigation brought out the fact that a variety show combination of questionable repute had for some time been an attractive card in their native city, through which an acquaintance had sprung up between the girls and some

of the show people, who had portrayed all the advantages to be realized by a residence in our great city, and consequently hither they came.

Fortunately for them they were discovered in time by the rector and sexton of one of our well-known churches, who at once placed them in the custody of this society, where they were received in the reception rooms pending an investigation of the case.

This disclosed the fact that had the children been under proper home influences there would have been no occasion for their escapade which might have terminated disastrously. One of the parents was summoned to the city, and the three girls were severely reprimanded and placed in his custody to be returned home.

Three ruined lives might have been the result had not kind hands gathered them in, and it is to be hoped that this publicity will act as forewarning not only to all children, but to their guardians as well.

June 7. — (Case No. 65,218.)

A more squalid home could not be imagined than that occupied by the Comforte family, at 67 Mulberry street. The children, Joseph and John, aged 12 and 9 years respectively, were already on the road leading to vice and a life of vagrancy, which was at least temporarily, and, we hope, permanently nipped in the bud by the appearance of an officer of this society in the Washington market where the boys were gathering refuse and depositing it in a handy bag, with the intention of transferring it to their miserable home, there to serve as an important factor in relieving hunger.

The boys were taken into custody and removed to the society's reception rooms, where they received a long-called-for renovation. On the following morning they were taken to the first district police court, from which they were committed to an institution of their own religious faith, where they will receive training that will be beneficial to them in after life.



JOSEPH AND JOHN COMFORTE.

Aged 12 and 9 years.

Rag Pickers, etc

As found.

(Case No. 65,218.)



JANE DOE No 5

Aged 2 years

(Case No. 66 771₇)

July 14. — (Case No. 66,137.)

Francesca Di Trappo, a comely Italian girl of 13 summers, found herself under arrest on a charge of running away from home, which was preferred by her mother, a resident of a New England State.

The child protested and declared that her mother was of immoral character, and that she desired to live with her god-mother in this metropolis.

So the matter was held in abeyance until a writ of habeas corpus could be served and the custody of the child settled by a higher court. She was temporarily remanded to the reception rooms of the society pending a decision, which was soon forthcoming and the god-mother was awarded the custody of the child.

There are many cases brought to the notice of the public through the press, from time to time, where common sympathies are enlisted in behalf of parents who really deserve but little consideration, and, were the true facts known, opinions would quickly be reversed.

The society's reception rooms not only meet the demands for a temporary shelter of children, but prevent their coming in contact with the hardened criminal and the contaminating influences which exist among that class during a temporary remand or holding by the courts.

August 10. — (Case No. 66,771.)

This little waif, Jane Doe, No. 5, aged about 2 years, was picked up on August 8, 1892, at 10 o'clock p. m., at the corner of Grand and Eldridge streets, and, being unclaimed, has been placed in a good home.

August 20. — (Case No. 67,009.)

The family of H——, consisting of parents, Frederick and Harriet, and their four children, whose ages ranged from 13 years down to 4 months, had been dispossessed from their home.

Mr. H——, a carpenter by trade, stated that he had been

unable to obtain employment for a period of ten weeks, chiefly on account of being a "non-union" man, which debarred him from regular work and compelled him to seek small and odd jobs in order to gain a livelihood for his family.

Two mornings previous to the above date found their furniture thrown in an adjoining vacant lot and the family driven from their rooms by the marshal. The father started out to seek work, while the mother and children wandered about, not knowing where to go for food and shelter. The night was passed in the open air, but on the following day their true condition was discovered. They were taken to the fifth district police court, where the three eldest children were placed in the care of the society and were at once removed to its reception rooms. In the meantime temporary aid had been extended the mother, who retained her youngest child.

But an investigation instituted by the society brought to light other features; that the destitution was caused by the intemperance of the parents. When this was ascertained it became necessary to base action upon the newly acquired evidence; the children were removed from their parents, to whom they had been returned, and were committed to an institution, where they will remain until the parents firmly establish a proper home and indicate beyond any doubt their intention to lead a better life.

August 22. — (Case No. 67,039.)

An anonymous communication prompted an examination of premises No. 324 East Eighty-fifth street, where the society's officers ascertained that two children had been left locked in a basement room several days at a time and were in a state of extreme neglect.

After considerable difficulty and much opposition on the part of the owner of the house, entrance to the room, which was devoid of light, was gained. Artificial light was procured and thrown on the scene, which beggared description. The two rooms were filthy and foul-smelling, there being no source of ventilation. Of furniture they were almost devoid. A plate of cold soup and a few crusts of bread were the only signs of food.



EUGENE AND SILAS MATTONI

Aged 5 and 3 years.

As found.

(Case No. 67,039.)



EUGENE AND SILAS MATTONI.

As they now appear.

(Case No. 67,039.)



JOHN DOE No. 14.

Aged 2 years.

(Case No. 67,128.)

In an end of one room were the children, who gave their names as Eugene and Silas Mattoni, aged 5 and 3 years respectively, and more forlorn objects at their age never drew breath. Bright and cunning in appearance, they were at the same time as filthy as the apartments; and the miserable rags that enveloped their little forms were unique, to say the least, and had originally belonged to children twice again as old as themselves.

They were removed to the society's reception rooms, where the usual transformation took place; and they evinced gratitude for the change.

Later, the father, Eugene, was apprehended and held for trial on the charge of "endangering the life and health of his children;" and the children were committed to an institution of their own religious faith, where they will be properly educated.

Eugene Mattoni was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices McMahon, Hogan and Ryan, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, there being no excuse for allowing such neglect to exist.

August 25. — (Case No. 67,128.)

The subject of this sketch, John Doe, No. 14, aged 2 years, apparently of Hebrew origin, was found at 29 Park avenue, on July 28, 1892, and up to the present time has not been claimed by his relations.

The child has been placed in a home.

October 5. — (Case No. 68,066.)

A representative of the New York County Medical Society called at the office of the society and reported that it had come to his knowledge that in the basement of No. 86 Essex street there were three little girls, bare-footed and shivering with the cold, one of whom being quite ill.

An officer was immediately sent to the address given and ascertained that the complaint referred to a Hebrew family named Granitsch, who had recently been dispossessed from the house on account of being in arrears of rent. Extreme destitution and indifference on the part of the husband and father caused this

condition. The mother, Vera, and children, Mary, aged 5 years, Rebecca, 4 years, and Aaron, 18 months, were actually suffering for food as well as teeming in filth, and the little bodies of the children were barely covered with miserable apparel, while the baby seemed to be ailing.

All were removed to the third district police court, where the mother and infant child were temporarily committed to the court prison, and the two other children were placed in the custody of the society and sent to its reception rooms.

Then a search was made for the father, who was found later and directed to appear in court on the following day, when all the members of the family were arraigned. A complaint was made against the parents, Joseph and Vera, and the former was sentenced to the work-house for three months and the later for one month, the baby, on account of its age necessarily had to go with its mother.

On the following day Mary and Rebecca were committed to an institution of their own religious faith where they will remain until the parents show an inclination to properly provide for them.

October 8. — (Cases Nos. 68,141, 68,411.)

Little Charles Texter, aged 3 years, was taken to Central park by his father's sister, one Libbie Mussot, and there abandoned intentionally in order to relieve the so-called father of the burden of caring for his child.

The little fellow was found soon after, but could give no intelligent account of himself or family, and was placed in the custody of the society pending an investigation. His outward personality and the circumstances connected with his discovery attracted the attention of many sympathizing persons, who expressed desires to adopt him then and there, and it is not to be wondered at, for the child was as bright a specimen of his sex as the most exacting could wish for. Such a disposition could not be made at the time, as his presence was needed for the purpose of bringing the cruelists within the embrace of justice.

The wheels of the society were set in motion, and, after numerous difficulties were surmounted, the child's father was



MARY AND REBECCA GRANITSCH.

Aged 5 and 4 years.

As found.

(Case No. 68,066.)



CHARLES TEXTER.

Aged 3 years.

Abandoned in Central Park.

(Cases Nos. 68,141, 68,411.)

traced to his residence in Brooklyn, where it was ascertained that the little boy is an illegitimate offspring of one William Texter and a servant girl whom he had wronged about three years ago, and whose whereabouts were unknown. The child had been cared for by the authorities of Kings county, and the father compelled to provide for its support until several months ago, when he removed his son and agreed to assume the responsibility of thereafter caring for him. Then the child was placed at board with a family, and afterwards taken by the father to his own home. He denied the parentage to his wife, who would only permit the child to remain for a few days.

Desiring to forever rid himself of the burden, he then prevailed upon his sister, one Libbie Mussot, a resident of the same city, to take the child to Central park and abandon it, which she did.

No time was lost in apprehending the father, who in the face of conclusive evidence, admitted the crime, and was arraigned in the second district police court, where he was held to await the action of the grand jury, by which body he was indicted, and, the case being called for trial in the Court of General Sessions, he pleaded guilty to the abandonment and was sentenced to the State prison for a term of five years by Judge Fitzgerald.

His sister was likewise placed under arrest, held, indicted, and after the conviction of her brother was discharged on her own recognizance, it being evident that she was merely a tool of the child's father.

The little boy, who had become quite a favorite in the reception rooms of the society and who would have made happy many a lonely household, was committed to an excellent institution of his parents' religious faith, where he will be properly cared for.

October 28.—(Case No. 68,524.)

While patrolling the Bowery during the evening of this date, an officer of the society noticed a very little child soliciting patronage of passers-by with his small bundle of evening newspapers.

It is a rule of this society not to interfere if the boy is of an age to hold his own among rivals following the same occupation, and does not carry the matter to the extreme of begging under the pretense of disposing of the little stock, and especially at the late hours of night. The child was taken into custody and removed to the rooms of the society, where it was ascertained that his name was Joseph Militch, aged 6 years, thirty-nine inches high, but looking considerably younger. The little fellow was made comfortable for the night in the reception rooms.

A visit to the home and parents of the child showed that the family was found occupying comfortably furnished rooms. The father of the child admitted having been a resident of this country for a period of seven years, and that he had steady, regular employment, but he denied having knowledge of the fact that his son Joseph sold papers.

It was later positively ascertained that the child had again and again been used for the purpose of begging, under the pretense of peddling newspapers, which simply means education for vagrancy in after life.

On the following day the child was taken to the second district police court, where the father appeared, as he had previously been notified to do, and the facts were submitted to the magistrate, who indignantly and vigorously denounced the father in the strongest terms and then committed the child to an institution of its own religious faith.

Then a well-meaning person who had been in the habit of purchasing papers from the boy and his brother, applied to the society for the immediate release of the child which it refused to recommend as the effect would have been to nullify the action of the court. She was told by it that after the child had remained in the institution for a brief period, it would probably be returned to its parents, who would then recognize their duty in the future.

Instead of this the person in question appealed to a newspaper reporter who kept up for weeks a tirade of abuse coupled with false statements of the facts, and then the newspapers at its

own expense employed able counsel to institute legal proceedings to vacate the commitment in order to furnish items for comment in its columns.

A writ of habeas corpus produced the child before the Supreme Court, with a proper return from the society. The counsel on return of the writ attacked the commitment on grounds which, if well taken, would have invalidated several hundred commitments to the same institution of unfortunate children. After listening to an exhaustive argument against the action taken by the society, Justice Ingraham took the papers for further consideration and on a later day rendered a decision favorable to the society as follows:

Ingraham, J.—“The relator objects to the validity of this commitment on the ground that section 291 of the Penal Code is unconstitutional. Commitments under this section of the code, however, have been uniformly sustained by all of the courts of this State, and for many years it has been assumed to be valid, the Court of Appeals several times reversing orders discharging children committed under the provisions of this section. The last case is that of *The People ex rel. Kuhn against The P. E. House of Mercy* (133 N. Y., p. 209). It is clear that the point is not well taken, and it has been uniformly so held by the courts of this State. It was held in the case last cited that a determination by a police magistrate, upon proofs submitted to him, can not be questioned in a proceeding of this character; that such a commitment has all of the force and effect of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction under the provisions of the code regulating the proceedings in habeas corpus cases. This commitment is regular upon its face. It contains all the facts necessary to sustain it. The jurisdictional facts which gave the magistrate jurisdiction and which are found in the commitment are established, and under the decision of the Court of Appeals I have no power or authority in this proceeding to review the determination of the magistrate. I think the respondent is an incorporated charitable institution, within the meaning of section 291 of the Penal Code, and that the commitment to the

respondent was valid. The magistrate found by his commitment, upon evidence before him, that the child was found peddling newspapers in the public streets of the city of New York, and he was, therefore, 'peddling' within the meaning of subdivision 3 of section 292 of the Penal Code, and came, therefore, within the description of children mentioned in that section, and the magistrate had jurisdiction to determine whether or not he should be committed to an incorporated charitable reformatory or other institution. The attempted revocation by the magistrate after the commitment and when the child was in custody of the respondents is clearly beyond his power. No authority is given to him by the statute to revoke a warrant once legally made and none can be implied. The writ must, therefore, be dismissed and the relator remanded."

Not satisfied with the proceeding on habeas corpus, the learned counsel employed by the newspapers interposed an appeal to the Court of General Sessions, which is still pending, and will probably be disposed of early in 1893. But for this interference of the press the child would probably, in the ordinary course, have been returned to its parents during the present month.

It is well for newspapers and the public generally to understand that whenever the validity of a commitment is assailed the society never advises the discharge of the child until the validity of the proceedings and the action of the magistrate has received judicial approval by the higher courts.

November 13.—(Case No. 68,842.)

A manly little fellow of 12 years is Herbert or Bertie Engle, also known as George Howard Bruce Wilbur Francis Nigh, alias Charles Harris, who was picked up in one of our streets on the date referred to above and placed in the custody of the society pending an investigation of his past life, which is as mysterious as it is interesting.

Alleged to have been born on Canadian soil, at an early age he was placed in charge of and reared by a kind-hearted physician in a distant western city, where he remained until his protector died about three years ago, when a neighboring family of

excellent repute pitied his predicament and took him to their home with the intention of bringing him up as though he were their own child. He was happy in his new home and everything was tranquil for a few months until a series of communications was received demanding that the child be forwarded to his reputed parents or grandparents in Baltimore, Md. These persistent demands were followed by threats, and to escape the notoriety connected with court proceedings the child was sent to those who claimed to be his relatives and proper guardians, but not without misgivings and much sorrow, for he had endeared himself to those friends who were loth to lose him.

Arriving in Baltimore, he was taken in charge of by the Nigh family, and from that time forward was subjected to an amount of abuse and neglect that would drive to the grave the majority of children. Little Bruce, as he was called, although frail in body, was made of strong material, and with a surprising display of confidence in his ability to gain a livelihood, after receiving an unmerited punishment, he left home, appropriated the name of Charles Harris, in order that the Nigh's could not trace him, and after some trouble found employment and a home with a farmer in the vicinity of Baltimore. While there he was obliged to work very hard, but was contented until he managed to accumulate a sum of money sufficient to meet the expense of a trip to his old home in the west, where he felt a welcome would be assured him.

So he took leave of his employer and started on his journey, and everything went smoothly until he arrived in New York, where he was detained, as he had the appearance of being a stranger and in need of protection.

Instead of being a misfortune, it will in the end undoubtedly be considered the best thing that could have happened to the boy.

The character of the Nigh family has been thoroughly investigated by the society, and it has abundant evidence of their unworthiness to again have custody of the boy, who, by the way, would have eventually been traced and compelled to further submit to the cruelties inflicted in the past.

Subsequently a notice was served upon George W. Nigh to appear in the first district police court of this city, where a disposition would be made of the boy. He put in an appearance at the time designated and made claim to being the step-grandfather of the child. The facts of the case were presented to Justice Grady, who fully committed the boy to the society.

November 16. — (Case No. 68,914.)

The children of the O'Herlihy family, residing at No. 409 East One Hundred and Sixth street, were unfortunate in losing their mother and best friend several months ago, since when the father has redoubled his efforts to make himself obnoxious, and while under the influence of liquor he became very abusive to his children.

This in time became almost unbearable, and one of the children appealed to the society for protection, and it was met with a prompt and unmistakable response.

Briefly stated, the home of the family was visited and found nearly destitute of furniture and in a filthy condition generally.

The children, Mary, 13, Emily, 11, Christopher, 8, and Hanorah, 6 years of age, stated that their father, Timothy, had long been of intemperate habits and had a violent temper; that their mother's death was hastened by his abuse and neglect, since when he had given vent to his meanness by endeavoring to starve his children.

His earnings were used to satisfy his craving appetite for liquor, and the only food he had provided his children with for some time were crusts of bread, etc., which were daily thrown away by his fellow-workmen. On one occasion he came home, and, discovering his children eating two loaves of bread, which had been purchased at the grocery, actually tore the same from their hands and dragged them about the floor by their hair. Had it not been for kind neighbors they would certainly have starved.

When O'Herlihy became intoxicated, which was a common occurrence, he was little short of being a demon, and the poor children were so terrorized as to be afraid that their lives would be taken.

The wearing apparel of the children was in so wretched a condition that it became necessary to obtain a supply before they could appear in the street. This was procured and then the four children were removed to the society's reception rooms.

Later a complaint of "failing to provide for his children" was preferred against the father, who was held for examination, but was afterwards discharged on his promise to pay towards the support of his children, who had, in the meantime, been committed to an institution of their own religious faith.

The society has, during the past year, taken charge of more than two score of boys, who have run away from their respective homes in adjoining and distant cities and villages, and after investigating their home surroundings and character, either returned them home or to the proper authorities.

Although greatly inconvenienced by temporary incapacity, which will be overcome on the completion of its commodious structure now under erection, it has been an almost invariable rule to have such children transferred at the earliest possible moment to its reception rooms from the prisons, in order that they may be freed from the contagion of crime.

November 23. — (Case No. 69,057.)

This society received information that an Italian named Francesco Pagliaro and Clementina Pagliaro, said to be his wife, were about to arrive from Italy with a large number of young Italian girls intended for an immoral establishment in this city. By the courtesy and through the co-operation of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, Colonel Weber, an officer of the society was permitted to have access to the ship while she lay at quarantine, there being several cases of contagious disease aboard. There he found the statement true, and by the time the vessel arrived at Ellis island, sufficient facts had been ascertained upon which to procure a warrant for their arrest. Some eight girls, all Italians and young, were then produced as witnesses. From their affidavits it appeared that they had been collected by the woman Pagliaro in Italy for the express purpose of being brought over here. Checks for their baggage were deliv-

ered to Pagliaro, and on search being made by the United States authorities, photographs and other articles were discovered which proved valuable evidence for the government. The grand jury promptly indicted them, and they were tried and convicted at the United States Circuit Court on December twentieth. The case was very ably conducted by Hon. John O. Mott, the assistant district attorney. Upon the trial the witnesses endeavored to take back their statements, but to no purpose. They tried to make out that they had been induced to make their affidavits by threats, and when this was disproved by the evidence of the United States officers present at the time, their minds became a perfect blank as to what they had testified to before the commissioner consistent with the affidavits. Then the government called Detective Sergeant Samuel Price, of the municipal police, and Officers Frederick J. Mott, Thomas Callagan and George Nicolay, who in substance, stated that in March, 1890, while attached to the twenty-ninth precinct, of which Josiah A. Westervelt was then captain, complaint was made against the premises 330 East 115th street as a "disorderly house;" and that, upon a warrant issued thereon, the police made a raid upon the premises in the evening, about 9 or 10 o'clock, found some twenty-five to thirty women there, young boys under the age of 16, and arrested and locked up some twelve to fifteen women, who, after being taken to the station-house, were on the next morning taken to the fifth district police court and fined or committed for various terms. The police record showed minute details as to occupants of the house and sentences imposed, and this was followed up by evidence showing that the defendant, Pagliaro, at the time resided in the house with his wife, and that the premises raided consisted of a saloon on the street, with bunks in the rear and also underneath in the cellar, and that the parties arrested were of a very low grade. The evidence given by the officers was plain, straightforward and to the point, and was listened to with great attention by both court and jury. After a very able and impartial charge by the Hon. Charles L. Benedict, the jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty as to both defendants.

December 24. — (Case No. 69,605.)

On the day before Christmas, while the busy world was preparing its numerous festivities and family reunions, there appeared in the first district police court, in Centre street, a pale and sad-faced woman, having in charge her four small children, all of whom were wretchedly clad and had the appearance of being frozen, as well as suffering for want of food.

It was an exceedingly bitter, cold day, and contact with the raw air outside caused to shiver many a comfortably dressed person, and the sight of this family was sufficient to moisten the eyes of those who have been accustomed to see misery in its worst forms.

Then the tale of woe was narrated, and it was substantiated by a glance at the condition of the family. Suffering was truly depicted in the upturned faces.

The mother stated that with her husband, Frank, and their children, William, Louisa, Frank and Florence, 8, 6, 4, and 1 year respectively, they had resided at West Sixtieth street up to two weeks ago, when they were dispossessed for non-payment of rent, whereupon they went to a friend in Catharine street and were allowed to remain until to-day. The husband and father had been a truck-driver, but about eighteen months ago broke his arm, and this incapacitated him from following his occupation or retaining steady employment.

At last it became necessary to do something to provide shelter and food for the little ones, who were so dear to their mother; so putting on the few articles of clothing they possessed, all started for the court, and, being without any money, they were necessarily obliged to trudge across town, and the piercing wind fairly cut them to the bone.

On learning the condition of the family, the society's officers, by direction of the magistrate, made haste to obtain warm refreshments, which produced the desired effect. Then the facts were submitted to Justice Grady, who placed the three oldest children temporarily in the custody of the society, and a nice little sum of money was collected and given to the mother to enable her

to tide over a few days until she could obtain a situation. The children were then taken to the reception rooms of the society and made comfortable, and passed a most enjoyable Christmas day.

On the twenty-seventh inst. they were taken to the above named court, where Justice Grady committed them to an institution of their mother's religious faith on her affidavit, where they will be properly cared for until the parents gain a firm footing and are able to care for them.

Tabular Statement.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892

Complaints received	7,994
Complaints investigated	7,962
Complaints advice given	32
Cases prosecuted	3,299
Cases convicted	3,250
Children received and placed in homes and institutions..	3,726
Children cared for and clothed in society's reception rooms	1,801
Cases investigated at request of police justices.....	2,233
Commitment of children applied for	3,659
Committed after investigation	1,847
Not proper cases for commitment.....	1,812

DISPOSITION MADE OF CHILDREN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE SOCIETY.

Homes found or situations obtained for.....	1
Stolen, lost or strayed children returned to parents or guardians	497
Sent to American Female Guardian Society.....	128
Sent to Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	1
Sent to Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul	10
Sent to Charity Hospital and Children's Nursery on Ran- dall's island	183
Sent to Children's Aid Society.....	3
Sent to Dominican Convent of our Lady of the Rosary,	229
Sent to Five Points House of Industry.....	177
Sent to Free Home for Destitute Young Girls	1

Sent to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society,	3
Sent to House of Mercy	20
Sent to House of Good Shepherd	30
Sent to Institution of Mercy.....	245
Sent to Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory,	64
Sent to Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	104
Sent to Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis	196
Sent to New York Catholic Protectory	509
Sent to New York Foundling Asylum	1
Sent to New York Juvenile Asylum	293
Sent to St. Agatha's Home	114
Sent to St. Ann's Home	100
Sent to St. Elizabeth's Home	3
Sent to St. James' Home	10
Sent to St. Joseph's Asylum.....	173
Sent to St. Mary's Free Hospital, Willard Parker Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital.....	14
Sent to St. Mary's Lodge	5
Sent to St. Michael's Home	4
Sent to Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	17
Sent to The Colored OrphanAsylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.....	15
Sent to The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Orphan Asylum	279
Sent to The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	2
Sent to the Children's Fold	1
Sent to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	49
Sent to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic.....	144
Sent to United Hebrew Charities.....	1
Sent to United States Commissioners of Emigration.....	3
Total	3,729

Report of the Attorney.

NO. 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, }
December 31, 1892. }

I herewith submit my report of the actions and proceedings in the civil courts, and other legal matters which have received my attention during the year 1892 and of the disposition of such matters.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Josephine Kuhn.—January 15. Attended upon settlement of order of General Term of Supreme Court. January 25. Procured waiver of undertaking on appeal to Court of Appeals. January 27. Served notice of appeal to Court of Appeals. March 25. Served notice of argument with claim of preference. April 11. Argued in Court of Appeals by President Gerry. April 28. Orders reversed; entered order on remittitur dismissing proceedings and remanding the child.

Joseph Marquies.—March 2. Writ of habeas corpus issued to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, requiring the production of Joseph Marquies on March 4, 1892. March 4. Produced child, made return showing that the society had not the custody of the child; adjourned to March 7. March 7. Relator filed traverse to the return; adjourned to March 9. March 9. Filed amended return showing that the child had been in the custody of the society, but had been committed by a police magistrate to an institution; writ dismissed by Mr. Justice Andrews; entered order dismissing writ.

Abraham Greenberg.—March 9. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return to writ of habeas corpus; adjourned to March 23, when traverse filed. March 25. Demurrer filed to traverse. March 28. Made return to writ of certiorari; demurrer filed to this return. April 8. Argued before Mr. Justice Lawrence

by President Gerry; demurrer to traverse sustained; demurrer to return overruled; writs dismissed, and child remanded; entered order to that effect.

Dora Grossman.—March 31. Received writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable April 1. April 1. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return and obtained adjournment to April 5 to verify return. April 5. Adjourned to April 8 to enable relator to traverse returns. April 8. Traverse presented; filed demurrer to same; argued by President Gerry. April 12. Writ dismissed and child remanded; entered final order on notice of settlement.

Emma McCartney.—May 10. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with returns to writ of habeas corpus and certiorari returnable on that day; traverse to the returns and demurrer to traverse filed; argued before Mr. Justice Ingraham; writs dismissed and child remanded. May 11. Entered final order to that effect.

Julia Broderick.—May 12. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return to writ of habeas corpus. May 16. Argued by President Gerry. May 17. Writ dismissed and child remanded; entered order to that effect.

Emma Kristan.—May 24. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with returns to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari; traverse to return and demurrer filed; argued before Mr. Justice Lawrence by President Gerry. May 31. Demurrer sustained; writs dismissed and child remanded; entered order to that effect.

Lillie Goldberg.—June 4. Received writ of habeas corpus returnable same day in Superior Court chambers; attended with return; writ dismissed and child remanded on account of default of petitioner's attorney; order entered. June 11. Attended in Superior Court chambers with return to another writ of habeas corpus sued out by the petitioner; filed return; argued before Judge McAdam; writ dismissed and child remanded; entered final order.

Mary Ann Gately.—July 9. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return to writ of habeas corpus returnable on that day;

adjourned to July 16. July 16. Petitioner's attorney consented before Mr. Justice Lawrence that writ be dismissed and child remanded. July 18. Entered order to that effect.

Hattie Isaacs.—July 16. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with returns to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari; adjourned July 28; traverse filed. July 29. Demurrer filed to traverse; argued before Mr. Justice Andrews. August 2. Writs dismissed and child remanded; entered order to that effect.

Francesca Di Trappo.—July 29. Attended in Supreme Court chambers, produced child and made return (this was a contest between the mother and god-mother of the child for its custody), stated to the court that the society stood indifferent. August —. Custody of child awarded to the god-mother by Mr. Justice Andrews.

Louisa Esmann.—August 16. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return to writ of habeas corpus; demurrer to return filed; argued by President Gerry before Mr. Justice Andrews. August 31. Writs dismissed and child remanded; entered order to that effect. September 3. Received notice of resettlement of order for September 6. September 6. Submitted memorandum in opposition to motion for resettlement. September 14. Motion for resettlement denied; entered order to that effect.

Rachel Marks.—August 22. Attended in Superior Court chambers with returns to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari returnable on that day; adjourned to enable relator to prepare traverse. August 29. Traverse presented; adjourned to September 1. September 1. Demurrer to traverse filed; argued by President Gerry before Judge Dugro; decision reserved. September 14. Final order dismissing writs and remanding child.

Clementina Pose.—October 7. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with attorney for the New York Catholic Protectory. Made return. Proceedings adjourned to October 11, when petitioner's attorney withdrew the writs.

Maria Pecora.—October 22. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with returns to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari;

adjourned several times, finally to October 29. October 29. Traverse to returns and demurrer to traverse filed; argued before Mr. Justice Pattersen; writ dismissed and child remanded. October 31. Entered final order to that effect.

Joseph Millici, alias Joseph Militch.—November 25. Received writ of habeas corpus returnable same day; attended at chambers with return; adjourned to November 28 to enable district attorney to procure return to writ of certiorari. November 28. Traverse presented; further adjourned to December 5, to procure return to certiorari. December 5. Argued by President Gerry before Mr. Justice Ingraham; decision reserved. December 27. Decision dismissing writs and remanding child.

The foregoing proceedings, with two exceptions, were instituted against charitable institutions having the custody of children committed through the agency of this society and were defended by the society.

People v. Charlotte Ewer.—June 16. Attended in Supreme Court chambers with return to writ of habeas corpus; adjourned to June 23. June 23. Filed returns to writ of habeas corpus and certiorari; argued by President Gerry before Mr. Justice Andrews. July 27. Entered final order dismissing writs and remanding prisoner. July 28. Received notice of appeal to General Term. October 28. Argued by President Gerry at General Term. (No decision has yet been handed down.)

People v. Benjamin D. Stevens.—September 7. Attended at Jefferson market police court and afterwards in Supreme Court chambers with returns to writs of habeas corpus and certiorari; demurrers filed to the returns. September 14. Argued by President Gerry before Mr. Justice Beach. September 16. Entered final order dismissing writs and remanding the prisoner; received notice of appeal to General Term. October 6. Argued by President Gerry at General Term. (No decision has yet been handed down.)

The People ex rel. Sanders v. Grant.—September 30. Served notice of appearance on corporation counsel and relator's attorneys. October 6. Argued by Mr. Gerry at General Term. (No decision has yet been handed down.)

The three cases last above mentioned involve the constitutionality and construction of subdivision 3 of section 292 of the Penal Code as amended by chapter 309 of the Laws of 1892, relating to the employment of children in theatrical exhibitions.

PROCEEDINGS IN SURROGATES'-COURTS.

I have entered my appearance for the society in proceedings relative to the estates of the following-named persons, in which the society is interested: Abby E. Laytin, Emeline Watson, Elizabeth A. Blake, Harriet N. Pond, Helen S. Houghtaling, William Smith Brown, Clara Dannenfelser.

Respectfully submitted.

NOEL GALE,

Attorney.

Donors to Building Fund.

Astor, John Jacob*	\$1,000 00
Avery, S. P., Jr	10 00
Beckwith, Mrs. L. F.	25 00
Deane, John H.	1,000 00
De Peyster, Frederic*	1,000 00
Ely, Nathan C.*	100 00
Field, Benjamin H.	100 00
Gallatin, Frederic	150 00
Gerry, Elbridge T.	1,000 00
Gerry, Jean B.*	20 00
Haight, Charles*	100 00
Haines, Richard R.	100 00
Hamersley, J. W.*	200 00
Hendricks, Harmon	100 00
Hicks, Benjamin D.	250 00
Kingsland, Ambrose C.*	500 00
Kunhardt, Mrs. Catharine T.	100 00
Lazarus, Miss Virginia Cunningham (in memory of her little sister, Alice, aged 5 years)	50 00
Livingston, Robert J.*	500 00
Mack, Jacob W.	100 00
Macy, William H.*	500 00
Porter, Mrs. Frank B.	100 00
Powell, Wilson M.	250 00
Pyne, Percy R.	500 00
Roberts, Marshal, O.*	1,000 00
Sherman, Benjamin B.*	500 00
Stokes, James*	1,000 00

*Deceased.

Strong, Wilson B. (in memory of General George C. and Margaret E. Budd Strong).....		\$25 00
Stuart, Robert L.*.....	1,000 00	
Terry, John T.....	250 00	
Thorne, Jonathan*	1,000 00	
Thorne, Miss Phebe Anna.....	1,000 00	
Webb, William H.....	500 00	
Wellington, Mrs. A. H. (in memory of Johnnie S.)...	100 00	
Willets, Samuel*	1,000 00	
Woerishoffer Memorial Fund.....	10,000 00	
Woerishoffer, Mrs. C. F.....	50 00	

* Deceased.

Honorary Members.

T. Frederick A. Agnew, chairman of the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Liverpool, England.

Rev. Benjamin Waugh, honorary director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London, England.

Monsieur A. Badart, Fondateur et President de la Societe Protectrice de l'Enfance d'Indre-et-Loire, Tours, Republique-Francais.

Martin L. Chambers, M. D., Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York.

Life Members.

THE PAYMENT OF FIFTY DOLLARS OR MORE AT ONE TIME SECURES
A LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are deceased.]

A.

Abbey, Henry E.
Acker, D. D.*
Adams, Thomas S.
Agnew, John T.
Akin, Albert J.
Alexander, Julius
Ambler, Mrs. S. M.
Amy, Henry
Allen, Henry S.
Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank
Arnold, D. H.
Arnold, Mrs. B. G.
Arnold, Mrs. William
Arnot, M. H.
Asiel, Mrs. N.
Astor, Mrs. J. J.*
Astor, John Jacob*
Astor, Mrs. J. J.
Astor, William*
Astor, Mrs. William
Astor, Mrs. W. W.
Atkinson, J. R.
Auchincloss, Edgar S.
Auchincloss, Mrs. Edgar S.
Auchincloss, Ellie E.
Auchincloss, Hugh*
Auchincloss, Hugh D.
Auchincloss, Jr., Edgar S.
Auchincloss, Sam. Sloan
Auchmuty, R. T.

Austin, Mrs. Winifred*
Avery, Mrs. Samuel P.
Ayer, Mrs. James C.

B.

Bailey, N. P.*
Baker, George F.
Baldwin, C. C.
Banyer, Goldsborough
Barbour, W. D.
Barger, Samuel L.
Barnes, E. W.
Barney, A. H.*
Barron, John C.
Bayard, Mrs. Elizabeth
Beers, William H.
Beckwith, N. M.*
Belcher, Mrs. Elizabeth
Belden, William
Belmont, August*
Belmont, Jr., August
Bennett, Mrs. R. S. I.*
Bergh, Henry*
Bigelow, L. H.
Bernheimer, Jacob S.
Bernheimer, Mrs. Jacob S.
Bishop, Courtlandt F.
Bishop, Mrs. Florence V. C.
Bishop, David Wolfe, Jr.,
Bishop, Heber R.
Bishop, Mrs. Heber R.
Bishop, H. Reginald.

Blakeman, Birdseye
 Blakeman, Mrs. Birdseye
 Bliss, C. N.
 Bliss, Miss S. D.
 Bogart, E. C.
 Boice, H. S.
 Bonn, William B.
 Bostwick, J. A.
 Bowdoin, George S.
 Breese, W. L.
 Brewster, Benjamin
 Brown, Mrs. A. R.*
 Brown, G. Bruce*
 Brown, James*
 Brown, James M.*
 Brown, M. Bayard
 Brown, Mrs. Helen E.
 Brown, Stewart*
 Brooks, E. A., Jr.
 Brooks, Emerson
 Brown, Wm. Reynolds
 Browning, Mrs. J. Hull
 Bruns, Philip
 Bruen, Mrs. Alexander
 Buck, E. A.
 Bullard, L. A.
 Burrill, Middleton S.
 Butler, Charles E.

C.

Canfield, Mrs. Col.
 Carey, John Jr.*
 Carter, Galen A.
 Carter, James C.
 Carnegie, Andrew
 Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew
 Cassilly, Charles P.
 Chapin, C. W.
 Cheever, William
 Claflin, Horace B.*
 Clark, B. S.
 Clark, B. G.*
 Clarkson, Augustus L.
 Clendenin, Rev. Frank M.

Clinch, Miss Anna C.
 Clyde, Wm. P.
 Cochrane, Wm. F.
 Cohen, Miss Ethel Sophia
 Cohen, Samuel M.
 Cohen, Solomon L.
 Colgate, A. W.
 Colgate, Mrs. C. C.*
 Colgate, William
 Coney, D. C.
 Conger, Clarence R.
 Connolly, Mrs. Maria S.
 Contoit, Charles H.
 Cook, Charles T.
 Cook, H. H.
 Cooper, George C.
 Cooper, Peter*
 Coppell, George
 Corning, Hanson K.*
 Corrigan, Most Rev. M. A.
 Corse, Israel*
 Coster, Edward H.
 Crane, John J.*
 Crane, Mrs. Caroline W.
 Crimmins, John D.
 Cromwell, Mrs. Elizabeth S.
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward N.
 Crosby, Mrs. Ernest H.
 Cruikshank, James
 Cullum, Gen. Geo. W.
 Curtis, J. W.
 Cutting, R. Fulton

D.

Da Costa, Charles M.*
 Daly, Augustin
 Dash, Bowie
 Davidson, Henry J.
 Davis, Benjamin P.
 Deane, John H.
 de Coppet, Henry
 Deeves, Richard
 De Forest, George B.

DeLuca, Ferd.
 Delafield, Lewis L.*
 Delafield, Maturin L.
 Delano, F. H.
 De Neufville, J. J.
 Denny, Maud D.
 Denny, Thomas
 Denny, Mrs. John T.
 De Peyster, Frederic*
 De Peyster, Mrs. Nicholas
 De Peyster, Willie Moore
 De Witt, George G.
 Dexter, Henry
 Dez, Arnould, Mrs. Susan
 Dickie, Miss Susan*
 Dinsmore, William B.
 Dockstader, George A.*
 Dodge, William E.*
 Donnelly, Rev. A. J.*
 Doremus, R. Ogden
 Dortic, H. T.
 Dougherty, Rev. James J.
 Dows, Mrs. David
 Dows, David*
 Drexel, Mrs. Lucy W.
 Dreyfus, Isidor
 Drumgoole, Rev. C.*
 Du Bois, Cornelius
 Dubois, William A.
 Dubois, Miss Katherine
 Dudley, Henry
 Dunlap, Robert
 Duryea, Hiram

E.

Earle, John H.*
 Edgar, Robert W.
 Einstein, Hon. Edwin
 Einstein, Mrs. Edwin
 Einstein, Mrs. David L.
 Ellis, Mrs. J. S.
 Ellis, John S.
 Ellis, Mrs. J. W.
 Ely, Nathan C.*

Ely, Nathan L.
 Ely, Richard S.
 Emerson, John W.
 Eno, Amos R.
 Evans, Mrs. M. G.
 Ewen, Mrs. M. L.

F.

Faber, G. W.
 Faber, Mrs. Angelica B.
 Farish, John T.*
 Farrar, George D.
 Ferguson, Edward*
 Field, Benjamin H.
 Field, Courtlandt De Peyster
 Finn, James
 Fish, Hon. Hamilton
 Fish, Latham A.
 Flower, Fred S.
 Follett, Alonzo
 Ford, James B.
 Fowler, Mrs. C. R.
 Fry, Charles M.*

G.

Gallatin, A. R.*
 Gallatin, Frederic
 Gallatin, Mrs. Frederic
 Garrison, Cornelius K.
 Gelshenen, W. H.
 Gelshenen, Mrs. W. H.
 Gerry, Elbridge T.
 Gerry, Lilian G.*
 Gerry, Robert L.
 Gerry, Mrs. T. R.
 Gillispie, George D. H.*
 Gibbs, Theo. K.
 Gibert, Mrs. Margaret E.
 Gibson, William H.
 Gifford, Ellen M.*
 Godwin, Parke
 Gordon, S. T.*
 Grant, Gen. U. S.*
 Green, Hon. Andrew H.

Griffen, John L.
 Griffen, Sarah H.
 Grinnell, G. B.
 Griswold, J. N. A.
 Gunther, Franklin L.
 Gurnee, Mrs. W. S., Sr.
 Gurnee, A. C.

H.

Haight, Charles*
 Haines, Richard R.
 Haines, Guy M.
 Hall, Valentine C.*
 Hallgarten, Charles L.
 Hallgarten, Julius*
 Halsey, Mrs. F. R.
 Hammersley, J. W.*
 Hanson, Miss Letitia
 Hard, Anson W.
 Harris, Miss Emma W.
 Harris, Mrs. H. M.
 Havemeyer, F. C.*
 Havemeyer, Theodore A.
 Haven, Geo. G.
 Haven, Mrs. Geo. G.
 Haven, Mrs. Marian A.
 Hayden, H. J.
 Hayden, Mrs. H. J.
 Haydock, George G.
 Hendricks, Edmund
 Hendricks, Joshua
 Hendricks, Harmon
 Hendricks, Mrs. Harmon
 Hendricks, M. M.*
 Hendricks, Miss Eleanor
 Hermann, Ferdinand
 Hermann, Mrs. H.
 Herzog, Adrian
 Hewson, J. H.
 Hicks, Benj. D.
 Hicks, Elizabeth T.*
 Hill, Edward*
 Hilton, Henry*
 Higginson, James J.

Hitchcock, Welcome G.
 Hoffman, Rev. Chas. Fred.
 Hoffman, D. D., Very Rev. E. A.
 Hoffman, Alexander E.
 Hoffman, Mrs. George
 Hoffman, Joseph E.
 Hogue, Henry L.*
 Holbrook, Isaac E.
 Hollins, H. B.
 Homans, E. C.
 Hopkins, A. L.
 Hoyt, Alfred M.
 Hoyt, Mrs. H. M.*
 Hoyt, Miss M. I.
 Hunt, Wilson G.*
 Huntington, Mrs. C. P.
 Hurlbut, Mrs. A. M.
 Hurlbut, Henry A.
 Hustace, William

I.

Iselin, Adrian
 Iselin, Mrs. Adrian
 Iselin, Adrian, Jr.
 Ivison, D. B.

J.

James, D. Willis
 James, Arthur Curtis
 Jenkins, Wm. L.
 Jenkins, E. Fellows
 Jenkins, Mrs. E. Fellows
 Jenkins, Mary Catherine*
 Jesup, Morris K.
 Johnson, J. Aug.
 Johnston, John Taylor
 Jones, Caroline O.
 Jones, Frances O.
 Jones, Julia C.
 Josephs, Mrs. Lyman C.

K.

Kearney, Rev. John F.
 Kearney, Joseph R.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Charles

Kernochan, Mrs. John A.
 Keteltas, Henry
 Keyser, Samuel
 Kilbreth, J. W.
 King, George Gordon
 Kingsland, Mrs. Geo. L.
 Kingsland, Ambrose C.*
 Kingsland, Mrs. Wm. M.
 Kip, George G.
 Kunhardt, Mrs. H. R.
 Kutroff, Adolph

L.

Lane, Miss F. A.
 Law, Mrs. George
 Lawrence, Mrs. F. C.
 Lawrence, Dewitt C.
 Lawrence, Mrs. John B., Jr.
 Lazarus, Miss Sarah
 Lazarus, Miss Virginia C.
 Lee, Miss Alliene
 Leavitt, Mrs. Edward*
 Leaycraft, Agnes
 Leaycraft, Berkeley
 Lefferts, M. C.
 Leggett, Francis H.
 Lehman, Meyer
 Leith, Alexander J.
 Lenox, James*
 LeRoy, Herman R.
 Lever, Ellis (Manchester, Eng.)
 Levy, Mrs. Isaac
 Lewis, Mrs. George, Jr.
 Libbey, Elizabeth
 Libbey, William
 Libbey, Jonas Marsh
 Libbey, William, Jr.
 Libbey, Mrs. William, Jr.
 Libbey, Mrs. Frederick A.
 Lindenmeyr, Henry
 Livingston, Edward
 Livingston, Robert J.*
 Lockwood, John L.
 Lockwood, Mrs. John L.

Lockwood, John L., Jr.
 Lockwood, Herbert Ayer
 Lockman, John T.
 Lodge, Mrs. J. Ellerton
 Long, J. W.
 Lord, D. D.
 Lord, Geo. De Forest*
 Lorillard, George L.
 Ludington, Mrs. C. H.
 Lynch, James D.

M.

MacArthur, D. D., Rev. R. S.
 McAlpin, Mrs. A. B.
 McAlpin, D. H.
 McCagg, Mrs. Louis B.
 McCook, John J.
 McGlynn, Rev. Dr. Edward
 McKim, J. H.*
 McNell, Thomas R.
 Mack, Adolph
 Mack, Mrs. Adolph
 Mack, Jacob W.
 Mack, Miss Clara L.
 Macy, Francis H.
 Macy, William H.
 Macy, Mrs. William H.
 Marie, Peter
 Markoe, M. D., Francis H.
 Mainzer, Bernhard
 Marquand, H. G.
 Marvin, Willis B.
 Martin, Bradley
 Martin, Mrs. Bradley
 Matthews, Mrs. Albert
 Mayo, Mrs. William S.
 Mendes, Rev. H. P.
 Merrill, Miss Cornelia Helen
 Michelbacher, S.
 Milbank, Mrs. Jeremiah*
 Milbank, Mrs. Joseph
 Milhau, John J.*
 Mills, Darius O.

Mills, Mrs. D. O.*
 Milne, Mrs. Alexander
 Mitchell, Ronald G., Jr.
 Montanye, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Edward L.
 Montgomery, Miss Helen E.
 Montgomery, Miss Margaret M.
 Montgomery, Edward L., Jr.
 Moore, W. H. H.
 Morgan, Mrs. Charles*
 Morgan, Mrs. E. L.*
 Morgan, Jr., W. Rogers
 Morrison, Geo. S.
 Morrill, Rev. Chas. W.*
 Morrison, D. M.
 Moulton, Mrs. F. A.
 Munsill, Mrs. M. S.
 Munsill, Gail B.
 Munsill, Marcus
 Murray, Agnes

N.

Nathan, Alfred
 Nathan, Max
 Naumburg, E.
 Naumburg, Max
 Necarsulmer, Mrs. N.
 Neftel, Mrs. W. B.
 Newman, Henry.
 North, Mrs. C. C.

O.

O'Connor, Thomas H.
 O'Connor, Mrs. Thomas H.
 Oehme, Julius
 Ogden, Mrs. Wm. B.
 Osborn, Wm. H.
 Ottendorfer, Anna*
 Ottendorfer, Oswald

P.

Palmer, Richard S.
 Palmer, S. S.
 Park, Joseph, Jr.

Parker, Willard, M. D.
 Parish, Daniel, Jr.
 Parmley, Duncan D.
 Parrish, S. L.
 Parsons, John E.
 Pastor, Antonio
 Peckham, Walton M.
 Perkins, Rev. Newton
 Phelps, Isaac N.*
 Phelps, Royal*
 Pinchot, Mrs. J. W.
 Pinchot, James W.
 Polk, M. D., W. M.
 Porter, Mrs. Frank B.
 Porter, Frank B., Jr.
 Porter, Harriet Phelps
 Porter, Mrs. Horace
 Pott, James
 Potter, O. B.
 Potter, R. F.
 Powell, Wilson M.
 Purdy, Miss Rosa M.
 Purdy, W. M.
 Pyne, Percy R.
 Pyne, Mrs. Percy R.
 Pyne, M. Taylor

R.

Rainsford, Miss Kate
 Rand, George C.
 Ranney, James W., M. D.*
 Read, Wm. A.
 Reckendorfer, Joseph*
 Reed, S. Albert
 Remsen, Robert G.
 Remsen, Mrs. Robert G.
 Rhinelander, Wm. C.*
 Rhinelander, Serena
 Rhinelander, Julia*
 Richard, Auguste
 Righter, J. H.
 Riker, Mrs. D. S.
 Robb, Mrs. J. Hampton.

Robbins, George A.
 Robert, C. R.
 Robert, Mrs. Julia
 Roberts, Marshall O.*
 Robinson, Henry J.
 Roe, Livingston
 Rogers, Archibald
 Rogers, H. H.
 Ronalds, George Lorillard
 Roosevelt, C. V. S.
 Roosevelt, James A.
 Roosevelt, Theodore*
 Rose, Sarah S.
 Rosenwald, Mrs. H.
 Rothschild, Mrs. Wm.
 Rowell, George P.
 Rowland, Thomas F.
 Rutter, Mrs. J. H.*

S.

Salter, Rev. John B.
 Saltus, Mrs. Susan E.
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Dudley, L.
 Sampson, Edward C.
 Sampson, Mrs. Edward C.
 Samson, Felix
 Schermerhorn, William C.
 Schiff, Jacob H.
 Schlesinger, Sebastian B.
 Scholle, A. T.
 Schuyler, Philip
 Schwap, Mrs. G.
 Seligman, DeWitt J.
 Seligman, Mrs. DeWitt J.
 Seligman, Mrs. J.
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah B.
 Sherman, Benjamin B.*
 Sherman, Gardner
 Sherman, W. Watts
 Shoenberger, J. H.*
 Shoenberger, Mrs. J. H.
 Shumway, Miss Clarina B.
 Siegman, Henry

Simon, Edward B.
 Sinclair, John
 Skeel, Roswell
 Sloan, Samuel
 Sloan, Samuel Jr.
 Sloane, Henry T.
 Sloane, Wm. Douglas
 Sloane, Mrs. Wm. Douglas
 Sloane, Miss Emily V.
 Sloane, Miss F. Adele
 Sloane, Miss Lila V.
 Sloane, Malcolm D.
 Sloane, Mrs. P. D.
 Sloane, Thomas C.*
 Sloane, Mrs. T. C.
 Sloane, John, Jr.
 Sloane, Miss Evelyn
 Sloane, William
 Sloan, Charles W.
 Sloane, Mrs. Eliza M.
 Smith, J. B.
 Smith, Charles S.
 Smith, Mrs. Spencer H.
 Smith, William Alexander
 Sonntag, Charles
 Spaulding, Henry F.
 Spier, Miss Julia
 Spencer, Mrs. C. L.*
 Speyer, James
 Stanford, Mrs. Leland
 Stanton, Edmund C.
 Stern, Benjamin
 Stevens, Mrs. A. H.
 Stevens, Frederick W.
 Stevens, Mrs. Frederick W.
 Stevens, Byam K.
 Stevenson, Paul E.
 Stewart, A. T.*
 Stewart, David*
 Stickney, J.
 Stillman, James
 St. John, Wm. P.
 Stokes, Anson Phelps

Stokes, James*
 Stokes, James
 Stuart, Alexander*
 Stuart, Robert L.
 Stuart, Mrs. Robert L.*
 Stuyvesant, Robert
 Stuyvesant, Mrs. Robert

T.

Tatum, Edward, Jr.*
 Taylor, Alexander, Jr.
 Taylor, Moses*
 Taylor, Mrs. Moses
 Terry, Antonio E.
 Terry, John T.
 Theall, Horace
 Thompson, F. F.
 Thorne, Jonathan*
 Thorne, Miss Phebe Anna
 Thornell, Miss E. L.
 Thurber, F. B.
 Tilford, Frank
 Tilford, John M.*
 Tillinghast, Mrs. W. H.
 Titus, James H.
 Todd, Andrew J.
 Toothe, William
 Toothe, Mrs. William
 Tousey, Sinclair*
 Trowbridge, James A.
 Tucker, Allen
 Tucker, John J.
 Tuckermann, Joseph
 Tuska, Morris

U.

Ulrich, Mrs. E. C.
 Underhill, Francis M.

V.

Valentine, Henry C.
 Valentine, Mrs. Henry C.
 Van Buren, M. M.*

Vanderbilt, Cornelius*
 Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius*
 Vanderbilt, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Vanderbilt, Cornelius, Jr.
 Vanderbilt, Wm. H.*
 Vanderbilt, Alfred G.
 Vanderbilt, Reginald C.
 Van Nest, Mrs. A. R.
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Wm. P.
 Vermilye, Jacob D.*
 Vermilye, William M.
 Vernam, Albert Harold
 Vernam, Alice C.
 Vernam, Emeline Goold
 Vernam, Gertrude R.
 Villard, Henry
 Von Post, Mrs. H. C.

W.

Wade, Elias, Jr.*
 Wandell, Townsend
 Ward, Mrs. Ellen E.
 Warner, Mrs. W. S.
 Webb, Wm. H.
 Weeks, Jacob*
 Wellington, Mrs. A. H.
 Wetmore, George Peabody
 Wheeler, Mrs. C. C.
 White, Horace
 White, Mrs. S. E.
 White, James Russell*
 Whitehouse, J. Henry
 Whitney, Hon. Wm. C.
 Willard, E. K.
 Willets, Samuel*
 Willets, Robert*
 Willets, Robert R.
 Willets, Mrs. Tacie P.
 Willets, John T.
 Willets, Martha T.
 Wilson, Gen. James Grant
 Wilson, M. Orme
 Wing, John D.

Winslow, Edward F.
Winthrop, Robert*
Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville.
Winthrop, Mrs. H. R.
Witherell, N.
Withers, D. D.*
Woodward, James T.
Woerishoffer, Mrs. C. F.
Woerishoffer, Miss Nettie
Woerishoffer, Miss Carola
Wolfe, Miss Catherine L.*
Wolfe, John W.*
Wolff, Lewis W.
Wolff, A.
Wood, William

Work, Mrs. J. Henry
Wright, John D.*
Wyman, John H.
Wyman, Miss Susie

Y.

Young, Mrs. Charles L.
Young, Mason

Z.

Zabriskie, Mrs. S. J.
Zabriskie, Andrew C.
Zickel, Solomon
Ziegler, Rev. Andrew

Regular Members

WHO PAY FIVE DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

[Those marked with an asterick (*) are deceased.]

A.

Abberly, John
Acton, Hon. Thomas C.
Adams, Allen W.
Aldrich, Mrs. Spencer
Alexander, J. H.
Allien, Laurent H.
Altman, B.
Altmeyer, Nat.
Altmayer, A. R.
Andreini, Giglio N.
Andreini, Minius K.
Andrews, E.
Ansbacher, A. B.
Anthon, Emily, M. D.
Anthony, Nicholas W.
Anthony, Richard A.
Armstrong, Mrs. Hector.
Arnold, Dr. Edward S. F.
Arnold, Mrs. E. S. F.
Arnold, Miss Madeline
Arnold, Miss Edna
Arnold, Master Harry
Arnoux, Hon. W. H.
Arnoux, Archie V. R.
Arnoux, Helena A.
Arnstein, Albert
Arnstein, E.
Astoin, Mrs. C.
Ashman, A. L.
Aston, Wm. K,
Auchincloss, Miss M. B.
Auchincloss, Joanna R.
Austin, Mrs. F. B.

B.

Baar, Dr. Herman
Babcock, H. D.
Babcock, Samuel D.
Bache, Mrs. Semon
Baird, Mrs. James
Baldwin, Kate A.
Blatchford, Mrs. S. A.
Bamberger, Mrs. L.
Banks, David S.
Banner, P.
Banner, Miss Rosalie
Barker, J. H.
Barnes, Henry W.
Barnes, Mrs. H. W.
Barnes, John S.
Barnes, Mrs. Theo. M.
Barnes, Wm. D.
Barrow, Mrs. J. Thomas
Barton, Oliver G.
Bauer, Louis
Baxter, Catherine C.
Baylies, Edmund L.
Beach, Warren C.
Beckwith, Mrs. L. F.
Beddall, Mrs. Edward F.
Beeken, Alfred D.
Beekman, J. N., M. D.
Beekman, Mrs. J. W.
Beekman, Mrs. W. F.
Bell, Mrs. C. M.
Benjamin, Eugene S.
Benjamin, John
Benjamin, M. W.

Benjamin, Mrs. S. N.
 Benson, Frank Sherman
 Bentley, John
 Berard, Miss A. B.
 Bernhard, Henry
 Bernheimer, Isaac
 Bernheimer, Mrs Isaac *
 Bernheimer, Mrs. A.
 Bernheimer, Mrs. S. R.
 Bernheimer, Julia G.
 Berry, Carroll
 Beyer, George H.
 Bigley, Rev. J. H.
 Biglow, L. H.
 Binsse, Louis B.
 Binzen, John P.
 Birkhead, Miss J. M. E.
 Bispham, William
 Blodgett, Miss Eleanor
 Bloomingdale, E. W.
 Blume, Mrs. J. C. M.
 Blumenthal, August
 Bogert, Henry A.
 Bond, Edith M.
 Bond, Violet H.
 Boorman, Miss Annie
 Borg, Mrs. S.
 Boyd, Mary E.
 Boyle, William Lewis
 Brockway, Horace H.
 Brandon, Mrs. D. H.
 Bremer, Mrs. Alex.
 Brice, Mrs. A. E.
 Brice, Miss H. T.
 Brodhead, Mrs. J. R.
 Brokaw, I. V.
 Brooks, Charles H.
 Brooks, Mrs. Clarence
 Brown, Edward M.
 Brown, H. R.
 Brown, Mrs. E. M.
 Bryant, Miss Julia S.
 Bryce, Miss Harriett T.

Buck, Mrs. Albert H.
 Buck, Miss W.
 Bunker, Mrs. Wm. E.
 Bunting, Charles A.
 Bunzl, Mrs. Julius
 Burke, John
 Butler, Mrs. Theron R.
 Butler, Prescott Hall
 Bittenwieser, Joseph
 Butterfield, John G.

C.

Callanan, L. J.
 Callanan, Mrs. E. A.
 Callender, Miss May
 Cameron, Mrs. A. S.
 Camp, W. A.
 Campbell, Mrs. G. W.
 Campbell, J. L., M. D.
 Campbell, Mrs. M. T.
 Cannon, J. G.
 Carll, Mrs James H.
 Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B.
 Carey, Mrs. W. F., Jr.
 Carter, Miss M. E.
 Cash, Alexander
 Catlin, Miss Edith R.
 Catlin, Miss May
 Chandler, Mrs. N.
 Chappell, F. H.
 Choate, Joseph H.
 Choate, Mrs. Joseph H.
 Clark, Mrs. W. Irving
 Clark, J. Mitchell
 Clarkson, Mrs. H.
 Clift, Smith
 Cock, Mary M.
 Coffin, Edmund, Jr.
 Cohen, S. L.
 Cohen, Mrs. S. L.
 Cohn, Charles L.
 Coleman, James S.
 Collier, M. Dwight
 Collier, Miss Georgette T. A.

Colson, Augustus
 Colton, F. C.
 Conger, Henry C.
 Conkling, Rev. Dr. Nath'l W.
 Constant, Mrs. S. S.
 Corlies, Margaret G.
 Cornell, Mrs. G. F.
 Cowdin, Miss Alice
 Cram, Mrs. Henry S.
 Cross, C. Vanderbilt
 Cruger, Mrs. B. E.
 Currier, Nathaniel
 Curry, Charles H. A.
 Curtis, Mrs. H. H.
 Curtis, Edward, M. D.
 Cutting, Mrs. R. L.*

D.

Daggett, Miss M. J.
 Daily, Rev. John B.
 Damon, Mrs. Anita F.
 Davenport, John
 Davis, Master E. L.
 Davis, Master E. P.
 Davis, Henry C.
 Dawson, Mrs.
 Day, Clarence S.
 Day, Mrs. Henry
 Dean, Walter M.
 Deas, Mrs. Helen L.
 De Forest, Miss Caro.
 De Lamater, Ruth O.
 Demarest, Mrs. Augusta
 De Peyster, Mary E.*
 Dessar, Leo C.
 Dexter, Mrs. Henry
 Dillingham, E. R.
 Dodge, Bayard
 Dodge, Cleveland E.
 Dodge, Elsie W.
 Dodge, Julia P.
 Dodge, Mrs. Mary Mapes
 Dominick, George F.

Donally, Malvin E.
 Downer, F. W.
 Dreyfuss, Bernard
 Dreyfuss, Ludwig
 Drissler, H.
 Du Bois, Miss Ethel
 Dudley, Mrs. Jno. L.
 Duke, William F.
 Dwight, Henrietta M.
 Dyckman, Isaac M.

E.

Eagle, Mrs. Mary
 Earle, Ferdinand P.
 Earle, Mrs. Ferdinand P.
 Earle, Mrs. M. G.
 Eddy, Mrs. Titus E.
 Eddy, Mrs. Matilda S.
 Eddy, Mrs. U. D.
 Eddy, Miss Annie B.
 Edmonds, J. W.
 Edmonds, Walter R.
 Edwards, Mrs. Jonathan
 Egleston, D. S.
 Ehrmann, Julius
 Ehrich, Mrs. S. W.
 Eidlitz, Marc
 Einstein, Emanuel
 Einstein, Miss Marion J.
 Einstein, William
 Einstein, Mrs. William
 Elderd, Henry
 Ellis, William D.
 Ely, Mrs. Richard S.
 Emanuel, Charles
 Embury, Mrs. S. P.
 Englehart, I. Albert
 Erbsloh, Mrs. R.
 Erdman, Henry
 Erving, John Langdon
 Ettinger, A.
 Evans, Mrs. M. G.
 Evans, Miss A. E.

F.

Fairfax, Lindsay
 Fairfax, Mrs. Lindsay
 Falconer, William H.
 Fanning, Wm. J.
 Falk, Miss Julia
 Falk, Miss Sophia
 Farr, Mrs. John
 Farr, John, Jr.
 Farr, Bartow H.
 Ferrer, Jose M., M. D.
 Fielding, M. B.
 Fischer, B.
 Fisk, Mrs. H. E.
 Fitch, James H. A.
 Flint, W. H., M. D.
 Fleischmann, Louis
 Floyd, James R.
 Floyd-Jones, George S.
 Floyd-Jones, Mrs. G. Stanton
 Foote, Mrs. C. B.
 Forney, Matthias N.
 Foster, Frederick de P.
 Foster, Mrs. Girard
 Foster, Meyer
 Fox, Richard K.
 Fox, Mrs. Richard K.
 Francis, Miss Florence
 Francis, C. E., M. D.
 Frankenheimer, L. S.
 Frankfield, A.
 Franklin, James R.
 Freel, Hugh
 Froehlich, Mrs. B.
 Frowenfeld, Mrs. E.
 Fuller, George W.
 Furman, Mrs. J. M.

G.

Gallagher, Rev. John J.
 Gallaway, R. M.
 Gambrill, Anna V. N.
 Gammon, William M.

Gans, Arthur W.
 Gans, Louis
 Gardner, H. B.
 Gay, Joseph E.
 Gebhard, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Gebhard, Miss Eva
 Geisenheimer, Otto*
 Geisenheimer, Theo.
 Geisenheimer, Miss Marion*
 Gerry, Miss Angelica L.
 Gerry, Miss Mabel
 Gerry, Peter G.
 Griffing, John C.
 Gignoux, Mrs. Charles C.
 Gitterman, Henry
 Gluck, David L.
 Goldberger, Mrs. S.
 Goldenberg, Mrs. S.
 Goldman, M.
 Goldman, Henry
 Goldman, Julius
 Goldman, Philip
 Goldsmith, Frederick
 Goldsmith, Philip
 Goodhart, A. E.
 Goodrich, Mrs. M. P.
 Goodstein, Bernhard
 Gotthold, Fred.
 Gotthold, Mrs. Fred.
 Grousset, Cy.
 Graef, Charles
 Graeven, Theo.
 Graham, Malcolm
 Graham, Malcolm, Jr.
 Grannis, Mrs. E. B.
 Graves, Mrs. J.
 Greene, George Walton
 Greene, Mrs. George Walton
 Greenwood, Isaac J.
 Grinnell, Mrs. George B.
 Grinnell, Irving
 Griswold, Mrs. George
 Gunther, Ernest Rudolph

H.

Haar, John H.
 Haines, Miss Julia
 Haines, Miss Aline
 Hall, Mrs. John H.
 Hall, Miss Martha J.
 Hamilton, William
 Hamilton, Mrs. W. G.
 Hankinson, John H.
 Hare, J. Montgomery
 Harriman, Mrs. J.
 Harriot, Mrs. S. C.
 Harriot, S. Carman, Jr.
 Harriot, Miss Florence
 Hart, Mrs. Julius
 Harvier, Mrs. Calixte
 Haviland, Augustus
 Haxtun, Benjamin
 Hayes, Richard Somers
 Hayes, Mrs. Jacob
 Halsted, Robert
 Harney, John
 Harris, Mrs. R. Duncan
 Haydock, Miss P. Caroline
 Healy, Charles J.
 Hecht, Jacob
 Hecker, Mrs. Geo. V.
 Heide, Henry
 Heidenheimer, Emile L.
 (Frankfort-on-the-Main,
 Germany)
 Heinsheimer, L. A.
 Hendricks, Guy
 Hendricks, Albert
 Hendricks, A. T., M. D.
 Hendricks, Charles
 Hendricks, Mrs. Charles
 Henry, Mrs. H. S.
 Henschel, Mrs. E. K.
 Herman, Jacob
 Hermann, Nathaniel
 Hershfield, Mrs. L. H.

Hess, Mrs. N.
 Hewitt, Hon. Abram S.
 Herzig, L.
 Hicks, Ratcliffe
 Hieronymus, C. R.
 Higgins, Francis
 Hildburg, Henry
 Hinman, Wm. K.
 Hinman, Mrs. W. K.
 Hinton, John H., M.D.
 Hirsch, Charles S.
 Hirsh, Elsie J.
 Hirsh, Lillie F.
 Hirsh, L. M.
 Hoag, Daniel T.
 Hoffman, Lindley M.
 Hoffman, Mrs. J.
 Hoffman, Mrs. Wm. B.
 Hoffman, Mrs. D. W.
 Hoffman, Miss M. U.
 Hofstatter, A. G.
 Hofstatter, Theo., Jr.
 Hogue, Robert J.
 Holmes, Mrs. A. H.
 Holt, Charles
 Homer, Charles F.
 Hopf, Max G.
 Hoppin, W. W.
 Hornthal, Mrs. M.
 Hornthal, L. M.
 Howarth, John
 Howe, J. Morgan
 Hoyt, Gerald L.
 Hyde, Albert G.
 Hyde, Russell D.
 Hyslop, John

I.

Ickelheimer, Isaac
 Isaacs, Isaac S.
 Iselin, Mrs. William
 Ives, William J.

J.

Jackson, Charles Carroll
 Jackson, Mrs. H. F.
 Jackson, William H.
 Jacobi, A., M. D.
 Jacobs, Mrs. S. R.
 Jaeckel, Hugo
 Jaffray, Miss E. M.
 Jenkins, S. F.
 Johnson, Master Seymour
 Johnson, Wilmot, Jr.
 Jones, Mrs. F. R.
 Jones, Mrs. L. C.
 Jones, W. R. T.
 Josephi, Isaiah
 Journeay, Mrs. James
 Judge, Charles
 Judge, Emma J.

K.

Kaskel, Albert*
 Katte, Walter
 Keller, Fred. K.
 Kellogg, Charles*
 Kemp, Edward
 Kennedy, John P.
 Kepner, Mrs. S.
 Kerbs, Adolph
 Keyes, E. L., M. D.
 Keyes, Mrs. George
 King, Mrs. John Alsop
 Klingenstein, B.
 Knopf, Samuel
 Kohlman, Charles
 Koplik, Henry, M. D.
 Korner, E. Christain
 Kraus, William
 Kreizer, Dr. Charles P.
 Kyle, James
 Kursheedt, Fred. A.

L.

Lagowitz, Mrs. J.
 Lambert, Mrs. William
 Lamont, Mrs. C. A.
 Laight, Miss Annie H.
 Laight, Dr. Charles
 Lansing, Mrs. A. B.
 Lapham, Mrs. J. J.
 Lassen, H.
 Lauer, E.
 Lavanburg, Mrs. L.
 Lavanburg, Mrs. S.
 Lavelle, Rev. M. J.
 Lawrence, Bryan
 Lawrence, Miss Caroline T.
 Laytin, Abbey E.*
 Leavitt, Mrs. E., Jr.
 Leavitt, Mrs. H. S.
 Le Boutillier, John
 Le Boutiller, Mrs. John
 Lehamann, Mrs. F. L.
 Lehmaier, Martin H.
 Lentilhon, Joseph
 Lesinsky, Charles
 Lesinsky, Mrs. Charles
 Lester, Sarah E.
 Levy, John J.
 Levy, Louise May
 Levy, P. B.
 Levy, Walter J.
 Lewis, Mrs. A. B.
 Lichtenstadter, Mrs.
 Liebman, Rudolph
 Lindsay, Josiah S.
 Littauer, Mrs. N.
 Littman, S.
 Livingston, Miss C. G.
 Livingston, Mrs. R. E.
 Lockwood, John L.
 Lockwood, Mrs. John L.
 Lockwood, John L., Jr.

Lockwood, Herbert Ayer
 Lord, Dr. Benjamin
 Loeb, Solomon
 Loewi, Valentine
 Loewy, Benno
 Loewy, Mrs. Bella
 Loewy, Leopold
 Lowengard, Otto
 Löwy, Maurice
 Lorillard, Mrs. L.
 Lorillard, L. L., Jr.
 Lorillard, Beekman
 Lowther, Charles *
 Lowther, Charles S.
 Lusk, William T., M. D.
 Lyon, Samuel B.

M.

McCarthy, John C.
 McCreery, Mrs. James
 McGavic, Mrs. F. E.
 McKeever, J. Lawrence
 McKim, Robert V.
 McLean, Miss Mary S.
 McMahon, Rev. D. H.
 McMullen, Thomas
 McSweeney, Rev. P. F.
 Mainthow, Samuel M.
 Manierre, Benjamin F.
 Manning, Thomas
 Mansfield, Howard
 Marks, Mrs. M. M.
 Mali, Charles
 Marston, Russell
 Marquand, J. P.
 Marshall, Charles H.
 Martin, Jno. S.
 Martin, Mrs. J. S.
 Marvin, Dr. D. M.
 Mason, James Weir
 Mayer, Adolph
 Mayer, Gerson
 Mayer, Max

Mather, Grace
 Mathews, Mrs. Brander
 Mendel, M. W.
 Mendelson, H. S.
 Mersereau, Dr. G. Barrett
 Meyer, Dr. Alfred
 Meyers, Nathaniel
 Michel, Moses
 Miede, Miss
 Miller, Mrs. James
 Miller, Jno. W.
 Miner, Jacob G.
 Minor, Miss Virginia C.
 Minzesheimer, Mrs. Charles
 Mitchell, Mrs. S. L.
 Mohr, William
 Montgomery, J.
 Moran, Mrs. T. T.
 Moran, Theodore T.
 Morgenstein, Albert G.
 Mork, Mrs. M. S.
 Morrell, Miss Dora I.
 Morris, Mrs. J. E.
 Morrison, Alice M.
 Morrison, Mrs. James M.
 Moses, Mrs. Max
 Mott, Master H. Wesley
 Moynahan, Bartholomew
 Muller, Mrs. Adrian H.
 Mulry, Thomas M.
 Myers, Rudolph M.

N.

Nash, Mrs. S. P.
 Nason, Mrs. Sarah C.
 Nathan, Mrs. Frederic
 Naumberg, Walter
 Naumberg, William
 Neustadter, H.
 Newcombe, Mrs. Isaac B.
 Nichols, John W. T.
 Nicoll, Mrs. Benjamin
 Nichols, Mrs. Mary B.

Noyes, Mrs. C. McW. B.
Nutting, T. B., Jr.

O.

Odell, Mrs. Jonathan
Ogden, Joseph
Oothout, Mrs. William
Opdycke, L. E.
Opdycke, Mrs. L. W.
Oppenheimer, August
O'Reilly, Mrs. Mary A.
O'Sullivan, John
Ottenheimer, Charles
Owens, Mrs. T. J.

P.

Palmer, H. R.
Paris, Mrs. Francis U.
Parker, James V.
Parsons, George B.
Parsons, W. Barclay
Paton, Mrs. John
Pell, Mrs. Frances M.
Pell, George W.
Penfold, Edmund
Peters, Mrs. Jno. C.
Peyser, F. M.
Phelps, Wm. Walter
Phillips, Walter E.
Phipps, Mrs. James H.
Pitcher, James R.
Pitcher, Mrs. Helen K.
Place, Charles
Planten, J. R.
Platzek, M. Warley
Pomeroy, Mrs. J. E.
Porter, Charles Talbot
Porter, Esther B.
Post, Abram S.
Post, Mrs. Charles A.
Post, Mrs. Minturn
Post, Miss Lina
Powell, Joseph
Powell, Mrs. A. M.

Powell, Robert B.
Powell, Miss May Agnes B.
Powell, Mrs. Wilson M.
Pratel, Alfred
Pratt, Dallas B.
Prime, Rev. Wendell, D. D.
Prince, Benj.
Punderford, J. A.
Pupke, John F.

Q.

Quackenbush, Mrs. S.
Quinby, Mrs. Joseph R.

R.

Rand, A. C.
Radley, John J.
Ranney, Mrs. Helen E.
Ranney, Miss N. K.
Rapallo, Helen S.
Ray, Mrs. Alfred
Reichardt, F. Alfred
Reilly, Robert T.
Reiset, Frederic
Reynolds, Mrs. Emily
Reynolds, Mrs. J. E.
Rhines, Mr. Isaac Olcott
Rhoades, James Harsen
Rhoades, Mrs. J. Harsen.
Riederer, Ludwig
Rice, Henry
Richard, Mrs. C. B.
Richman, Julia
Riker, J. H.
Ripley, Mrs. J. Dwight
Ripley, Julien A.
Ripley, Louis D.
Roberts, Mrs. Marshall O.
Robinson, Mrs. Sarah D.
Roesler, August
Rogers, Mrs. G. A.
Rogers, Mrs. Helena
Rogers, Noah C.

Rose, Cornelius
 Rosenblatt, M. G.
 Rosener, Mrs. Henry
 Rosenthal, Max
 Rosenwald, Mrs. I.
 Rosenwald, Max
 Rothenberg, Mrs. G.
 Rothschild, M. D
 Rothschild, V. H.
 Roux, A. J.
 Rowan, Michael
 Ruhl, Henry, M. D.
 Runk, Mrs. C. A.
 Russell, H. E.
 Rutten, August
 Rutten, Mrs. August
 Ryan, Mrs. Thomás F.

S.

Sachs, L.
 Sachs, Miss Alice S.
 Sackett, Henry W.
 Salomon, Mrs. David
 Salomon, William
 Samson, Mrs. Felix
 Satterlee, Mrs. S. K.
 Scharlau, Mrs. B.
 Schaus, William*
 Schafer, Samuel M.
 Schafer, Simon
 Schefer, Mrs. Carl
 Schenck, Mrs. Edward
 Schenck, Miss A. E.*
 Schenck, Miss A. H.
 Schley, Mrs. W. T.
 Scholle, Mrs. J.
 Scholle, W.
 Schultz, Joseph
 Schuyler, Miss L. L.
 Schwarz, A.
 Schwartz, Louis F.
 Schwartz, M. M.
 Schweinburg, Emil

Scott, Lulu
 Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair
 Scriven, John H.
 Schwab, Teresa
 Selchow, E. G.
 Seligman, Miss Florette
 Seligman, Mrs. J.
 Seligman, M.
 Selmes, Mrs. J. H.
 Sharp, Mrs. J.
 Sherman, Mrs. Charles A.
 Sherman, Mrs. Cornelia M.
 Sherman, George
 Sicher, David E.
 Sidenberg, Mrs. Richard
 Silberstein, Isaac J.
 Skidmore, Miss Minnie
 Sloan, Miss Helen R.
 Sloan, Miss Margaret E.
 Sloan, Sam. (3d.)
 Sloan, William S., Jr.
 Sloan, Mrs. Sam., Jr.
 Sloan, Benson Bennett
 Sloan, Anna Worth
 Sloane, Henry T.
 Small, Mrs. M.
 Smith, Miss Armide V.
 Smith, Mrs. Charles D.
 Smith, Mrs. D. Henry
 Smith, Pierre M.
 Smith, William Hart
 Solomon, Henry
 Sondheim, Louis H.
 Spencer, Lorillard, Jr.
 Sprague, Frank, J.
 Spring, Anna R.
 Squire, Newton R.
 Stanton, Mrs. Gerald N.
 Stanton, Mrs. John
 Stanton, John R.
 Stebbins, Mrs. Russell, Jr.
 Stein, Solomon
 Steiner, Mrs. A. T.

Stern, Mrs. J.
 Stern, S. M.
 Sternberger, Simon
 Sternberger, Mrs. Henrietta
 Stettaur, Louis
 Stevens, Mrs. James
 Steward, Campbell W.
 Stewart, William R.
 Stimson, Mrs. H. C.
 Stiner, O.
 Stobo, Susan
 Stokes, Mrs. Henry
 Stone, Mason A.
 Strang, Mrs. S. A.
 Strauss, Charles
 Strauss, Jacob
 Styles, Samuel D.
 Suartz, Mrs. C. R.
 Sutro, Theodore
 Suydam, Walter L.
 Swan, Joseph
 Swann, James
 Swartwout, Mrs. Duncombe
 Swords, E. J.

T.

Talbot, Mrs. C. N.
 Talmadge, Mrs. Henry
 Tappen, Frederick D.
 Taylor, Henry Ling, M. D.
 Taussig, Mrs. W. M.
 Teale, Mrs. O. S.
 Tenny, Dr. Dudley
 Thomas, Mrs. T. Gallard
 Thomas, W. R.
 Thompson, Frederick D.
 Thouron, Mrs. E. A.
 Thurber, Mrs. H. K.
 Tilford, Charles E.
 Tilton, Miss Sarah B.
 Tim, Louis
 Tisch, Charles
 Tod, J. Kennedy.

[Assembly, No. 33.]

Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy
 Tolck, Moritz
 Towne, Henry R.
 Townsend, R. H. L.
 Townsend, Mrs. S. V. R.
 Traynor, James J.
 Trotter, George
 Trowbridge, Jennie N.
 Tubbs, William
 Tuck, Henry, M. D.
 Tuck, Mrs. Emma R.
 Tuckerman, Bayard
 Thurnauer, Felix

U.

Ullmann, Emanuel
 Ulshoefer, William G.
 Underhill, A. M.

V.

Vance, Augusta B.
 Van Antwerp, Mrs. Wm.
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A.
 Van Wart, Mrs. H.
 Van Winkle, Mrs. Edgar B.
 Veit, Russell C.
 Veit, Arthur S.
 Veit, R. C.
 Veit, Mary K.
 Veit, Laddie A.
 Veit, Julian N.
 Veith, Henry F.
 Vibbert, Rev. Wm. H.
 Voislowsky, S. P.
 Voorhis, Wm. W. L.

W.

Wagner, Louis C.
 Wales, Salem H.
 Waldo, J. J.
 Wallach, Mrs. Moses
 Walter, Anton
 Walter, L.
 Warner, Peter R.

Warren, W. R.
 Watrous, Mrs. Charles
 Watson, Mrs. W.
 Wayrich, Rev. Fr. W.
 Webb, Henry Walter
 Webb, Mrs. Henry Walter
 Webster, David, M. D.
 Webster, Mrs. H. F.
 Wechsler, Mrs. Henry R.
 Wehle, Fred
 Wehle, Theodore
 Weil, Dr. Isaac
 Weil, Leopold
 Weinman, E.
 Weissmann, L.
 Wells, Miss Julia C.
 Wells, Mrs. L. E.
 Wendell, Mrs. Gordon
 Wendt, Mrs. E. C.
 Wertheimer, Maurice
 Wetmore, John McE., M. D.
 Wheeler, Miss E. O.
 Wheeler, Mrs. J. W.
 Wheelwright, B. F.
 Wheelwright, Miss C. E. G.
 White, Miss C. L. R.
 White, Mrs. John Morris
 White, L. D.
 White, Mrs. L. D.
 White, L. L.
 Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H.
 Whitehouse, J. Norman de R.
 Whiteman, Abbe L.
 Whitlock, Mrs. D. B.

Whitney, A. R.
 Whitney, Mrs. A. R.
 Wicket, Miss Adele
 Wickert, Miss Helen
 Wiefert, William
 Wilkes, Miss G.
 Willets, Mrs. Lydia
 Willets, Miss Maria
 Williams, Mrs. Barney
 Williams, Mrs. G. G.
 Willson, Charles H.
 Wilson, Mrs. A. D.
 Wimpfheimer, Mrs. A. F.
 Winthrop, Henry R.
 Winthrop, Mrs. Henry R.
 Witherbee, Mrs. F. S.
 Witherbee, Mrs. C. S.
 Witherbee, Miss F.
 Wolbach, M.
 Wolfe, Mrs. Christopher
 Wolfe, John
 Wolff, Mrs. A., Jr.
 Wolff, Mrs. J. R.
 Wood, Edward
 Woodward, Mrs. Wm., Jr.
 Wormser, Mrs. I.
 Wright, John Howard
 Wright, Mrs. John Howard
 Wright, J. Dunbar
 Wright, Mrs. J. Butler
 Wurzbarger, Adolph

Z.

Zabinski, David

Donations and Subscriptions for 1892, other than Annual Dues.

Abenheim, Max	\$10 00
Adams, Mrs. Thatcher M.....	10 00
Alden, Mrs. Anna C.....	5 00
Allen, C. H.....	10 00
Amend, E. B. & J. W.....	5 00
Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank	300 00
Andreini, J. M.....	20 00
Appleby, Charles E.....	10 00
Appleton, D., & Co.....	10 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.....	50 00
Arnold, Mrs. William	50 00
Arnot, M. H.....	60 00
Arnstein, E.....	5 00
Ash & Jaeckel	10 00
Ashforth, Edward	10 00
Aspinwall, J. Lawrence	10 00
Astor, Mrs. J. J.....	50 00
Astor, Mrs. William	100 00
Auchincloss, Miss E. E.....	10 00
Avery, S. P., Jr, (for building fund).....	10 00
Baker, George F.....	50 00
Baldwin, Mrs. O. D.....	10 00
Barbour, William D.....	50 00
Barnard, Jane B.....	2 00
Barnes, E. W.....	50 00
Bauchle, Thomas H.....	10 00
Bauer, Louis	5 00
Baxter, Hugh H.....	25 00
Beckwith, Mrs. L. F.....	20 00

Beers, M. H.....	\$10 00
Behr & Co., Herman.....	10 00
Bennett, Mrs. Sarah L.....	10 00
Bernhard, Abe	10 00
Bernhard & Co., George	5 00
Bernheimer, Jacob S.....	50 00
Bernheimer, Mrs. Jacob S.....	50 00
Berresford, J. H.....	10 00
Biglow, L. H.....	50 00
Bishop, Mrs. Herbert R.....	50 00
Black, Starr & Frost	20 00
Bliss, Mrs. G. T.....	25 00
Bliss, Miss S. D.....	50 00
Blodgett, D. C.*.....	20 00
Blodgett, Mrs. Susan E.....	15 00
Bloomington, J. B.....	10 00
Blumenthal, George	25 00
Bogart, E. C.....	50 00
Bogert, Henry A.....	30 00
Bond, Frank S.....	10 00
Borg & Co., Simon	25 00
Bowdoin, George S.....	100 00
Branches of the Vine Circle of the King's Daughters, through Miss Emily V. Clark.....	10 00
Brewster, Benjamin	50 00
Brockway, Horace H.....	5 00
Brodhead, Mrs. J. R.....	5 00
Brooks, Emerson	5 00
Brown, Mrs. William Smith	5 00
Brown, George Alex	10 00
Brown, William Reynolds	50 00
Browning, Mrs. J. Hull.....	5 00
Brouwer, Theophilus A.....	10 00
Bruen, Mrs. Alexander	50 00
Bruhl Bros. & Co.....	5 00

Brice, Mrs. William	\$10 00
Butler, Charles E.....	50 00
Cahn, Mrs. Leopold	10 00
Calhoun, Henry W.....	20 00
Calman, Emil	10 00
Calvary Baptist Sunday school, West Fifty-seventh street (through W. A. Cauldwell).....	10 00
Cammann, Mrs. C. A.....	25 00
Carter, James C.....	20 00
Carter, Miss M. E.....	5 00
Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B.....	5 00
Cash (anonymous)	25
Cash (anonymous)	1 00
Cash (anonymous)	5 00
Cash (anonymous)	20 00
Cash (anonymous)	1 00
Cash (a lady) through Miss Alliene Lee.....	100 00
Cash (F. S. W.).....	20 00
Cash (J. C.)	10 00
Cash (P.)	25 00
Cash (from a friend).....	1 00
Cash (a friend), through Miss Ellen Collins.....	10 00
Cash (F. M. U.).....	50 00
Cash (from a friend), through D. B. Ivison.....	50 00
Cash (F. A. B.).....	10 00
Cash (from a friend).....	50 00
Cash (a friend at Far Rockaway).....	5 00
Cash (R. W.), through President Gerry.....	100 00
Cash (through Henry Lewis Morris).....	50 00
Catlin & Co.....	25 00
Chauncey, Mrs. Henry.....	10 00
Chesebrough, Robert A.....	10 00
Chrystie, William F.....	10 00
Clark, B. S.....	10 00
Clark, George A., & Bro.....	25 00
Clarkson, Augustus L.....	50 00

Clarkson Mrs. Howard	\$5 00
Clendenin, Rev. Frank M.....	50 00
Clinch, Miss Anna C.....	55 00
Cock, Thomas F., M. D.....	10 00
Coffin, Edmund, Jr.....	5 00
Coghill, J. H.....	10 00
Colgate, A. W.....	25 00
Colgate, James B.....	10 00
Collins, Ellen	10 00
Collins, Miss Margaret	10 00
Collins, Miss Mary M.....	10 00
Conger, Henry C.....	5 00
Cook, Charles T.....	50 00
Cook & Bernheimer Co.....	10 00
Cooper, Peter, "Golden Wedding Fund," for shoes, through Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, secretary.....	50 00
Coppell, George	50 00
Coster, C. H.....	25 00
Crane, Mrs. W. N.....	20 00
Crawford, Mrs. M. E.....	5 00
Crimmins, J. D. & T. E.....	50 00
Crosby, Mrs. Ernest H.....	50 00
Cruikshank, E. A., & Co.....	50 00
Cruikshank, James	75 00
Crocker, Mrs. George A.....	25 00
Curtis, Mrs. H. H.....	5 00
Cutting, R. Fulton.....	100 00
Daly, Augustin	25 00
Davis, Benjamin P. (Christmas).....	25 00
Davis, Henry C.....	5 00
Davison, James	2 00
de Coppet, Henry	50 00
Deering, Milliken & Co.....	25 00
Deeves, Richard	50 00
De Forest, Mrs. Anita H.....	25 00
Delafield, Maturin L.....	10 00

Denny, Thomas	\$25 00
Depew, Mrs. Chauncey M.....	10 00
de Peyster, Willie	1 00
Devoe, F. W.....	25 00
De Witt, George G.....	25 00
Dexter, Henry	10 00
Dickey, Charles D.....	25 00
Dixon, E. W.....	10 00
Dieckerhoff, Raiffloer & Co.....	5 00
Dillon, Mrs. John F.....	10 00
Dodge, Norman W.....	25 00
Dodge, Mrs. William E., Sr.....	10 00
Dodge, William E.....	25 00
Doelger, Peter	10 00
Dougherty, Rev. J. J.....	100 00
Dows, Mrs. David	25 00
Dows, David, Jr.....	25 00
Dressel, George C., & Co.....	5 00
DuBois, Cornelius	50 00
Duggin, Mrs. Charles	10 00
Duke, William S	5 00
Dun, R. G.....	25 00
Duncan, John P.....	25 00
Dunham, G. H.....	10 00
Duryea, Hiram	50 00
Earle, Mrs. M. G.....	5 00
Eastman, Joseph	10 00
Eaton, Hon. Dorman B	10 00
Eddy, Mrs. U. D.....	2 00
Einstein, Mrs. David L.....	50 00
Ellis, Mrs. J. S.....	50 00
Ellis, John S.....	50 00
Embury, Miss Ellen.....	15 00
Englehart, I. Albert	5 00
Erbsloh, Mrs. R.....	5 00
Evans, Mrs. M. G.....	25 00

Ewen, Mrs. M. L	\$50 00
Falk, Louis	2 00
Fargo, Mrs. J. C.....	10 00
Farr, Mrs. James M.	10 00
Farrar, George D.....	50 00
Fechheimer, M. S.....	10 00
Fitzpatrick, J., & Co.....	10 00
Fish, Hon. Hamilton	50 00
Fishel & Levy	10 00
Ford, James B.....	75 00
Ford, John R.....	20 00
Frankenburg, David	10 00
Freund, Max, & Co.....	5 00
Frowenfeld, Mrs. E.....	5 00
Gallatin, A. H.....	5 00
Gallatin, Frederic	100 00
Gallatin, Frederic (for building fund)	150 00
Galligan, Rev. J. M.....	10 00
Garretson, F. F.....	10 00
Gates, Mrs. J. E.....	25 00
Gay, Joseph E.....	5 00
Geisenheimer, Theodore (in memory of Miss Marion C. Geisenheimer)	10 00
Gerry, Elbridge T.....	1,000 00
Gerry, Robert L.....	55 00
Gerry, Peter G.....	5 00
Gerry, Mrs. T. R.....	500 00
Gibbs, Theo. K.....	25 00
Gilford, S. T.....	10 00
Gilford, T. B.....	10 00
Gillis & Geoghegan.....	10 00
Goldman, Henry	20 00
Goodridge, Mrs. Fred.....	25 00
Goodwin, James J.....	25 00
Gottheil, Paul	10 00
Gould's Son, J.....	5 00

Gray, Joseph H.....	\$500 00
Graydon, Mrs. F. A.....	25 00
Green, Hon. Andrew H.....	50 00
Griswold, J. N. A.....	50 00
Gurnee, Mrs. W. S., Sr.....	10 00
Gurnee, A. C.....	20 00
Hall's Sons, William.....	25 00
Halsey, Mrs. F. R.....	25 00
Hamersley, Mrs. J. Hooker.....	10 00
Hanson, Miss Letitia.....	10 00
Harbeck, Mrs. E. D.....	10 00
Hare, J. Montgomery.....	10 00
Harris, Mrs. William Hamilton.....	10 00
Hart, Mrs. Lucius.....	20 00
Haven, Mrs. G. G.....	100 00
Haven, Miss Marian A.....	50 00
Hayden, H. J.....	50 00
Hayden, Mrs. H. J.....	50 00
Hearn, James A., & Son	50 00
Heinze, Lowy & Co	5 00
Heller, Mrs. Jonas	20 00
Hermann, Ferdinand (in memory of little Ernest)....	25 00
Hess, Mrs. N.....	5 00
Hewson, J. H	25 00
Hicks, Ratcliffe	5 00
Higginson, J. J.....	10 00
Hoe, Mrs. Richard M	10 00
Hoe, Mrs. R., Jr.....	10 00
Hoe, R. H., & Co.....	25 00
Hoffman, Alexander E	50 00
Hoffman, Very Rev. E. A., D. D.....	50 00
Hoffman, Miss D. W.....	5 00
Hoffman, Mrs. W. B	5 00
Hoffman, Mrs. George	50 00
Hoffman, Joseph E.....	50 00
Hogan, Timothy	25 00

Hollins, H. B	\$100 00
Hollins, Harry B., Jr	10 00
Hollins, Gerald Vanderbilt	10 00
Hollins, John Knapp	10 00
Hollins, McKim	10 00
Holmes, Mrs. A. H	5 00
Romans, E. C	50 00
Hopkins, Col. Woolsey R.....	10 00
Hornthal, Sarah (in memory of Max Hornthal).....	10 00
Hoyt, Mrs. Louis T.*.....	10 00
Hunt, Mrs. Richard M.....	10 00
Hunt & Leach	20 00
Hunter, A. M.....	10 00
Hunter, Mrs. A. M.....	10 00
Hurlbutt, Mrs. A. M.....	10 00
Hustace, William	50 00
Hutton, F. R.....	20 00
Hyde, Clarence M	25 00
Hyde, A. Fillmore	10 00
Hyde, E. Francis	10 00
Hyslop, John	5 00
Infant Class of Second Congregational Sunday school	
New London, Conn., through Mary J. Turner.....	7 54
Inslee, Samuel	10 00
Iselin, Adrian	50 00
Isham, Mrs. Julia B	20 00
Jackson, Mrs. Frank W.....	25 00
Jacobi, A., M. D.....	5 00
Jaffray, Mrs. I. Gibson	10 00
Jaffray, Robert	10 00
Jardine, D. & J	5 00
Jay, Miss Elizabeth C.....	10 00
Jenkins, S. F.....	5 00
Jennings, O. B.....	10 00
Jeremiah, Miss Emily H.....	25 00
Jesup, Morris K	50 00

Johnson & Co., James G.....	\$5 00
Johnson, L. H	10 00
Johnston, John Taylor	100 00
Jones, Mrs. H. Leroy	10 00
Josephs, Lyman C.....	25 00
Juillard, Mrs. A. D	25 00
Kaufman Bros. & Bondy	5 00
Kearney, Joseph R	25 00
Keck, Mosser & Co. (for Thanksgiving)	10 00
Kelly, Mrs. Eugene	10 00
Kelly, Eugene	10 00
Kendall, Miss S. R	10 00
Kernochan, Mrs. Frederic	10 00
Keyser, Mrs. Samuel	10 00
Kilborne, C. T.....	20 00
King, Miss Edith Edgar (Christmas gift).....	25 00
King, Mrs. John	10 00
Kingsland, Mrs. Wm.....	20 00
Kip, George G.....	50 00
Kip, Isaac L., M. D.....	25 00
Kissel, Gustavus E.....	10 00
Klingenstein, B	5 00
Kneeland, Miss Adele	25 00
Koch, Sons & Co	5 00
Kohn, Theo. A.....	10 00
Kunhardt, Mrs. C. T	100 00
Kyle, James	5 00
Labaree, J. H.....	5 00
Laimbeer, Mrs. Wm.....	10 00
Landon, Charles G.....	10 00
Landon, F. G.....	25 00
Langdon, Woodbury G	25 00
Lane, Miss F. A	5 00
Lanier, Mrs. J. F. D	60 00
Lansing, Mrs. A. B	5 00
Lazarus, Mrs. Amelia B.....	10 00

Lazarus, Miss Emile.....	\$10 00
Lavelle, Rev. M. J.....	5 00
Lawrence, Mrs. G. N.....	20 00
Lawrence, Mrs. John B., Jr.....	50 00
Lee, Miss Alliene	100 00
Legacy, estate of Emeline Watson.....	475 00
Legacy, estate of Anna ogers Case	500 00
Legacy, estate of Benjamin Russak	250 00
Legacy of John T. Farish	10,000 00
Lehman Bros.....	5 00
Lehman, Emanuel, through Morris Tuska.....	25 00
Leshner, Mrs. S. R.....	10 00
Levine, Julius	30 00
Lewis, Mrs. George, Jr.....	200 00
Lindennueyer, Henry	50 00
Littman, S	5 00
Lockwood, John L	25 00
Lockwood, Mrs. John L.....	25 00
Lockwood, John L., Jr.....	25 00
Lockwood, Herbert A.....	25 00
Lord, Daniel D.....	75 00
Lord & Taylor	25 00
Lowell, Mrs. C. R.....	10 00
Lusk, Graham	10 00
Lusk, W. C.....	10 00
Lyon, Samuel B	5 00
McAlpin, D. H., & Co.....	25 00
McGee, James	10 00
McKibben, George	25 00
McNell, Thomas R.....	50 00
McSweeney, Rev. P. F.....	5 00
Macy, Francis H	25 00
Macy, Mrs. Wm. H	50 00
Macy & Co., R. H.....	25 00
Maillard, Henry	35 00
Malcolm, Mrs. J. F.....	5 00

Mannheimer, G	\$10 00
Mark, Morris	5 00
Marquand, Mrs. H. G	20 00
Mather, Mrs. S. Talmage	10 00
Mayer, Otto L.....	10 00
Meserole, Mrs. E. A.....	25 00
Michelbacher, S	55 00
Middleton & Co	10 00
Milbank, Mrs. Jeremiah (in memoriam, Mrs. E. Milbank Anderson)	300 00
Milbank, Mrs. Joseph	100 00
Openhym, William, & Sons	25 00
Mills, D. O. (Xmas)	200 00
Minturn, Mrs. John W	25 00
Montayne, Mrs. Wm. H.....	10 00
Montgomery, W. E.....	25 00
Moore, W. H. H.....	25 00
Morris, W. H.....	20 00
Morrison, Alice M	5 00
Mulry, Thomas M	10 00
Munn, C. A	25 00
Munro, George	20 00
Munroe, Mrs. H. W.....	25 00
Nathan, Alfred	50 00
Nathan, Robert F.....	25 00
Naylor & Co	5 00
through Rev. George H. Bottome	11 78
Ogden, Mrs. John D.....	30 00
Ogden, Mrs. W. B.....	75 00
Olyphant, R. M.....	10 00
Openhym, William, & Sons.....	25 00
O'Sullivan, John	5 00
Ottendorfer, Oswald (for building fund).....	50 00
Palmer, Richard S.....	150 00
Palmer, S. S.....	50 00
Pardee, Elizabeth.....	10 00

Park & Tilford.....	\$100 00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin	10 00
Pastor, Antonio.....	50 00
Paulist Fathers, through Rev. E. Brady, treasurer....	50 00
Pierce, Mrs. M. Fay	2 00
Peterson, Mrs. W.....	10 00
Pinkerton, Robert A.....	20 00
Platt, J. N.....	25 00
Pollock, H. F., London, England.....	9 71
Popenhagen, Mrs. A. H.....	10 00
Porter, Mrs. Horace	40 00
Porter, Mrs. Frank B. (for building fund).....	100 00
Porter, Frank B., Jr.....	50 00
Porter, Harriet Phelps	50 00
Post, Miss C. Beatrice.....	10 00
Potter, R. F.....	85 00
Powell, Mrs. A. M.....	5 00
Powell, Wilson M.....	50 00
Prall, Miss Eliza A.....	25 00
Pratt, Dallas B.....	5 00
Prosser, Thomas, & Son.....	25 00
Purdy, J. H.....	10 00
Purdy, W. M.....	50 00
Quinby, Mrs. Joseph.....	10 00
Rainsford, Mrs. R. E.....	25 00
Rapallo, Helen S.....	10 00
Rand, George C.....	50 00
Redmond, Roland	10 00
Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell.....	25 00
Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick	25 00
Richardson, Mrs. Edward W.....	10 00
Rhineland, Willam.....	10 00
Rhineland, Mrs. William	10 00
Rhineland, Miss Serena	50 00
Ridley's Sons, Edward	10 00

Richter, J. H.....	\$100 00
Robbins, George A.....	50 00
Robert, C. R.....	100 00
Rogers, Mrs. N. C.....	10 00
Roosevelt, James A.....	100 00
Rose, Cornelius	5 00
Rosenstein, William	10 00
Rosenwald, Mrs. I.....	5 00
Ross & Bro., W. A.....	5 00
Rothschild, Mrs. William.....	50 00
Russell, H. F.....	10 00
Samson, Felix	50 00
Sanders, Mrs. H. M.....	30 00
Schieffelin, S. A.....	10 00
Schiff, Jacob H.....	100 00
Scholle, A. T.....	50 00
Schwab, Mrs. G.....	25 00
Schwab, H. C.....	10 00
Schwietering, H. H.....	10 00
Scot, Miss Lulu.....	5 00
Seguin, E. C., M. D.....	25 00
Seligman, Mrs. J.....	5 00
Seymour, Barto & Co.....	5 00
Sheldon, James O.....	10 00
Sheldon, Mary R.....	10 00
Shepard, Elliott F.....	25 00
Sick Children's Aid Society of the Brick church, through Katherine T. Martin, treasurer	10 00
Sidenberg, Richard	10 00
Siegman, Henry	50 00
Simonsfeld, J.....	2 00
Sinclair, John	50 00
Skeel, Roswell	10 00
Skidmore, Mrs. Jos. R.....	10 00
Skidmore, William L. (800 Madison avenue).....	10 00
Sloan, Sam	20 00

Sloane, Henry T.....	\$50 00
Sloane, William D.....	100 00
Sloane, Mrs. W. D.....	100 00
Sloane, Miss Emily V.....	50 00
Sloane, Miss F. Adele,.....	50 00
Sloane, Miss Lila V.....	50 00
Sloane, Malcolm D.....	50 00
Sloane, Mrs. T. C.....	50 00
Slosson, Mrs. M. L.....	10 00
Smith, James Rufus	10 00
Smith, William Alex.....	10 00
Smith, Mrs. William Alex.....	10 00
Speyer & Co.....	25 00
Starr, Egbert	10 00
Stern, Benjamin	50 00
Stern, Isaac	25 00
Stern Bros.....	25 00
Stern Bros. & Co.....	5 00
Sterry, George E.....	10 00
Stevenson, Mrs. M. C.....	10 00
Stevenson, Paul E.....	50 00
Stewart, William R.....	5 00
Stickney, J.....	50 00
Stimson, Mrs. H. C.....	5 00
Stokes, Anson Phelps	25 00
Sturges, Mrs. Jonathan	25 00
Stuyvesant, A. V. H.....	30 00
Stuyvesant, Rutherford	10 00
Suartz, Mrs. C. R.....	5 00
Swan, Joseph	20 00
Tagliabue, Mrs. A.....	20 00
Tailer, Edward N.....	10 00
Tappen, Frederick D.....	20 00
Taussig, Mrs. W. M.....	5 00
Taylor, Mrs. A. C.....	10 00
Taylor, Peter B.....	25 00

Teale, Mrs. O. S.....	\$5 00
Ten Broeck, Mrs. J. H. H.....	25 00
Terry, Antonio E.....	100 00
The junior branch of the Brownie Guild, through Miss Jane H. Gillett, president, and Miss Julia S. Haines, secretary	50 00
Thompson, Miss E.....	10 00
Thompson, F. F.....	50 00
Thorne, Miss Phebe Anna (for building fund).....	1,000 00
Thorne, Miss L. A.....	20 00
Thornell, Miss E. L.....	50 00
Tobias, Sophia*.....	20 00
Trowbridge, Miss Jennie N.....	5 00
Tucker, Allen	50 00
Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul.....	25 00
Tubbs, William	5 00
Underhill, A. M.....	5 00
Union Bible School of Flushing, L. I., through Henry A. Bogert	5 00
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, Jr.....	50 00
Vanderbilt, Alfred G.....	50 00
Vanderbilt, Reginald C.....	50 00
Van Ingen, E. H.....	25 00
Van Nest, Mrs. A. R.....	35 00
Van Winkle, Mrs. Edgar.....	10 00
Villard, Henry	100 00
Von Post, Mrs. H. C.....	10 00
Voorhis, William W. L.....	10 00
Washburn, Mrs. William Ives.....	25 00
Watson, C. F.....	10 00
Webb, Jr., Henry Walter	10 00
Webb, John Griswold.....	10 00
Webb, Mrs. C. S. (in memoriam).....	25 00
Webb, William H.....	50 00
Wehrhane, Charles	20 00

* Deceased.

Wells, Mrs. L. E.....	5 00
Wells, Miss Julia C.....	5 00
Weston, Rev. D. C., D. D.....	20 00
Wheeler, Mrs. J. W.....	5 00
Wheelwright, B. F.....	5 00
White, Miss C. L. R.....	5 00
White, Miss Susan E.....	50 00
Whitehouse, J. Henry.....	50 00
Whitlock, Mrs. D. B.....	5 00
Whitney, Hon. William C.....	30 00
Witherbee, Mrs. F. S.....	5 00
Wicke, William.....	10 00
Wiener, Joseph, M. D.....	10 00
Wilkes, Miss (in memoriam).....	5 00
Wilkes, Miss H. K. (in memoriam).....	5 00
Williams, Paul	1 00
Wilson, M. Orme.....	125 00
Windsor hotel	10 00
Wing, John D.....	50 00
Winthrop, Henry R.....	5 00
Winthrop, Mrs. Henry R.....	5 00
Woerishoffer, Mrs. C. F.....	10 00
Woerishoffer, Mrs. C. F. (for building fund).....	50 00
Woerishoffer, Miss Carola.....	50 00
Wolbach, M.....	5 00
Wolff, Lewis S.....	25 00
Woodward, James T.....	10 00
Woodward, F. F.....	10 00
Wright, John Howard.....	5 00
Wright, Mrs. J. Howard.....	5 00
Wyman, John H.....	50 00
Wyman, Miss Susie.....	50 00
Young, Mrs. Charles L. (Christmas offering).....	25 00
Zabriskie, Mrs. S. J.....	30 00

Donations of Children's Clothing Received During the Year 1892.

January.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. W. T. Stafford),
thirty-five new garments.

Miss K. Dubois, eight new garments.

From a friend, Princeton, N. J., two articles of clothing.

Miss L. James, two pairs shoes and two pairs slippers.

From a friend, eight articles of clothing.

H. O. P. Sewing Class (through Miss M. T. Morse), sixteen new
garments.

Mrs. E. Sturgis, twenty-five articles of clothing.

Mrs. S. Eben, twenty-three pieces of clothing.

Mrs. C. Milne, twenty-six pieces of clothing.

Mrs. de Neufville, twelve pieces of clothing.

Young Ladies' Guild of Madison Avenue Reformed church
(through Miss Parsons), twelve new garments.

Mrs. M. E. Mesier, sixteen articles of clothing.

Anonymous, thirty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. G. Lewis, Jr., forty-six new garments.

Mrs. C. X. Cordier, thirteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. H. F. Schenck, fifteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. O. Meyer, sixty-two pieces of clothing and some pieces for
repairing.

Mrs. C. W. Durant, forty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. F. Wilson, eleven articles of clothing.

Mrs. H. E. Ranney, eight articles of clothing.

Mrs. Davenport, Sr., Bay Point, Stamford, Conn., nineteen
pieces of new and four pieces of worn clothing.

Mrs. C. G. Bacon, forty-four pieces of clothing.

From a friend, one cap and two shirt waists.

Mrs. C. H. Bell, thirty-three articles of clothing and a bundle of baby clothing.

Anonymous, four articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. E. Reynolds, seven new garments.

From a friend, five articles of clothing.

Mrs. B. Scharlau, eight new hoods.

Anonymous, sixteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, ninety-eight new garments.

Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson, fourteen pieces of clothing.

From a friend, six pieces of clothing.

Masters Guy and Ernest Hendricks, ninety-six articles of clothing.

From a friend, four new petticoats.

Anonymous, seven pieces of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), forty-eight new garments.

Mrs. B. Scharlau, eight new hoods.

Mrs. F. H. Schenck, thirty pieces of new and four pieces of worn clothing.

Mrs. O. N. Rood, three jackets.

Anonymous, twenty articles of clothing.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. H. O. Bean), fifty new garments.

Miss Van Wart's Sewing Society, ninety-nine new garments.

Mrs. H. Brien, sixty-three pieces of clothing.

February.

Mrs. J. J. Lapham, four pieces of clothing.

Ladies' Needle Work Guild (through Mrs. C. T. Buxton, president), Morristown, N. J., fifty-four new garments.

Mrs. J. Ridgway, twenty articles of clothing.

New York Branch of Brownie Guild (through Miss A. Gillet, president), ninety new garments.

Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson, one coat.

Mrs. A. D. Ward, four aprons.

From a friend, ten new garments.

Mrs. E. C. Rice, seventy articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. Thomas, sixteen articles of new clothing.

Mrs. E. S. Sutro, fifty-five articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. C. Sheldon, nine new garments.

Mrs. J. R. Pitcher, fifteen pieces of clothing.

Anonymous, eleven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, twenty-three new garments and two pieces of embroidery.

Mrs. M. E. Clark, two new garments and twenty-three worn garments.

Mrs. L. G. Reed, forty articles of clothing and two pieces of felt.

Mrs. F. Nicholas, twenty-five pieces of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), forty-three new garments.

Mrs. F. Hall, seventeen articles of clothing.

Mrs. P. L. Livingston, eighteen new garments.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, fourteen new garments.

Mrs. R. Stuyvesant, eight new hoods.

From a friend, four new garments.

Mrs. E. J. Rotter, twenty-seven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. C. S. Day, four pieces of clothing.

Mrs. G. Parsons, nine new garments.

Miss S. M. Trowbridge, West Haven, Conn., fifteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, twenty-eight new garments.

Mrs. Hoppin, twelve articles of new and twenty-five articles worn clothing.

From a friend, fifteen new garments.

Anonymous, Sound Beach, Conn., twenty-eight articles of clothing.

Mrs. H. R. Bishop, fifty-six pieces of clothing.

Mrs. H. Rosener, six pieces of clothing.

From a friend, five pieces of clothing.

Mrs. W. H. Stead, thirty-four articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. Brower, three articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. Brenneman, twelve articles of clothing.

Miss Van Wart's Sewing Society, eighty-five new garments.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. Bagg), forty-one articles of new and eighteen articles of worn clothing.

Mrs. E. Schenck, twenty-two new garments.

From the Brownie Guild (through Miss A. Gillett), twenty-five new garments.

March.

Miss B. Doughty, eleven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. G. Barron, Flushing, L. I., ten new and nineteen worn garments.

Mrs. Gunterheimer, thirty-seven new and twelve worn garments.

Mrs. C. H. Brooks, forty-one pieces of clothing.

Miss A. M. Scott, six pieces of clothing.

H. O. P. Sewing Class (through Miss M. T. Morse), twenty-two new garments.

Mrs. Whitmore, five pieces of clothing.

Mrs. Strauss, twenty-nine articles of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), sixty-three new garments.

Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Church of Messiah (through Mary Norbury, secretary), fifty-two new garments.

From a friend, three new garments.

Mrs. T. C. Buck, forty-two pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. L. Bonner, thirteen articles of clothing.

Trinity Circle of King's Daughters (through Frances Roberts), Ulster county, N. Y., eighteen new garments.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, four new dresses.

Anonymous, three new garments.

Mrs. P. Merrill, thirty-seven articles of clothing.

Mrs. Kidd, one hat and one pair of shoes.

Mrs. W. W. Lyman, thirty-six articles of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (the Mrs. H. J. Hayden), sixty-three new garments.

From a friend, Yonkers, N. Y., twenty-four pieces of clothing.
Mrs. J. Stein, one pair of shoes and two pairs of boots.
Mrs. L. Stone, thirty-two pieces of clothing.
Anonymous, twenty-eight pieces of clothing.
Mrs. J. Hecht, twenty-four articles of clothing.
Mrs. R. Paul, thirteen pieces of clothing.
Mrs. J. Brandon, thirty-nine pieces of clothing.
Mrs. E. Schenck, sixteen articles of new and twelve articles of worn clothing.
Mrs. E. W. Arnold, ten articles of clothing.
Miss Van Wart's Sewing Class, ninety-six new garments.

April.

Woman's Society, Fifth Avenue Baptist church (through Mrs. Comey), sixteen new garments.
Mrs. C. R. Stillwell, fifty-three pieces of clothing.
Mrs. W. Allen, one jacket.
Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. W. Everett), fifty-four new garments.
Benevolent Society of the St. Bartholomew's church (through E. McL. Packard), 150 new garments.
Mrs. D. T. Verdenal, nineteen pieces of clothing.
Master A. C. Willis, ten articles of clothing.
Mrs. P. Merrill, four new garments.
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, twelve pieces of clothing.
Mrs. C. J. Cole, seven articles of clothing and some pieces of flannel.
Mrs. J. Jacquelin, eighteen articles of clothing.
Mrs. Shannon, forty-seven pieces of clothing.
From a friend, one skirt.
Mrs. C. Milne, four pairs of shoes.
Mrs. F. L. Rosener, three pieces of clothing.
From a friend, six articles of clothing.
Mrs. M. Wallach, thirty-four articles of clothing.
Mrs. Devereau, thirty-one pieces of clothing.
From a friend, forty pieces of clothing.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, twenty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. de Neufville, ten articles of clothing.

From a friend, twenty-nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. P. L. Livingston, two pairs of shoes.

Mrs. A. Rudolph, sixteen pieces of clothing.

Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Madison Avenue Reformed church (through Mrs. F. B. Taylor), thirty-seven new and eight worn garments.

Knickerbocker Sewing Class (through Mrs. Hoppin), twenty-nine new garments.

All Souls Sewing Circle (through Mrs. Von Bernuth), twenty-four new garments.

From a friend, Englewood, N. J., fifty-two pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. Strauss, seventeen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. M. C. Lefferts, nineteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. Dr. Herr, twenty-nine articles of clothing.

The King's Daughters (through Mrs. J. Minkler), Madalin, N. Y., ninety new garments.

Anonymous, eighteen articles of clothing.

The Guild of St. Faith of St. Mary's, Castleton, New Brighton, S. I. (through K. E. M. Dumbell), thirty-five pieces of new clothing.

Mrs. Holland, seventeen pieces of clothing.

From a friend, one pair of shoes, one pair slippers and one pair gaiters.

From a friend, Short Hills, N. J., five new and nineteen worn garments.

Mrs. Dinsmore, ten pieces of clothing.

Mrs. M. B. Clucas, 48 Strong place, Brooklyn, N. Y., thirty-six pieces of clothing and a bundle of baby clothing.

Mrs. E. L. Bonner, ten articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. Strauss, twenty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. E. Anderson, twenty-five new garments.

Mrs. C. R. Huntington, forty-eight articles of clothing.

Mrs. Leck, seventeen articles of clothing.

From a little girl (through Mrs. E. J. Bushnell), fifty-one pieces of clothing.

Miss Van Wart's Sewing Society, sixty-four new garments.

From the Lydia Circle of King's Daughters (through Mrs. R. W. Aborn), thirteen new garments.

Mrs. J. Spitzer, nineteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. A. L. Morse, thirty-five pieces of clothing.

Mrs. P. A. Diehl, twenty articles of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), ninety-two new garments.

Mrs. C. X. Cordier, twenty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. M. J. Motley, five pieces of clothing.

Wednesday Morning Club (through Mrs. W. F. Stafford), twenty-six new garments.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson, fifteen pieces of clothing and bundle of baby clothing.

Mrs. W. S. Brown, twenty-four articles of clothing.

Miss D. Potter, two new and one worn garment.

May.

Dr. R. Walton, seven articles of clothing.

Mrs. H. G. Thomas, thirteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. M. H. Matur, ninety-one pieces of clothing.

Mrs. K. Kriser, ten pieces of clothing.

From a friend, nine articles of new and seven articles of worn clothing.

Anonymous, one dress, one petticoat and one pair of shoes.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, eleven articles of clothing and one bundle of baby clothing.

Mrs. J. J. Garretson, thirty pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. Dreyfus, twenty-six pieces of clothing.

Mrs. M. Kenny, eighteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. D. Ripley, thirteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. F. Ives, fifteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. Thurston, twenty articles of clothing.

Mrs. M. Kohn, twenty-seven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. Haxby, eighteen articles of clothing.

June.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), fifty-four new garments.

From a little girl (through Mrs. E. H. Bushnell), one pair shoes.

Mrs. S. Eben, twenty-nine pieces of clothing.

Mrs. O. Meyer, fifty-three articles of clothing.

Mrs. C. W. Durant, thirty-five articles of clothing.

H. O. P. Sewing Class (through Miss M. T. Morse), eighteen new garments.

From a friend, six pieces of clothing.

Miss J. G. Sherman, thirty-one pieces of clothing.

Mr. H. Kupfer, eighty-two pieces of clothing.

From a friend, fourteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. Iselin, Jr., twenty-two articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. L. Simpson, ninety-five articles of clothing.

W. Livingston, Esq., thirty-one pieces of clothing.

From a friend, Tuxedo, N. Y., sixty-three pieces of clothing.

Mrs. W. G. Smythe, fifty-seven articles of clothing.

Mrs. C. G. Bacon, six articles of new and thirty-four articles of worn clothing.

Miss Van Wart's Sewing Class, twenty-eight new garments.

Mrs. R. G. Remsen, eighty-three pieces of new clothing.

Anonymous, thirty-four pieces of clothing.

From a friend, twenty-eight pieces of clothing.

Anonymous, one coat, four pairs stockings.

Mrs. L. G. Reed, forty-four articles of clothing.

Mrs. W. S. Bagg, eighteen articles of clothing.

Miss Mabel Gerry, four new dresses.

Mrs. C. J. Cole, twelve pieces of clothing and some pieces for repairing.

Mrs. R. G. Remsen, ninety-seven new garments.

Mrs. W. Barton, eleven articles of clothing.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, eleven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. P. F. Kobbe, New Brighton, S. I., a quantity of wearing apparel, shoes, etc.

Mrs. R. Paul, nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. T. S. Ferry, ten new dresses.

From a friend, one new chemise.

Mrs. Eben, nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. Sturgis, eleven articles of clothing.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), twenty-two new garments.

From two friends, thirty-two pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. McNaught, ten pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin, forty-one pieces of clothing.

Mrs. P. N. Thomson, two hats, two dresses.

Mrs. D. Nicoll, seventy-four articles of clothing.

Mrs. W. T. Schley, twenty-six articles of clothing.

Merrie Makers' Sewing Club (through Miss Mouraille, president), eighty-six new garments.

From a friend, four pairs shoes.

Mrs. H. Braem, thirty-three articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. L. Dudley, sixteen pieces of clothing.

Dakota Place Sewing Class (through Miss E. A. Maxwell), seventeen new and seven worn garments.

Mrs. J. Strauss, twenty-three pieces of clothing.

Mrs. G. Lewis, Jr., seventeen new garments.

Guild of St. Faith, St. Mary's, Castleton, West New Brighton, S. I. (through K. E. M. Dumbell, president), twenty-four new garments.

Mrs. H. Parsons, Rye, N. Y., eighty-eight pieces of clothing and bundle of collars and cuffs.

Mrs. E. C. Van Hahn, forty-three articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. D. Thurston, ten articles of clothing.

From a friend, Princeton, N. J., six pieces of clothing.

Mrs. R. Smith, thirteen pieces of clothing.

Anonymous, twenty-one articles of clothing.

Mrs. M. Herz, fourteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. C. Brenneman, one bundle of clothing.

Mrs. E. S. Sutro, nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. B. Durant, Plainfield, N. J., twenty pieces of clothing.

Mrs. Tucker, fourteen pieces of clothing.

King's Daughters of Milbrook, Blythewood, Milbrook, N. Y. (through M. E. Smith, president), eight new dresses and pieces of cloth for mending.

Mrs. G. R. Bishop, five pieces of clothing.

July.

Mrs. E. B. Young, twenty-six articles of clothing.

Charles Milne, M. D., nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. O. Meyer, thirty-one articles of clothing.

Dr. Harriet Herr, nine pieces of clothing.

Miss A. M. Scott, six pieces of clothing.

Sisters of the Stranger (through Miss C. Sturtevant, secretary),
ninety-five new garments.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson, fifteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. M. Herrmann, ten pairs new stockings.

Mrs. T. C. Buck, fifty-five articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. W. Arnold, twenty-five pieces of clothing.

August.

Mrs. Dr. Walton, thirteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. P. L. Bryant, thirteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. King, twenty-six articles of clothing.

From a friend, eight articles of clothing.

Miss Doscher's Sewing Class, twenty-seven new garments.

Mrs. L. A. Steen, three new and two worn dresses.

Anonymous, eight pieces of clothing.

September.

From a friend, Tarrytown, N. Y., seven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. S. Eben, nineteen pieces of clothing.

Anonymous, six pieces of clothing.

From a friend, one pair shoes.

Mrs. W. W. Cryder, Texedo Park, N. Y., twenty-four articles
of clothing.

Master Bertie Young, twenty-eight pieces of clothing and some
pieces of cloth for repairing.

Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson, thirty-six articles of clothing.

Mrs. D. Brandon, sixty-nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. Strauss, twenty-one articles of clothing.

Anonymous, twelve pieces of clothing.

Mrs. J. W. Kilbreth, South Hampton, L. I., eight pieces of
clothing.

October.

Mrs. Boisse, fifty-two pieces of clothing.

From a friend, Undercliff, N. J., 123 articles of clothing.

Miss C. Du Bois, twenty-four new garments.

Mrs. W. T. Brown, Stamford, Conn., eleven articles of clothing.

Mrs. F. E. McGavic, twenty-four pairs of new stockings.

Mrs. C. Clucas, Fairfield, Conn., thirty-seven articles of clothing.

Mrs. Miles, thirty-three pieces of clothing.

Mrs. H. Herrmann, twelve new suits.

Mrs. E. Schenck, twenty articles of clothing.

Mrs. J. L. Dudley, thirty-three pieces of clothing.

Mrs. P. L. Bryant, thirteen articles of clothing.

From a friend, three pieces of clothing and some pieces of cloth for repairing.

Mrs. J. Meeks, thirty-two pieces of clothing and three yards of cloth for repairing.

Mrs. Hutchinson, twelve pieces of clothing.

Miss G. Kidd, three pairs shoes.

From a friend, eleven articles of clothing.

November.

Mrs. S. F. Emerson, Burlington, Vt., eight articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. Iselin, Jr., fifteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. M. Bockover, 101 pieces of clothing.

Miss Doane (through Mrs. W. E. Doane, Stockbridge, Mass.), one dress.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. W. A. Brown), sixty-one new garments.

Messrs. Holzman Bros., fifty-two pieces of new clothing.

Mrs. F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., fifty-eight pieces of new clothing and one pair worn shoes.

From a friend, Greenwich, Conn., twelve pieces of clothing.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, eighteen articles of clothing.

Mrs. N. M. Freeman, seven articles of clothing.

Miss V. C. Lazarus, seven articles of clothing.

From a friend, four pairs shoes.

Mrs. McAllister, thirteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Miss Schenck, Irvington-on-Hudson, thirty pieces of new and four pieces of worn clothing.

Mrs. F. L. Ives, twenty-five articles of clothing.

Mrs. P. Benedikt, thirty-two pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. Schenck, twenty-six new garments.

Mrs. Iselin, Jr., four articles of clothing.

Mrs. E. H. Judson, fourteen pieces of clothing.

Needlework Guild of America (through Mrs. J. B. Harriman), ninety-nine new garments.

From an invalid member of the King's Daughters (through T. S. Ferry), eight new garments.

Mrs. W. S. Bagg, one shawl and one pair stockings.

From a friend (A. B. L.), eighteen articles of new and three articles of worn clothing.

December.

Mrs. M. Treuth, thirty-three articles of clothing.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, six flannel shirts.

Mrs. W. T. Schley, twenty-six pieces of clothing.

From a friend (M. W. P., Clifton, Mass.), sixty-seven pieces of clothing.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. G. E. Brown), forty-nine new garments.

Mrs. W. R. Connor, seven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. De Merritt, New Canaan, Conn., seven articles of clothing.

Mrs. H. V. McMurray, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., twelve articles of clothing.

Mrs. Kidd, one new petticoat and fourteen articles of worn clothing.

Mrs. Holland, eighteen pieces of clothing.

Mrs. E. Binney, forty-five pieces of clothing.

Mrs. A. L. Howes, Maplewood farm, Stamford, Conn., six new and 107 worn garments.

Miss A. E. K. Little (through M. K. Little, Stamford, Conn.), six new garments.

Miss A. C. Little (through M. K. L., Stamford, Conn.), seven new garments.

Mrs. M. K. C. Little (through M. K. L., Stamford, Conn.), three new wrappers.

Mrs. J. D. Ripley, nine articles of clothing.

Mrs. G. Hoffman, thirty-one articles of clothing.

Mrs. C. W. Durant, twenty-one articles of clothing.

Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, forty-two pairs of new woolen stockings.

Mrs. C. R. Huntington, twenty-three articles of clothing.

Mrs. A. M. Powell, forty-four articles of clothing.

Mrs. P. Merrill, twenty-five articles of clothing.

Mrs. L. A. Steen, two new garments.

Mrs. E. Schenck, nineteen pieces of new clothing.

Miss J. A. Chapman, eighteen new garments.

Mrs. A. de Neufville, eight pieces of clothing.

Miss Van Wart's Sewing Class, sixty new garments.

Anonymous (for the Poultney children, case 69,605), seven pieces of clothing.

Mrs. H. B. Wiggin, San Diego, Cal., one pair mittens, eight pairs wristlets.

The Misses Masters School Society (through Helen Cifford), twenty-one new garments.

Mrs. C. H. Bell fifteen articles of clothing.

Miss A. E. Kidd, one jacket and two new garments.

Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle (through Mrs. H. J. Hayden), twenty-eight new garments.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. W. F. Stafford), fifty-eight new garments.

Mrs. G. H. Smylie, ten articles of clothing.

Anonymous, four pair new stockings.

Miss Van Warts' Sewing Class, twelve new garments.

Mrs. J. J. Garretson, fifteen articles of clothing.

Special and Miscellaneous Donations.

Mr. James Murtagh, 145 and 147 East Forty-second street, repairs, rope, etc., for dumb waiter.

Mrs. F. H. Schenck, 42 West Sixty-first street, five books.

Mrs. O. Meyer, 40 West Ninety-first street, one rocking chair.

Mrs. O. N. Rood, 565 Park avenue, one box of cards and ten books.

Mrs. J. J. Lapham, 46 East Sixty-seventh street, sixty-one books.

Mrs. J. Ridgway, 445 West Forty-seventh street, one bag of buttons and two mats.

New York Branch of Brownie Guild (through Miss A. Gillet, president, 13 East Twenty-fourth street), two pillow cases.

Miss A. Bolyston, six books and one pair reines.

Mrs. E. S. Sutro, 60 West Forty-ninth street, one blanket.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, 8 East Forty-eighth street, two work-baskets, two pin-cushion, two thimbles, two papers of embroidering needles and two crochet hooks.

Mrs. T. Nicholas, 165 East Sixty-sixth street, six books.

Mrs. J. Brower, 132 East Twenty-fourth street, one and one-half yards of gingham.

Mrs. E. Brenneman, 157 East Seventy-first street, one muff.

Wednesday Morning Sewing Club (through Mrs. Bagg), 135 East Forty-eighth street, one game, eleven books, and some dolls' dresses.

Brownie Guild (through Miss A. Gillet, 13 East Twenty-fourth street), one box of candy.

Mrs. Barron, 15 Maine street, Flushing, L. I., one dozen collar buttons (new).

Master S. Marvenbrower, 132 East Twenty-fourth street, one package of colored paper.

Mrs. J. Hecht, 255 East Forty-eighth street, twenty-four new handkerchiefs.

Mrs. R. Paul, 107 East One Hundred and Ninth street, one button-hook.

Anonymous, Mount Morris, N. Y., two boxes of golden rule.

Mrs. J. Jacquelin, 34 East Thirty-eighth street, one hand glass, one penknife and one yard of ribbon.

Mrs. F. L. Rosener, 22 West Twenty-first street, one umbrella.

President Elbridge T. Gerry, 8 East Forty-eighth street, two quartered oak index cases, trimmed complete.

Mrs. A. de Neufville, 1060 Lexington avenue, one handkerchief, two umbrellas.

Knickerbocker Sewing Class (through Mrs. Hoppin, 47 West Fifty-third street), eleven new towels.

From a friend, Englewood, N. J., one blanket.

Mrs. C. M. Lefferts, 34 East Sixty-fifth street, a quantity of toys and one blanket.

Mrs. P. A. Diehl, 840 Seventh avenue, nine yards of new lawn.

Mrs. C. X. Cordier, 163 East Seventy-second street, a number of toys.

C. S. Titus, Esq., Union Ferry Company, one bundle of Christian papers.

Mrs. M. Kohn, 129 East Ninety-fourth street, one bundle of doll's clothing.

Mrs. H. Kupper, 123 East Seventy-eighth street, one tidy and two muffs.

W. Livingston, Esq., thirty-eight handkerchiefs.

Anonymous, Tuxedo, N. Y., three yards of green cloth.

From a friend, 119 West Twenty-first street, some pictures.

Mrs. L. G. Reed, 132 East Eighteenth street, a quantity of books and toys.

Mrs. W. S. Bagg, 135 East Forty-eighth street, one music box, two games, two sets of dumbbells and books.

Mrs. F. L. Montague, 35 East Thirty-sixth street, one can of baby food.

From two friends, two handkerchiefs.

Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin, 34 East Thirty-eighth street, three tennis rackets and a number of books and toys.

Mr. D. Nicoll, 145 Bowery, two pillow cases and three pencil boxes.

Mrs. H. E. Ranney, Barrett House, Forty-third street and Broadway, one pack of cards, one checker board and a quantity of toys.

Mrs. E. C. Van Hahn, 150 West Eighty-seventh street, two blankets.

Mrs. E. D. Thurston, 113 East Twenty-ninth street, some books.

Mrs. R. Smith, 13 East Thirty-second street, some toys and books.

Mrs. O. Meyer, 40 West Ninety-first street, three pairs curtains.

Mrs. R. W. Gilder, 55 Clinton place, four new picture books.

Mrs. E. W. Arnold, Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second street, some pieces of ribbon.

Mrs. Kirtland, Aberdeen Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-first street, one package of dramatic newspapers.

Mrs. P. L. Bryant, 140 West Sixteenth street, one trunk.

Mrs. A. Strauss, 50 East Forty-ninth street, five umbrellas.

From a friend, Undercliff, N. J., some picture books.

Mrs. Miles, 129 East Eightieth street, a quantity of toys.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, 8 East Forty-eighth street, fifty-eight and three-fourths yards of new dress material.

Mrs. F. G. Strong, 38 West Fifty-second street, twelve books and a quantity of magazines.

Mrs. W. S. Bagg, 135 West Forty-eighth street, one wagon, one blackboard, one target, one swinging chair, four games, and five books.

Mrs. Miles, 129 East Eightieth street, one high chair and one box of toys.

Mrs. W. T. Schley, 25 West Fifty-second street, one doll.

Mrs. Holland, The Gerlach, 53 West Twenty-seventh street, six handkerchiefs.

Mrs. E. B. Little (through M. K. Little, Stamford, Conn.), ten boxes of candy.

Mrs. G. C. Little (through M. K. Little, Stamford, Conn.), thirty-six books and some toys.

Mrs. G. Hoffman, 20 West Fifty-seventh street, one book, one brush and four boxes of candy.

Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, 24 West Thirty-seventh street, one turkey, two bunches of celery and two dozen oranges (for Thanksgiving).

Mrs. A. M. Powell, 326 West Seventy-second street, one package of Harper's Bazaar, one package of cards, two bunches of artificial flowers, two picture papers, five dolls, two boxes of pop-corn, thirty-three books and quantity of toys.

Mrs. E. Schenck, 24 West Sixty-first street, one toy lamb.

Mrs. F. W. Schenck (through Mrs. E. Schenck), three books and some toys.

Mrs. Kirtland, Aberdeen Hotel, 917 Broadway, fourteen story papers.

Mrs. J. N. Borland, 116 East Thirty-seventh street, one chair, one tea set, one doll house, one doll kitchen, one box of blocks, six books.

Mrs. A. de Neufville, 1060 Lexington avenue, one cup, one saucer, two games, five books and some toys.

Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, 24 West Thirty-seventh street, one turkey, two dozen oranges, two bunches of celery (for Christmas).

National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity (through Mrs. E. B. Grannis, president, 33 East Twenty-second street), one engraved Rodger's spoon, one box toilet articles, one game, one engraving, seven books.

Mrs. Horace Porter, 202 Madison avenue, one mat, one elephant, two cats, three toys, eleven dolls and eleven boxes of candy.

Mrs. H. B. Wiggin, San Diego, Cal., two story papers, five Christmas cards.

Mrs. W. F. Bartholomew, 183 Broadway, order for five dollars worth of printing.

Mrs. J. J. Garretson, 1 West Eighty-first street, one blanket.

Mrs. W. S. Poor, Morristown, N. J., quantity of toys.

SOCIETIES ORGANIZED TO PROTECT CHILDREN SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

NAME.	Location.	PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	
		President.	Secretary.
Brooklyn S. P. C. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Henry R. Jones	Alex. Munn.
Queen City S. P. C. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	O. P. Letchworth	Byron A. Churchill (Supt.)
Richmond County S. P. C. C.	New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.	—	William Wempe.
Rochester Humane Society*	Rochester, N. Y.	Rev. J. H. Dennis	Miss Elizabeth P. Hall.
Saratoga Humane Society*	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	John W. Ehninger	E. D. Selden.
Utica S. P. C. C.	Utica, N. Y.	William Blaikie	Rev. D. W. Bigelow.
Syracuse S. P. C. C.*	Syracuse, N. Y.	Charles P. Clark	C. B. D. Mills.
Yonkers S. P. C. C.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Dr. G. B. Balch	Rev. J. H. de Vries.
The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society*	West Troy, N. Y.	Wm. O. Stillman, M. D.	Wm. O. Stillman, M. D.
The Jefferson County S. P. C. C.	Watertown, N. Y.	John C. Knowlton	Mrs. U. C. Walker, M. D.
Rockland County S. P. C. C.	Nyack, N. Y.	D. DeGraff	S. Herbert Voorhees, M. D.
Elmira S. P. C. C.	Elmira, N. Y.	Boyd McDowell	Miss Florence C. Cottle.
Oswego S. P. C. C.	Oswego, N. Y.	T. Morris Perot	Charles W. Meade.
The Poughkeepsie S. P. C. C.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	A. B. Smith	George R. Brown.
Newburgh S. P. C. C.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Rufus R. Skeele	Rhoda Taylor.
Woman's Humane Society†	Sheffield, Ala.	—	—
The Birmingham Humane Society*	Birmingham, Ala.	Rev. Samuel Ullman	Rev. Samuel Ullman.
California S. P. C. C.	San Francisco, Cal.	Charles Sonntag	C. B. Holbrook.
Los Angeles Humane Society*	Los Angeles, Cal.	Henry T. Lee	M. D. Loomis, M. D.
Colorado Humane Society*	Denver, Col.	E. K. Whitehead	— Thompson.
Connecticut Humane Society*	Hartford, Conn.	Rodney Dennis	Henry W. Taylor.
Delaware S. P. C. C.	Wilmington, Del.	Willard Hall Parker	Samuel K. Smith.
Florida Humane Society*	Washington, D. C.	A. S. Pratt	H. E. Mitchell.
Pensacola Humane Society*	Jacksonville, Fla.	Col. J. J. Daniel	John P. Varnum
St. Augustine Humane Society*	Pensacola, Fla.	S. S. Hawley	Frank Maura.
Illinois Humane Society*	St. Augustine, Fla.	O. B. Smith	W. G. Foster.
Des Plaines Humane Society*	Chicago, Ill.	John G. Shortall	Belden F. Culver.
Elgin Humane Society*	Des Plaines, Ill.	Mrs. I. N. W. Sherman	Elda Whitcomb
	Elgin, Ill.	W. Grote	I. N. Buck.

Peoria Humane Society*	Peoria, Ill	K. C. Pardee	Mrs. Oliver White.
Quincy Humane Society*	Quincy, Ill	R. Woods	C. W. Williamson.
Rockford Humane Society*	Rockford, Ill	Fay Lewis	Mrs. Robert Rew.
Sangamon County Humane Society*	Springfield, Ill	Frank W. Tracy	H. R. Weber.
Indiana Humane Society*	Indianapolis, Ind	David E. Snyder	W. H. Hobbs.
Crawfordsville Humane Society*	Crawfordsville, Ind	David Harten	A. H. Braden.
Evansville Humane Society*	Evansville, Ind	S. S. Scantlin	Will. Warren.
Fort Wayne Humane Society*	Fort Wayne, Ind	Charles McCulloch	A. J. McBeck.
Greenburgh Humane Society*	Greensburgh, Ind	Charles Kemble	E. R. Forsyth.
Knox County Humane Society*	Vincennes, Ind	Edward Taylor	Wm. H. Pennington.
Lafayette Humane Society*	Lafayette, Ind	J. T. Merrill	Daniel Walton.
Logansport Humane Society*	Logansport, Ind	E. S. Rice	D. L. Overholser.
Peru Humane Society*	Peru, Ind	J. L. Farrar	William Tracy.
South Bend Humane Society	South Bend, Ind	Dr. S. L. Kilmer	D. S. Marsh.
Terre Haute Humane Society	Terre Haute	Col. R. W. Thompson	Dr. E. F. Glover.
Kansas Humane Society*	Wichita, Kan	Wm. Mathewson	George L. Douglass.
Kentucky Humane Society*	Louisville, Ky	C. J. H. Jones	Miss Wilson.
The Louisiana S. P. C. C.	New Orleans, La	Rev. Alfred E. Clay	O. W. Sansaum.
Lowell Humane Society	Lowell, Mass	James Bayles	Frank P. Putnam.
Grand Rapids Humane Society*	Grand Rapids, Mich	Rev. Chas. Fluhrer	R. L. Richmond.
Detroit Humane Society*	Detroit, Mich	T. W. Palmer	Miss Jennie M. Smith.
Jackson Co. Humane Society*	Jackson, Mich	Thos. E. Barkworth	W. H. Turner.
Battle Creek Humane Society*	Battle Creek, Mich	Simeon S. French	Z. C. Spencer.
St. Clair County Humane Society*	Port Huron, Mich	Fred. Hotop	Mrs. H. W. Farrand.
Kalamazoo Humane Society*	Kalamazoo, Mich	Henry M. Youmans	Samuel Folz.
Saginaw County Humane Society*	Saginaw, Mich	John F. Andrew	R. P. Lewis.
Massachusetts S. P. C. C.	Boston, Mass	Rev. J. Wechsler	Frank B. Fay.
Meridian Humane Society*	Meridian, Miss	T. Clayton Welles	Mrs. E. L. Morse.
Taunton Humane Society*	Taunton, Mass	J. C. White	Mary L. Patten.
Bangor Humane Society*	Bangor, Maine	Hon. H. B. Williams	Erwin A. Hasseltine.
Vermont Humane Society*	Bristol, Vt	C. Ridgeley Goodwin	George W. Parker.
Minnesota State S. P. C. C.	Baltimore, Md	Daniel R. Noyes	J. I. Jellet.
The Minneapolis Humane Society*	St. Paul, Minn	John Day Smith	Paul Fontaine.
Kansas City Humane Society*	Minneapolis, Minn.	Charles Campbell	Thomas McGee.
Woman's Humane Society of Missouri*	Kansas City, Mo	Mrs. T. G. Comstock	Mrs. J. A. Benstein.
Humane Society of Missouri*	St. Louis, Mo	Charles Parsons	A. J. Page.
Wilmington S. P. C. to C. & A.	Wilmington, N. C	A. S. Heide	F. A. Lord.

SOCIETIES ORGANIZED TO PROTECT CHILDREN, ETC.—(Concluded).

NAME.	Location.	PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	
		President.	Secretary.
New Hampshire S. P. C. C.*	Portsmouth, N. H.	Thos. E. A. Marvin.	James R. May, M. D.
Keene Humane Society*	Keene, N. H.	Hiram Blake	F. Henderson.
Plainfield S. P. C. C.	Plainfield, N. J.	Charles Place	Joseph E. Coward.
Essex County S. P. C. C.	Newark, N. J.	S. H. Plum.	C. L. Woodruff.
Camden County S. P. C. C.	Camden, N. J.	S. H. Grey.	Abel Smith.
New Jersey S. P. C. C.	Vineland, N. J.	T. W. Braidwood.	Henry W. Wilber.
The New Brunswick S. P. C. C.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Dr. M. H. Hutton	R. B. Blauvelt.
Ohio Humane S. P. C. C†	Cincinnati, Ohio.	D. W. McClung	James P. Love.
Medina S. P. C. to C. & A.	Medina, Ohio.	A. I. Root.	Bert. A. Washburn.
Akron Humane Society	Akron, Ohio.	W. B. Cannon.	E. P. Rowe.
Athens County Humane Society*	Athens, Ohio.	Prof. D. J. Evans	Mrs. A. J. Frame.
Batavia Humane Society*	Batavia, Ohio.	Rev. D. D. Cheney	Miss Mary Cowen.
Champaign County Humane Society*	Urbana, Ohio.	J. H. Patrick.	R. E. Gross.
Columbus Humane Society*	Columbus, Ohio.	W. H. Slade.	E. O. Randall.
Canton Humane Society*	Canton, Ohio.	W. W. Clarke.	Charles R. Frazer.
Cleveland Humane Society*	Cleveland, Ohio.	Gen. James Barnett	Harry A. Garfield.
Coshocton Humane Society*	Coshocton, Ohio.	J. P. Forbes.	C. B. Hunt.
Dayton Humane Society*	Dayton, Ohio.	Robert W. Steele	Henry C. Lowe.
Sandusky Humane Society*	Sandusky, Ohio.	Geo. W. Dane.	Lane Lockwood.
Springfield Humane Society*	Springfield, Ohio.	Thos. F. McGrew.	J. C. Holloway.
Toledo Humane Society*	Toledo, Ohio.	James M. Brown	J. W. Erwin.
Oregon Humane Society*	Portland, Oregon.	Rev. T. L. Eliot	William T. Shanahan.
Pennsylvania S. P. C. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	T. Morris Perot.	J. Lewis Crew.
Western Penn. Humane Society	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Prof. L. H. Eaton	Samuel Davidson.
Rhode Island S. P. C. C.	Providence, R. I.	John H. Congdon	Charles H. Thurber.
Chattanooga S. P. C. C.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	P. R. Albert.	E. W. Mattson.
Nashville Humane Society*	Nashville, Tenn.	Chancellor Garland.	Matt Hoke.
Tennessee S. P. C. C.	Memphis, Tenn.	Tom Gale	Minter Parker.
Dane County Humane Society*	Madison, Wis.	Dr. Joseph Hobbins.	H. H. Giles.
Wisconsin Humane Society*	Milwaukee, Wis.	C. W. Norris	R. D. Whitehead.

Beloit Branch.....	Beloit, Wis.....	O. H. Orton.....	E. D. Bullock.
Columbus Branch*.....	Columbus, Wis.....	E. E. Jones.....	M. W. Sawyer.
Hartford Branch*.....	Hartford, Wis.....	H. H. Wheelock.....	G. W. Root.
La Crosse Branch*.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	Dr. Edgar Palmer.....	D. S. McArthur.
Monroe Branch*.....	Monroe, Wis.....	C. A. Booth.....	Mrs. Alice B. Copeland.
Oshkosh Branch*.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	Carlton Foster.....	Dr. F. J. Wilkie.
Iowa Humane Association*.....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	Geo. F. Gatchell.....	A. R. Fulton.
Nebraska State Humane Society.....	Omaha, Neb.....	D. C. Bloomer.....	Mrs. Jas. W. Savage.
Tacoma Humane Society*.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Gen'l J. W. Sprague....	S. T. Dimmick.

* Officers not received.

† Protect children and animals,

but reorganized as above.

‡ Was originally a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"

§ Has branches in principal cities throughout the State.

Sister societies will please notify the New York society of any change in address, names of officers, or inaccurate, and also of the organization of any new

societies.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

NAME.	Location.	PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	
		President.	Secretary.
National S. P. C. C.*	London, England.....	His Grace the Duke of Abercorn,	Rev. Benj. Waugh, Hon. Dir.
Liverpool S. P. C. C.	Liverpool, England.....	The Mayor of Liverpool	Mayor George Leslie.
Manchester and Salford S. P. C. C.	Manchester, England.....	The Mayor of Manchester	Mr. Gilbert R. Kirlaw.
Hull S. P. C. C.	Hull, England.....	The Mayor of Hull	Mr. J. B. Anderson.
Glasgow S. P. C. C.	Glasgow, Scotland.....	The Right Hon. Lord Glasgow,	Mr. Henry A. Roxburgh.
Société Protectrice de l'Enfance	Paris.....	M. le Dr. Harjolin.....	M. le Dr. Blanche
	Rheims.....	M. le Dr. Bienfait.....	M. le Dr. Percheron.
	Rouen.....	M. le Dr. Dumenil.....	M. le Dr. De Welling.
	Lyons.....	M. le Dr. Gayet.....	M. le Dr. Rougier.
	Pontoise.....	M. le Dr. Bibard.....	M. Depoin.
	Tours.....	M. A. Bodart.....	M. le Dr. Wolff.
	Havre.....	M. Victor Edou.....	M. le Dr. Griod-Grandcourt.
	Marseilles.....	M. le Dr. Maurin.....	M. H. Martel.
	Essones.....	M. Feray.....	M. Renault.
	France.....	M. le Dr. Flornoy.....	M. le Dr. Riviere.
Bordeaux.....	Bordeaux, France.....	Annoni Conti Aldo.....	Cernezzi Avo Paolo.
Milan S. P. C. C†	Milan, Italy.....	Excmoé Ilmo Sr. D. Chiariaco Sancha.....	Vizcarrondo (S. D. Julio).
Madrid S. P. C. C†	Madrid, Spain.....	Don Fernando de Sarraga.....	Sr. Don Miguel Manuel de Lazaro.
Puerto Rico S. P. C. C.	San Juan de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico, W. I.....	Hon. Geronimo Usera.....	D. V. José A. Treinols.
Havana S. P. C. C.	Havana, Cuba, W. I.....	Mr. F. B. Laing.....	Mr. P. Aubeck.
The Humane Society of St. Thomas	St. Thomas, D. W. I.....	Sr. Octavio Sayer.....	Sabas Parra.
Bogota S. P. C. C.	Bogota, U. S. of Colombia, S. A.....	M. H. Richey, M. P.....	Mr. John Naylor.
Halifax S. P. C. C.	Halifax, N. S.....	Mr. Henry Folger.....	Mr. Richard Steward Dobbs.
Kingston Humane Society	Kingston, Canada.....	Mr. S. Carsley.....	Mr. G. M. Marshall.
Montreal S. P. C. C to W. and C.	Montreal, Canada.....		

Ottawa S. P. C.	Ottawa, Canada	Rev. A. E. Dawson, D. D. ...	J. Henry Spencer.
Toronto Humane Society	Toronto, Canada	Mr. W. R. Brock	Miss Anna B. Dell.
Society for the Protection of Children .	Georgetown, Demarara,	The Viscountess Gormanston,	H. D. Belgrave, Hon. Secretary.
The New South Wales S. P. C.	British Guiana	Hon. E. Vickerey, M. L. C.	Mr. G. E. Ardill.
	Sydney, N. S. W.		

* Has aid committees through Great Britain and Ireland.

† Branches in principal cities.

Sister societies will please notify the New York society of any changes in address, names of officers, or inaccuracies, and also of the organization of any new societies.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

To those who may feel disposed to donate by will to the benevolent objects of this society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto "The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation created by, and existing under, the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto "The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." a corporation created by, and existing under, the Laws of the State of New York, all (here insert description of property). Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same under the said corporation, its successors and assigns forever.



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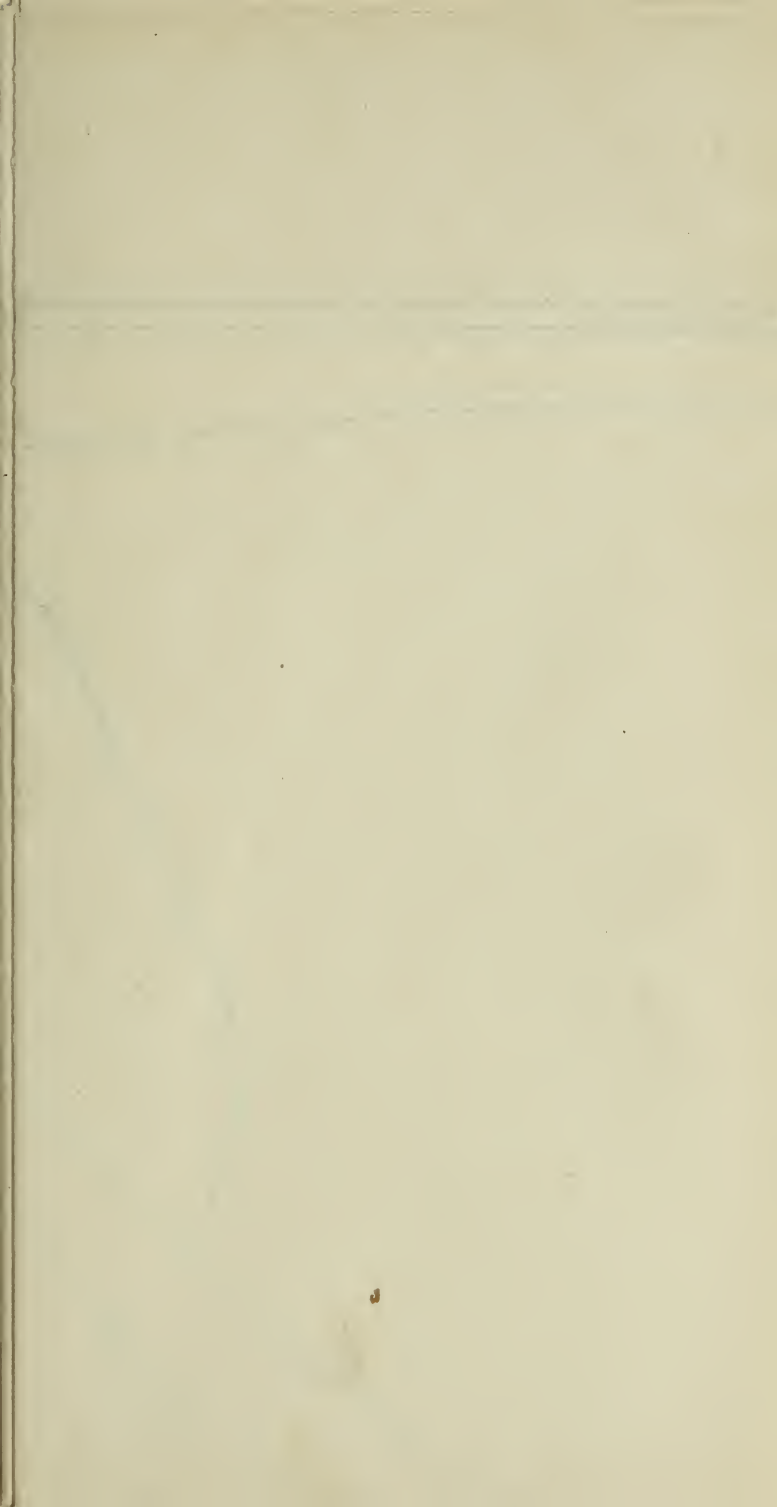
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REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSION TO SECURE A SITE

FOR A

STATE REFORMATORY

IN

ULSTER COUNTY.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 17, 1893.

ALBANY :

JAMES B. LYON, ST PRINTER.

1893.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 34.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 17, 1893.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

Commission to Secure a Site for a State Reformatory in Ulster County.

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

We, Walter S. Cox and Joseph J. Hasbrouck, two of the commissioners appointed pursuant to section 1, chapter 336, Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to establish the eastern New York reformatory and for the appointment of commissioners to secure a site therefor," being unable to concur in all of the conclusions and recommendations reached by our other associate commissioner herein, do most respectfully report to your honorable body as follows:

That shortly after the organization of this commission, one of its first steps was to **visit** the State reformatory located at Elmira, N. Y., for the purpose of obtaining all practical information possible in reference to the necessary requirements for the location of such an institution, and to ascertain what would be the proper

surroundings and facilities for the same. Thereafter and during the summer and fall of 1892, this commission personally examined and investigated various localities and proposed sites in different parts of the said county of Ulster, in accordance with the directions and provisions of said act, to obtain a place most suitable and desirable for the location for such an institution.

After a careful examination of the various proposed sites, and a thorough study of the merits of each, and after having several hearings at which the merits and advantages of each of the proposed sites were thoroughly discussed and ably presented to us, we are fully satisfied and convinced that the proposed site located in the Rondout valley, about two miles from the village of Ellenville, in the town of Wawarsing, said county, possesses in a far greater degree all of the essential requirements necessary to the location of such an institution than any of the other of the proposed sites examined, and we therefore recommend and urge its selection as a proper and desirable site for the location of said proposed reformatory, for the following reasons:

1. The tract of land proposed as a site contains 236 acres, for which an option to purchase 200 acres of the same has been secured from the owners thereof at a very reasonable price, viz., the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75) per acre, which said option accompanies this report and forms a part thereof. About one-half of this tract is situated on the western slope of the Shawangunk mountains, near their base, and the remainder being rich and productive bottom-land at the base of the same, extending to the Delaware and Hudson canal which passes through said valley.

That portion of this tract proposed for the erection of the buildings is the elevated group or plateau lying between the highway and the base of the mountain, centrally located with reference to the tract, and containing about thirty acres of comparatively level and fertile land, admirably situated for the erection of the necessary buildings. To the northeast of this portion are about twenty acres similarly situated, and beyond is a field of some eight or ten acres, all of which land is under a good state of cultivation and is well adapted to the raising of fruit, grain and vegetables.

2. The healthfulness and salubrity of the locality of this proposed site is unsurpassed, if equaled, in Ulster county, as reference to the vital statistics of this locality, together with a certificate of competent medical authority, fully attest. The locality is entirely free from malaria and other sources of disease and this particular spot is rendered entirely free from any of the general causes of disease in consequence of its elevation, excellent natural facilities for drainage, abundant supply of clear, pure water, without contaminating or objectionable objects surrounding it.

It is shown by the certificate of a competent engineer accompanying this report that the part of this site proposed for the erection of buildings is at an average elevation of seventy-five feet above the lower portion of the valley toward which the ground slopes on three sides, rendering drainage easy and complete. The character of the soil at this place renders it free from ground water or submoisture. Drainage from the buildings can be easily effected by pipe sewer direct to the Rondout creek without crossing private property and at a very small cost for so complete and excellent system of sewerage. The Rondout creek is a large and active stream capable of carrying off many times the amount of sewage that would be deposited at that point from a population of 2,000 persons without perceptibly contaminating or rendering the water offensive or unfit for manufacturing purposes, or for the propagation of fish. The water in this stream, however, is nowhere used for drinking purposes.

3. The opportunity afforded for an abundant supply of pure, clear water is certainly remarkable. A stream flows through this tract supplied by the spring from the neighboring mountains of clear, pure water of very even temperature. The flow from this stream measured in a dry season is upwards of 40,000 per hour. The point of intake can be secured at a most convenient and easy place within the tract and at such an elevation as to render a sufficient pressure to raise the water to the required height in any and all buildings that it might be necessary to erect for such an institution and at the same time insure a plenti-

ful supply for all purposes. The watershed of this stream is estimated at more than 2,000 acres of mountain land covered with a thick growth of timber to protect and retain the moisture, with no buildings or objectionable features to pollute the water or interfere with its free and uninterrupted use. That portion of this stream lying without the tract and the land it passes through could be purchased at a very low figure, if desired, and thereby preclude any possibility of any other person or persons using the water of said stream.

4. This tract, as before mentioned, is situated about two miles from the village of Ellenville, a village of more than 3,000 inhabitants, and is also contiguous to a number of smaller hamlets. It is also distant about twenty-three miles from the city of Middletown and less than one hour's ride by rail. In case of an insurrection or revolt on the part of the inmates, there would be no difficulty in securing ample and immediate aid to restore order, especially from the city of Middletown, at which place one of the most efficient separate companies of the State is maintained. The section immediately surrounding this locality is an established and growing resort for summer boarders, among whom are numerous divines, whose services could be easily obtained to assist in the moral and religious training of the inmates of such an institution, besides the eight resident ministers of different denomination in the village of Ellenville would readily contribute to the same. The village of Ellenville is also the terminus of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, which railroad company agrees that, in the event of the selection of said proposed site, it will extend its line to said point and build, operate and maintain the same with proper side track or switch for the use and convenience of said proposed reformatory without any cost or expense to such reformatory. It is also on the proposed line of the Rondout Valley railroad, both of said railroad companies having entered into an agreement guaranteeing that, in the event that said proposed site is selected, they will transport freight and passengers from and to it at rates not proportionately higher than those properly charged and chargeable to business houses and enterprises at centers of population, such as

Kingston and New Paltz, and thus affording competing lines for the patronage of such an institution. This proposed site is also on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, at present a sharp competitor of the said Ontario and Western Railroad Company as a carrier of heavy freights, particularly coal, lumber, brick and stone. This tract also contains a large and commodious frontage on said canal that could be easily utilized for a dock and storehouse purposes. All heavy materials that might be required in the erection of the proposed building, we are of the opinion, can be more cheaply transported to this than any other of the proposed sites which have been examined and seriously considered by this commission.

Not a small and unimportant element that might here be mentioned is the abundant supply of different kinds of stone, suitable for building, flagging and grading purposes, that can be secured from the quarries located on this very tract and sand contiguous to the same easily accessible.

6. The proposed site, known as the Kiersted farm, located in the city of Kingston, while it might meet the requirements in the way of proper grounds for the erection of the buildings, and afford suitable land for the cultivation of fruit, grain and vegetables, still the locality is far less healthful than the locality of the Ellenville site. Malaria and other sources of disease are much more prevalent there than in this locality. The natural lay of the land and its surroundings are such as to prevent a proper system of sewerage and drainage, which are most essential requirements for the location of such an institution. The land and its surroundings are too low and flat to afford either of those three condition in as great a degree as the Ellenville site, viz., healthfulness, sewerage and drainage. The most serious objection to this site, however, is the opportunity that it affords for a sufficient supply of pure water. The plan proposed to supply water for this site, and it appears to be the only one possible, seems wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of such an institution. It is by contract with the city of Kingston, or the water company supplying said city with water, whereby a right would be obtained to tap one of the mains which leads to and supplies said

city. Such an arrangement would not only place the State in the hands and at the mercy of a corporation, besides it would entail an endless expense of upwards of \$3,000 per year, as estimated. We also believe it would be unwise and unsafe to bind the State with such conditions and believe that in all such institutions, where it can as well be acquired, the State should be the owner of the source of the water supply. We are also informed, upon good authority, that the water that might be obtained is of a very inferior quality, and, in many instances, has to be boiled or filtered to render it suitable for drinking purposes. And there is also a very serious question as to whether a sufficient quantity, with necessary pressure, could be thus supplied by the means offered.

Again, taking into consideration the guarantees of the Rondout valley and the Ontario and Western railroad companies hereinbefore mentioned, neither the New Paltz nor the Kingston site can have any advantage over the proposed site at Ellenville in railroad facility for the transportation of passengers. Besides this the fact that the Delaware and Hudson canal, a competing line with the Ontario and Western Railroad Company, passes along this site proposed at Ellenville, so as to afford a large and commodious dock on said proposed site, at once gives it a decided advantage over either the site at New Paltz or at Kingston for the transportation of heavy freight.

In conclusion, the proposed site near Ellenville possesses every desirable feature possessed by either of the proposed sites at New Paltz or Kingston, and surpasses either in the following particulars, which are the primary requisites to the location of such an institution:

1. The proposed site near Ellenville affords opportunity for an immeasurably superior and better supply of clear, pure water and the same can be utilized and distributed at a far less expense and in a much more satisfactory and efficient manner.

2. Its opportunity for thorough drainage is decidedly superior.

3. Its location certainly affords opportunity for a better, cheaper and more complete system of sewerage. It is as healthful a location as the New Paltz site and more healthful than the Kingston.

4. It possesses a wealth of rock and stone unknown to either of the other sites. It presents unusual advantages not only in the

particular just named, but in the arrangement and distribution of the land. The building site being on high ground and overlooking the valley on the one side and the mountain a short distance in the rear, rising high above it, renders it a most inviting and attractive locality in a very picturesque and handsome valley.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WALTER S. COX,

JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,

Commissioners.

Dated, January 13, 1893.

I, Josiah J. Hasbrouck, one of the said commissioners who has joined and signed the foregoing report with Walter S. Cox, do further state that the proposed site located near New Paltz would in my opinion be preferable to the Ellenville or Kingston sites in meeting all of the necessary requirements except as in hereafter mentioned. I would say that the New Paltz site is as near all centers of population as Kingston or Ellenville. It also has a State normal school located there, from which instructors of a religious and moral character could be easily secured from the faculty and students of said institution to give such instruction to the inmates of said institution. That the soil of said site is better and under higher state of cultivation than either of the others. That the water supply could be owned by the State. That its advantages in freight and passenger rates I believe would be equal to either of the other sites proposed, as it would be a competing point for the following lines of railway: West Shore, Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, and I would have made my report in favor of said site instead of reporting in favor of the Ellenville site except for the lack of sufficient railroad facilities to said site, which would require a separate line of road of about one mile to be built to the proposed site, which would necessitate the construction of a large and expensive railroad bridge over the Wallkill river at that point, which line the railroad companies refuse to build at their own expense.

JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,

Commissioner.

Dated, January 13, 1893.

[Assembly, No. 34.]

EXHIBITS OF MAJORITY.

EXHIBIT A.

Agreement made and entered into the 9th day of January, 1893, between Newton Lefever and Emma Lefever, his wife, of the village of Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y., of the first part and the State of New York of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid do hereby covenant and agree to the said party of the second part, as follows: That in the event that the said party of the second part shall select as a site for the proposed new State reformatory, the proposed site situated in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster county, New York, on the premises commonly known as the Enderly farm, then the said parties of the first part hereby covenant and agree to sell and convey to the said party of the second part, at any time within one year from the date of this instrument, the lands and premises hereinafter described, or 200 acres of the same at the price per acre hereinafter named, being the proposed site above named in fee simple, by good and sufficient deed of conveyance, with covenants of warranty, free and clear from all liens, rights of dower, or encumbrances. Provided, however, that the said party of the second part, shall at the time of the delivery and acceptance of such deed of conveyance (should one be delivered and accepted as aforesaid) pay or cause to be paid to the said parties of the first part, their agent or attorney, the sum of seventy-five per acre for 200 acres thereof or the full sum of

The premises which the said parties of the first part do herein covenant and agree to sell and convey as aforesaid, are described as follows: All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and

being in the town of Wawarsing, county of Ulster, and State of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and running from thence south forty degrees and fifty-five minutes east 37-24 to a large rock marked, thence south twenty-six degrees and five minutes west 30-65 to a tree marked, thence north forty degrees and fifty-five minutes west 34-15 to the corner of a fence marked with a post, thence north sixteen degrees and fifteen minutes east 24-36 to the highway leading from Ellenville to Napanoch, thence north thirty-five degrees and thirty minutes east 7-97 to the place of beginning containing about 236 acres of land, be the same more or less. Being a part of the farm commonly known as the Enderly farm. Excepting and reserving therefrom the right of way through said lands as surveyed by the Rondout Valley Railroad Company.

Also, a certain other lot, or parcel of land fronting on the Delaware and Hudson canal, and on the berme side thereof, for 300 feet in length by 100 feet in width, and adjoins the first above described lot at the southwest corner thereof, being a suitable strip of land for dock front and storage-houses on said canal.

The said parties of the first part also covenant and agree to the said party of the second part, that in the event that the said party of the second part shall choose said site and elect to purchase the same they (the said parties of the first part) will produce all their deeds and official abstracts of title of said premises and submit the same to the Attorney-General of this State, or such other counsel as the said second party may select or designate for that purpose.

The said parties of the first part, by these presents, do bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part
have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year
first above written.

NEWTON LEFEVER. [L. S.]

EMMA LEFEVER. [L. S.]

Scaled and delivered in the
presence of

WALTER S. COX.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss'.

On this 9th day of January, 1893, personally appeared before me Newton Lefever and Emma Lefever, his wife, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing and they both acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

WALTER S. COX,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C.

CERTIFICATE OF ENGINEER.

The location near Napanoch proposed as a site for the new State reformatory is the farm of Newton Lefever on the east side of the valley about half a mile from said village, and is shown on the accompanying map.

The tract contains about 236 acres of land, of which 110 acres are located on the west slope of the Shawangunk mountains and the remaining 106 acres are well situated at the foot of the mountain, extending to the Delaware and Hudson canal.

The location directly proposed for the buildings is the elevated ground between the highway and the base of the mountain, extending from the creek on the northeast to the line of the adjoining farm on the southwest, containing about thirty acres. To the northeast of this are about twenty acres of land similarly situated, and beyond is a field of some eight acres, under a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the raising of fruits and vegetables. The land west of the highway, consisting of about forty-five acres, is mostly under cultivation and very fertile and suitable for gardening and farming purposes.

The entire tract above described, in sections, is situated in a farming district with cultivated fields lying on three sides, while the east side is bounded by mountain land, thickly covered with timber.

An abundant supply of clear, pure water can be obtained from the stream flowing through the tract. This stream is supplied by

springs in the mountain, and the water is of a remarkably cool and even temperature. The flow from this stream, as measured in a dry season, was upwards of 40,000 gallons per hour. Thus insuring a plentiful supply for domestic use and for fire purposes. The watershed is estimated at over 2,000 acres, all of which is mountain land, with no buildings or objectionable features to pollute the supply. The water can be taken at any desired height. The most convenient place, however, being at a dam which was built to supply a mill at the foot of the mountain, which point is at an elevation of about 150 feet above the proposed building site. The point of intake, in any case, being far within the boundaries of the tract.

That part proposed for the erection of the buildings is at an average elevation of seventy-five feet above the lower portion of the valley, towards which the ground slopes on three sides, thus providing ample surface drainage. The character of the soil at this spot renders it entirely free from ground water, the drainage of the buildings can be effected by pipe sewer discharging into the Rondout creek either by way of the spring brook on west boundary of the tract and thence the culvert under the canal into the creek, or by laying sewers in the road running northeasterly through the tract to a point about 2,000 feet from the bridge, at which point sewage could be discharged into the creek without crossing private property. The water of Rondout creek is not used for drinking purposes. The amount of sewage which would be discharged in said creek from the maximum population of 2,000 persons is not enough to render the stream offensive or unfit for any manufacturing purposes, or for the preservation of fish.

The tract is on the proposed line of the Rondout Valley railroad, as appears on the accompanying maps, about two miles from the terminus of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Ellenville. The building spot is so situated as to afford ample opportunity for the laying of switches to accommodate such an institution.

Stone for building purposes can be obtained in any quantity from quarries that are situated on this tract, which can be easily opened up and worked.

The location here proposed for the new State reformatory presents unusual advantages for the purpose, not only in the volume and purity of the water supply, the arrangement of the land, and distribution of the same, and the facilities for drainage and sewerage, but also in the location of the building site, which, being on high ground, overlooking the valley and near the foot of the mountain, rising a thousand feet above it, is at once a most suitable and desirable situation for such buildings as are proposed to be erected.

IRVING RIGHTER,

Civil Engineer.

Dated, Ellenville, December 10, 1892.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF ULSTER.

Irving Righter, of the village of Port Jervis, N. Y., being duly sworn, says that he is a practical engineer and surveyor, and that the foregoing certificate made by him was prepared after a personal examination and investigation of the features therein stated and that the same is in all respects correct and true to the best of his ability. That he made the accompanying map of said premises from an actual survey of said lands.

IRVING RIGHTER.

Sworn to before me, this 10th }
day of December, 1892. }

JOHN R. DELANY,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT D.

NEW YORK, *December 31, 1891.*

MESSRS. OSCAR CRAIG, WALTER S. COX and JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,
Commissioners, etc., etc.:

Gentlemen—In view of the fact that your board is soon to present to the Legislature a report of your proceedings, with such recommendations as you see fit to make, I beg to say that, if the State should conclude to purchase the land at or near Napanoch,

which has been brought to the attention of the commission as a site for a reformatory, that the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company will build, or cause to be built, a railroad to that site; and, if it should be deemed of benefit to the State, by those having the construction of the building in charge, that such a road should be constructed so as to permit the hauling of material to the ground by rail, that we will complete the track in time for the construction work.

I beg leave, also, to call the attention of the commission to the fact that our line to Ellenville gives facilities equally as good as the lines at or near the other sites viewed by the commission, for the transportation of convicts from New York or Brooklyn, and has better connections than the other roads with lines reaching western and central parts of the State. Our connections are as follows: By ferry, with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, at Cranston's; direct connection with the West Shore railroad at Cornwall, and with the Wallkill Valley railroad at Campbell Hall; with the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and New York, Susquehanna and Western railroads. at Middletown; and again, with the Erie railroad, by way of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York railroad, at Summitville; also with the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Sidney, and with the New York Central and West Shore railroads again, at Oneida; also with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad (including the Utica and Black River railroad), at Utica, Rome and Oswego.

I inclose a map, which shows our line and the connections stated, and am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours.

JOHN B. KERR,

Vice-President.

(Inclosure.)

E X H I B I T E.

To the Commission for a State Reformatory to be located in Ulster County, N. Y.:

The undersigned, John J. Ward, being health officer of the village of Ellenville in said county of Ulster, and a practicing physician and surgeon at the said village for more than twenty-five years last past, do hereby certify that I have examined a tract of land containing about 200 acres, located near the village of Napanoch, two miles from said village of Ellenville, now owned by Newton Lefever, with reference to its adaptation for the location of a State reformatory, having in view the sanitary requisites named in a circular sent out by said commission, and find as follows:

That said location is healthful and salubrious, being a tract of land sufficiently elevated and with a slope sufficient for easy and convenient drainage, and relatively free from malaria and other sources of disease.

JOHN J. WARD, M. D.

Dated, December, 1892.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

In pursuance of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892, Oscar Craig, the chairman of the commissioners appointed under said act, respectfully submits his report as follows:

A circular containing the statute, a statement of essential points to be observed in the selection of the site of the Eastern New York Reformatory, proofs to be offered on the respective points and instructions for the guidance of applicants was issued, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMMISSION TO SECURE A SITE FOR A STATE
REFORMATORY IN ULSTER COUNTY. }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *November 25, 1892.* }

Dear Sir,—Section 1 of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892 is as follows:

“Section 1. There is hereby established a state institution to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory, to be located in Ulster county of this state upon land to be secured by the state as hereinafter provided, and to be governed by a board of managers hereafter to be appointed, for the care, confinement, discipline and reformation of such convicted criminals as may be sentenced thereto by courts of justices within the limits of such counties or district as may hereafter be designated by law. Within ten days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three disinterested and reputable citizens of this state as commissioners for locating such reformatory, whose duty shall be to secure by

proper contract an option for the purchase, by the state, within one year from the date of such contract, of not less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred acres of suitable land, in the county of Ulster of this state, on which to erect the buildings for the same. In selecting such land, due regard shall be had by said commissioners to the question of salubrity of location, facility for abundant supply of wholesome water, proximity or accessibility to railroad communication and suitableness of soil for the growth and cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Said commissioners shall report the result of their investigations and labors to the legislature of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, within ten days from the commencement thereof, setting forth in detail their reasons for such recommendations as they may make; and in case they shall not be able to agree in their recommendations upon any location, it shall be the duty of each of them to make such report upon the locality he may approve and to give his reasons therefor."

The commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, under and in pursuance of the said act, are Oscar Craig, of Rochester; Walter L. Cox, of Ellenville; and Josiah J. Hasbrouck, of New Paltz.

POINTS.

The commissioners present the following points to be considered in the selection of the site, viz.:

I.

A tract of fertile and suitable land, adapted to the cultivation and growth of vegetables and fruits, containing about but not more than 200 acres, and including a level plateau of not less than thirty acres for the buildings, with proper situation and elevation of such plateau in such tract.

II.

Salubrity and healthfulness of the location of such tract of land, relatively free from malaria and other sources of disease, and with general sanitary conditions.

III.

Abundant supply of pure water with its source sufficiently elevated to secure its distribution throughout the buildings by gravity.

IV.

Facilities for the easy and complete disposal of sewage, without danger of polluting waters which are or may be used for drinking and domestic purposes; and for good surface drainage, with freedom from secret springs and submoisture.

V.

Railway communication for passengers and freight, with advantages and provisions for side track or switch to the grounds and buildings.

PROOFS.

Under the foregoing five points, the commissioners require proofs, include the following:

I.

A certificate of a competent surveyor and engineer, showing the boundaries and quantity of the land in such tract, and the situation, elevation and area of such plateau, as above indicated, with other proofs of all the requirements under the first point.

II.

A certificate of the medical officer of the nearest local board of health, showing the facts, with his opinion on all the requisites of the second point, and affidavits of the nearest neighbors verifying the same, will be necessary.

III.

A certificate of a competent engineer, showing the source, the elevation above such plateau, and the volume and quality of the supply of pure water, will be required under the third point. The purity of the water should be further shown by the best evidence. The daily supply should be not less than 200,000 gallons. The source of supply must be shown to be owned by, or under the

control of, the owner of the land, by title to the fee or easement or otherwise. It will not do to depend upon the good will of an individual who may own the source of supply, or of a corporation, municipal or private, which may be the owner of such source, or of conduits or works conveying or distributing the water, without sufficient guaranties and conditions; and in the case of an individual or private corporation, there should be such guaranties and conditions, some provision for an undivided, if not the entire interest, in such source of supply to be conveyed to the State with good title.

IV.

Such engineer should certify to the facilities for disposal of sewage and surface drainage, and all the particulars specified, under the fourth point.

V.

Under the fifth point, the railroad company having tracks near the proposed site, should furnish proper contracts showing that in the event of the selection of the site, and as an inducement thereto, it will build, maintain and operate a proper side track or switch to the reformatory, and will carry all freight from and to it, at rates not proportionately higher than those legally and properly charged and chargeable to business houses and enterprises at near centers of population, such as Kingston, Saugerties, New Paltz or Ellenville.

INSTRUCTIONS.

In conclusion, an option for the purchase by the State, within one year, of such tract of land, with all water rights and all easements, at some certain price, should be secured by contract, under the hand and seal of the owner of the land; which contract should provide that in the event the State shall elect to become the purchaser, the vendor will produce all his deeds and official abstract of title, and submit the same to the Attorney-General or other counsel for the State, before the State shall accept title or conveyance.

This contract for the option of the State must be drawn by a good lawyer, to whom should be intrusted also the presentation of all the proofs, in proper form.

If the exact proofs required can not be secured on any point, then their equivalents or the best evidence attainable should be furnished—and if all the points can not be covered, the points covered will be considered.

The option contract with proofs may be addressed, by mail, to any one of the three commissioners above named at his address as above given; at any time on or before the last Monday of December.

Such contract and proofs must be presented in order to secure the final consideration of any site by the commissioners.

OSCAR CRAIG,

Chairman.

The instructions provide that “if the exact proofs required can not be secured on any point, then their equivalents or the best evidence attainable should be furnished—and if all the points can not be covered, the points covered will be considered;” and further provide that “such contract and proofs must be presented in order to secure the final consideration of any site by the commissioners.”

The object of the said provisions was to secure such proofs, though less or other than those requested, and under such points if only part of those to be observed, as the applicants might be able to make; in order to enable the commissioners to compare the relative approaches of the respective applications to the requirements, if none should reach the absolute standard. Some of the requirements presented in the circular are indispensable, such as an abundant supply of pure or wholesome water; while others though important enough to decide the case, other things being equal, in favor of any site alone having them, are not so essential as to be indispensable, such as the distribution of the water by gravity.

Among the indispensable requirements of the site of the Eastern New York Reformatory, the commissioners include the fifth point in the circular, under an express provision of the statute, stated by them as follows: "Railway communication for passengers and freight with advantages and provisions for side track or switch to the grounds and buildings." In a large reformatory to be sustained in whole or part by the productive labor of the convicts, in trades and industries, the raw materials, including coals received at the institution and the manufactured products shipped from it, should not be burdened with the expense of hauling on wagons by horse power, or be broken in bulk between the institution and the vehicle for transportation furnished by the common carrier. The State Reformatory at Elmira fails to fulfill this condition, and has been knocking at the door of the Legislature to obtain relief by appropriation to build a track for railroad communication.

The following sites have been examined in the order stated, viz.: Those respectively in the vicinity of (1) New Paltz, (2) Ellenville, (3) Kingston, (4) Esopus, (5) Mt. Airy, (6) Saugerties, (7) Milton, (8) Marlborough, (9) Ulster Park. Three sites in the neighborhood of Kingston and Saugerties were inspected, making twelve in all examined by the commissioners. All of the twelve, except the last three, were viewed prior to the issue of the said circulars; but the representatives of those visited before, as well as those visited after such view of the respective premises, were served with the circulars when issued.

The representatives of each of the said twelve sites have declined to make proofs or give option contracts, except those of three sites, viz.: The New Paltz, the Ellenville and the Kingston sites.

Prominent citizens of the county have received the circulars and written requests to notify the commissioners of any property or situation inviting inspection by them; but only the said twelve sites have been proposed and only the said three last named sites remain to be finally or further considered.

The location about two miles from Ellenville presents one feature surpassing all the others, viz., the brook of pure water. But there

is no estimate of cost of reservoir or conduits or service for distribution of the water. Produced herewith are the following exhibits relating to this proposed site, viz.: Exhibit A, being the option contract for the purchase of the premises by the State; Exhibit B, being a map of survey of the premises; Exhibit C, showing the supply of water and means for disposal of sewage; Exhibit D, showing the railroad accommodations and assurances that the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company will build and operate a track to the site; Exhibit E, being a certificate of the healthfulness and sanitary conditions of the locality by the health officer of the village of Ellenville.

The situation, about two miles from New Paltz, presents one condition, which, in the estimation of the commissioners, though regarded by them respectively as of different degrees of importance, makes it superior to the site near Ellenville, viz., the proximity to large centers of population on practical lines of travel as well as geographical lines. Ellenville is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is on a branch road, owned and operated by the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. New Paltz is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants, and on the direct line of the Wallkill Valley railroad, is about fifteen miles from Kingston, on the West Shore railroad, a city having a population of about 30,000, and is practically nearer than Ellenville to Albany and New York and Brooklyn. But there is one disadvantage to which the site near New Paltz is especially subject, viz., the refusal of the Wallkill Valley railroad to bridge the Wallkill river or grade a track for a branch to the site, though they consent to lay the track on such a bridge and grade if provided by the State.

Produced herewith are the following exhibits, viz.: Exhibits A No. 1, A No. 2, A No. 3 and A No. 4, being option contracts; Exhibit B, being certificate of the deputy State engineer, showing supply of water and estimates to make the same available; Exhibits B No. 2 and B No. 3, being certificates on related points; Exhibit C, being option contracts of fee of land, of source of water supply and right of way for conduits therefrom; Exhibits C 2, C 3 and C 4, being option contracts of further rights of way; Exhibit D, being affidavit identifying sample of such water; Exhibit E,

being chemist's analysis of said sample of water; Exhibit F, being assurance from Wallkill Valley Railroad Company that such tracks to the site will be laid by the company on a bridge and grade to be furnished by the State; Exhibit G, being the estimate of cost of such bridging and grading by the State in the sum of about \$37,000; Exhibit H, being a certificate of the health officer of New Paltz; Exhibit I, being affidavit of a physician to the same effect as said certificate, showing the healthfulness of the site; Exhibit J, being a letter from the principal of the normal school of New Paltz, showing facilities that might be afforded from it for teaching classes in the reformatory if located there; Exhibit K, being a letter relating to possible military organization in New Paltz. A map showing source of water supply and the proposed plateaus or sites on the land near New Paltz, and the levels, etc., is also produced.

The Kiersted farm, about two miles from the court-house in Kingston, presents one condition in which it is superior to the site near New Paltz, as well as the site near Ellenville, viz., its proximity to large centers of population, as shown in the foregoing statement respecting New Paltz. But its provision for water supply is inferior to that of either of the said two other sites. Such source and the distribution and entire supply of water are dependent on a private corporation which furnishes water to the city of Kingston and its inhabitants, and would be subject to a tax by the company of six cents for every thousand gallons, up to an annual aggregate of \$2,000, and four cents per 1,000 gallons in excess. Among the exhibits hereinafter mentioned are those regarding these points relating to water.

Produced herewith are the following exhibits, to wit: Exhibits A-1 and A-2, being maps; Exhibit B, being printed copy of contract of said water company with the city of Kingston; Exhibit C, being memorial of committee of board of trade of Kingston, presenting advantages of the site; Exhibit D, being certificate of civil engineer respecting boundaries, levels, drainage and means for disposal of sewage; Exhibit E, being affidavit of sanitary conditions; Exhibit F, being certificate of health officer of town

of Ulster; Exhibit G, being certificate of civil engineer giving levels of lake and Esopus creek; Exhibit H, being letter from general manager of West Shore railroad, offering to build track connecting the institution with the road free of expense to the State, and operate the same; Exhibit I, being option contract; Exhibit I-2, being option contract; Exhibit J, being table of comparative freight rates at Kingston and New Paltz; Exhibit J-2, being table of comparative passenger rates at said points; Exhibit K, being affidavit of quantity and quality of water of lake; Exhibit L, being option contract for land covered by said lake; Exhibit M, relating to driven wells; Exhibit N, being offer of said water company; Exhibit O, being resolution of the common council of Kingston relating to said offer and said water supply; Exhibit P, being certificate respecting authority of common council in the premises; Exhibit Q, being statement of comparative rates of charges for water at different places, and also of the watershed and supply of the said water company; Exhibit R, being statement of the engineer of fire department of Kingston; Exhibit R-2, being statement of former engineer thereof; Exhibit R-3, being statement of the mayor, the city clerk, the engineer and the corporation counsel of Kingston, respecting the head of water maintained by said company, and Exhibit R-4, being another certificate of said engineer respecting water pressure.

On the foregoing statement and on all the facts the commissioners have failed to unite in a decision selecting a site in Ulster county for the Eastern Reformatory. Their opinions and conclusions are separately stated by them respectively.

General Conclusions of Commissioner Craig.—Commissioner Oscar Craig prefers the site near New Paltz to the site near Ellenville, on the ground that New Paltz is nearer large centers of population; but prefers the site near Kingston to either of the two other sites, on the ground that the site near Kingston is still nearer such centers; which grounds are set forth in the foregoing statement of facts.

He is of opinion that it is important that every prison and every reformatory for men should be near such large centers of population, among other things, for three reasons, viz.:

First.—Such proximity insures prompt relief in the event of insurrection or insubordination and in the event of fire. An extensive conflagration has devastated Clinton prison within a few years.

Second.—While actual revolt of the prisoners may not be caused or occasioned by the distance or relative inaccessibility of the institution from a large city or town, or be likely to occur, the impression produced by such distance or inaccessibility upon the minds of the convicts and keepers alike, is bad in its effects, tending to the spirit of disobedience on the part of the convicts and to an improper animus, if not cruelty or undue severity, on the part of the keepers. In the investigation of Clinton prison in the fall of 1891, the situation of Dannemora was pleaded in behalf of keepers, in mitigation, if not justification, of such cruelties and severities.

Third.—A State reformatory is dependent upon the citizens of cities and towns for lectures and instruction, as is illustrated in the case of the State Reformatory at Elmira.

Commissioner Craig objects to the site near New Paltz upon the further ground that the railroad company will not bridge the Wallkill river or grade for a track to the institution; to do which would cost the State about \$37,000, as shown by Exhibit G.

But inasmuch as further assurances of quantity and pressure of water supply, and of title to sources of water supply in form for conveyance to the State in fee or by easement, so as to become a matter of record for constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers are necessary for protection to the State, he is of opinion that the site near Kingston should not be accepted by the State without such further assurances of an estate for conveyance and title and of supply, to be approved by the Attorney-General, when, if ever, he shall approve the title to and deed of the Kiersted farm.

From the foregoing considerations, and on general principles, Commissioner Craig has reached the conclusions that the site near Ellenville is objectionable on account of situation; that the site near New Paltz is objectionable on account of the said refusal of the railroad company; and that the site near Kingston is objectionable on account of the present status of the matter of water supply; and that, at the present time, the requisite conditions and advantages are not combined and presented in any one of the proposed sites for the Eastern Reformatory.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioner.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., January 13, 1893.

(See Sketch of Pine Bush Class, Kingston County, for Exhibit A 2.)

EXHIBITS OF MINORITY.

EXHIBIT B.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE KINGSTON WATER COMPANY AND THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 20th day of November, 1882, between the city of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, and State of New York, party of the first part, and Joseph M. Low, of the city of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the party of the second part has submitted to the city of Kingston, party of the first part, a proposition, with plans and specifications annexed thereto, for supplying the said city and its inhabitants with pure and wholesome water, which said proposition is hereunto annexed and forms a part of this contract.

After the submission of said proposition, the said city, by a committee of its common council, suggested certain modifications to the said proposition, which said modifications are hereunto annexed and form a part of this contract. Said modifications were acquiesced in by the party of the second part, and were approved by a resolution of the common council of the said city, and a resolution was thereupon and on the 17th day of November, 1882, adopted by the said common council, directing a contract to be made in conformity with the said proposition, and the said modifications, and that the mayor of said city sign the said contract on behalf of the said city, and affix thereto the corporate seal of said city.

It is, therefore, in accordance with said resolution and the said proposition and modifications, mutually agreed by and between

the said parties to this contract, that the said party of the second part shall construct water works in accordance with said proposition, and the plans and specifications annexed, and the said modifications, and that said propositions and said modifications, and said plans and said specifications, shall be and hereby become mutually binding covenants and agreements to be kept and observed by and between the parties to this contract, for the construction and use of the said water works, and shall also bind the executors, administrators and assigns of the party of the second part and the successors of the party of the first part.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part has signed the same by its mayor, by direction of the common council of said city, and has affixed hereto the corporate seal of said city, by like direction, and the party of the second part has signed his name and affixed his seal the day and year first above written.

[L. S.]

CHARLES BRAY,

Mayor.

[L. S.]

JOSEPH M. LOW.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss.:

On this 20th day of November, 1882, before me personally came Charles Bray, the mayor of the city of Kingston, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say, that he resided in the city of Kingston, in said county; that he was the mayor of the said city of Kingston; that he knew the corporate seal of said city; that the seal affixed to the within instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the common council of said city, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

I do further certify that on this 21st day of November, 1882, before me personally appeared Joseph M. Low, to me known to be the individual who subscribed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

A. BENSON,

Notary Public in and for Ulster County.

PROPOSITION.

Joseph M. Low, of the city of New York, his associates, executors and assigns, as parties of the first part, hereby make the following proposition, to the city of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, N. Y., as party of the second part:

The said party of the first part agrees to build, construct and at all times to maintain water works, and to supply the said city of Kingston with pure and wholesome water from the Sawkill creek, at or near a point known as the "Snuff Mill."

The party of the first part agrees to build a gravity system of water works, with a reservoir on Sawkill creek at the point above named, with a storage capacity of not less than 30,000,000 gallons, and to connect the same with the city of Kingston by means of the best cast-iron pipe, capable of supplying 3,000,000 gallons of water per diem, and to deliver water under a head of not less than 150 feet at the curb in front of the court-house.

To lay down and connect sufficient mains and distributing pipes to supply all parts of the city in which hydrants are needed or may be desired; to erect and attach to said main pipes at least 150 hydrants (double nozzle) and as many more as may be deemed necessary, at such points on the line of said pipes as the said city shall direct; such hydrants shall be placed at an average of not over 500 feet apart on said mains.

The said water works shall be kept in good condition at all times, and for any hydrant unfit for use, by the neglect of said first party, rent at the rate of fifty dollars per annum shall be deducted from the amount paid for the use of the same for each month not in use.

To commence operations on said works on or before April 1, 1883, and to complete the same on or before January 1, 1884.

To sell the said works to the party of the second part at the expiration of ten years from the completion of the same, upon the party of the second part giving notice in writing of their intention to purchase the same at least one year previous to the expiration of said ten years.

The amount to be paid therefor to be fixed by a board; three to be chosen by the common council or appointed by the mayor of the city, and three to be chosen by the party of the first part, their successors or assigns, and the board so chosen, if they can not agree, shall call in three entirely disinterested, competent engineers, and the amount agreed upon by a majority of the board so constituted shall be final; the price so fixed shall not be less than the original cost and outlay to date of transfer.

The party of the first part agrees to lay additional pipes as may be ordered by the party of the second part, upon which hydrants are to be placed as hereinbefore specified.

Provided, the party of the second part grants the right to the party of the first part to enter upon any and all streets, alleys, lanes, sidewalks and public grounds of the city during the existence and operation of said water works, for the purpose of excavating and laying and repairing its pipes and mains from time to time as may be necessary. All work shall be done in such a manner as to delay or impede travel as little as possible, and the earth and pavements shall be restored to as good condition as near as may be as they were before being disturbed.

Said party of the second part to pay the sum of fifty dollars per annum for each hydrant heretofore mentioned, said payments to be made semi-annually on the first days of _____ in each year, for and during the term of twenty years from the time of the completion of said works, unless the party of the second part should elect to purchase the works as before mentioned.

R. LOUGHRAN, Esq.:

Sir.— In answer to your inquiry made on behalf of water works committee, I would submit, in addition to my former proposition and supplemental thereto, the following: To build a reservoir at place mentioned in my proposition, with a storage capacity of 50,000,000 gallons; to lay a pipe capable of supplying 3,500,000 gallons per diem; to lay not less than eighteen miles of pipe and mains within the limits of the city; to perform the hydrant service for forty dollars per annum for each hydrant; to commence

operations on the works immediately after the signing of the contract, and to complete the works on or before December 1, 1883; to agree to sell the works to the city at the end of five years, upon the city giving six months' notice of its intent to purchase, and should the city fail to purchase at the expiration of ten years, then the use of hydrants to be reduced to thirty dollars per annum; to furnish hydrants on all extensions of mains after the completion of the works at forty dollars per annum for each hydrant; to supply water for the municipal buildings, schoolhouses, for flushing sewers and gutters and for the use of carts belonging to the city; for sprinkling streets at a sum which shall be equal to the amount of taxes that may be imposed on the works, in case the city chooses to pay such amount instead of the ordinary water rents for such water service.

Yours, etc.,

J. M. LOW.

Kingston, N. Y., November 3, 1882.

SPECIFICATIONS.

For the trenching, backfilling and other work pertaining to the construction of the water-works for the Kingston Water Co. of the City of Kingston, N. Y.

The pipes are to be laid in such location and upon such lines and grades as the engineer and contractor may designate.

All pipes, stop-valves, hydrants, tees, bends, branches, plugs, boxes, covers and all material pertaining thereto, shall be placed at such points and such manner as the engineer of the water company shall direct.

All pipes, special castings, hydrants, valves, or other iron work will be furnished by the contractor as per schedule.

The cost of handling, carting and all other expenses of labor, material, tools of every description, including lead and gasket, incurred in the piping, valving and other appurtenances shall be paid by the contractor.

The contractor shall be responsible for any loss incurred or damage done to any pipe or appurtenances until after laid and covered.

The trenches for the pipes shall be opened in accordance with the lines and grades given for the work, and as far in advance of the pipe-laying as may be required by the engineer, but no further.

The depth of the main trench from street to the dam shall be of such depth that the top of the pipe shall be three feet below the natural surface of the ground, or as the engineer shall direct. In crossing streams or wet places the pipes shall be two feet below the surface, or as the engineer shall direct. All others shall be so as to have the top of the pipes four and one-half feet below the natural surface except at such points along the line as may require greater or less depth to conform to grades to be established along the lines, and all such cutting will be paid for or deducted in proportion to cost of regular trench.

In all excavations ample room must be made in bell holes or pipe joints to allow for perfect work to be done in joints.

The measurement for payment of trenching and backfilling will be the actual lineal measurement along the center of the pipe lines after they are laid.

The bottom and sides of the trenches must be dug so as not to make any sharp bends in the pipe lines.

The backfilling shall be made with material furnished by the excavation, provided it be of proper quality, but in case insufficient and unsuitable material is obtained in this way, that which is suitable shall be furnished by the contractor without charge, and he shall remove from the ground or uniformly spread over the surface all material not used in filling, as may be required by the engineer.

If more paving, gravel, or other material, is required to restore a grade surface to streets or private ways, as before being disturbed by contractor, it shall be furnished at his own expense.

The earth shall be filled into the bottom of the trench, under, around, and to the top of the pipes or other castings, with fine material, in such manner as may be required, and shall be thoroughly packed under the pipes, etc., and care must be taken in this respect to give the pipe a solid bearing throughout its entire length.

In covering the pipes no heavy stone will be allowed in the trench and none allowed to touch the pipes. All large stones shall be broken so that one man can readily throw them from the trench before they will be allowed in the trench, otherwise a hole can be made in the side of the trench and the stone rolled into it.

The allowance for rock trench will be as follows:

For four and six-inch pipe one and one-half feet wide at bottom.

For eight and ten-inch pipe two feet wide at bottom.

For twelve-inch pipe two feet wide at bottom.

For sixteen-inch pipe two and one-half feet wide at bottom.

And increase of five-tenths each side for each foot in depth.

Boulders measuring over one-third cubic yard will be termed rock.

Boulders in the bottom of the trench that require blasting will be termed rock, where the tops require to be taken off to obtain the required depth of trench.

All pipes, fixtures, etc., pertinent to the supply or distribution, shall be set or laid at the required points in such manner as the engineer may direct.

The reducers, bends, caps, plugs and such parts as are liable to draw shall be firmly secured by bolts or straps.

Any omission of branches, stop-valves, or other appurtenances intended to be laid shall be corrected when required by reopening the trench, if it has been filled up, and introducing what may have been omitted.

When the pipes are laid the spigots shall be so adjusted in the sockets so as to give a uniform thickness or space all around.

If the pipe does not allow sufficient space it shall be removed and replaced by one of proper dimensions.

The depth of lead in the sockets will be:

For four and six-inch pipes one and three-eighths inches.

For eight and ten-inch pipes one and one-half inches.

For twelve and sixteen-inch pipes one and three-fourths inches.

Sleeves and hydrants shall have one inch greater depth for the several size pipe.

The lead shall be of soft, pure lead and in every way suitable for packing water pipes.

All the joints shall be carefully wiped clean and dry before running the lead, and all joints must be run at one pouring.

The clay gasket must be placed around the pipes in such manner as to leave the lead projecting at least forty-five degrees, to insure plenty of lead for caulking.

No joint shall be poured until the packing has been examined in the joint. This will be strictly enforced.

The joints shall be faithfully caulked by competent workmen in such manner as to secure a tight joint, without overstraining the iron.

The lead after being driven shall be flush with the face of the socket.

The pipes and all other castings shall, as they are laid, be thoroughly cleansed of any earth or rubbish that may have found place inside, during or before the operation of laying.

Every open end of a pipe shall be plugged or securely closed before leaving the work for the night and all openings along the line.

The measurements for payment of piping will be the actual lineal measurement along the center of the piping after they are laid. This shall include specials, gates, hydrants, or other castings.

No allowance will be made in consequence of any variation of the castings from the drawings or plans for extra quantities of lead or gasket, nor on any other account, except by special agreement made by the engineer at the time of such extra being used or done.

The dam will be built across the Sawkill creek, about seven and one-half miles from the city.

Total length on top, 150 feet.

Total height from bed of present stream, thirty-five feet.

Width on top, twelve feet.

Slope on the upper side, two to one foot.

Slope on the lower side, one and one-half to one foot.

Through the entire length of the embankment will be a wall of scabbled rubble masonry thoroughly grouted with cement and made water-tight. The wall must be well bonded together. The wall will be shown by drawings.

The entire surface under the embankment must be thoroughly cleaned of all muck, porous material, or any substance not fit for a first-class foundation. All the material removed can be used, when deemed suitable by the engineer, in the lower embankment, the balance in the spail bank. All stone used in the wall must be cleaned of dirt or other substance adhering to it to insure a permanent bond with the cement.

Above the embankment, or up-stream side, will be a rectangular flume about twelve by four feet, in the clear, to receive screens, charcoal, gates and sponges for filters, all to be shown by drawings. The masonry for flume and gate-house will be of rubbled masonry, well grouted and thoroughly built.

On the southerly end of the dam an overflow will be made by cutting through the hill, the material being used for embankment and wall. No allowance will be made for this excavation as material will be used in embankment.

The material for puddling shall be selected clay and gravel, free from all stones more than two and one-half inches in diameter and all perishable earth, and if, in the opinion of the engineer, different materials require mixing, they shall be well intermixed in proper proportions while dry, then a sufficient quantity of water shall be applied and the whole thoroughly worked up and mixed with spades or other proper tools until each layer becomes tough and impervious to water.

Any surface to which the puddle is to be applied, is to be broken up and properly prepared for that purpose.

The puddle shall be applied in layers not exceeding nine inches in thickness. Each layer must be allowed to set firm and stiff, but not dry, before another layer is applied, and if any portion of a layer shall have become hard and dry before the application of the following layer, it shall be partially broken up, watered and prepared so as to insure a permanent connection with the next layer, and the embankment must be carried up all across the work at the same time, level.

An average of six feet of the embankment on the up-stream side will be puddled as per drawings. The lower embankment will be dry.

The measurements for all the work will be taken from the drawings.

The entire surface of the up-stream side of the embankment will be rip-rapped for one foot of thickness. This rip-rap will be counted as embankment.

On the lower side of the embankment will be a gate-house to receive the waste and conduit gates, all of which will be shown by drawings.

The entire surface of the reservoir must be cleared of all brush, trees and rubbish; the soil plowed or otherwise turned over, and all filth removed below the dam or to such point as may be agreed upon satisfactorily to the company.

The cement must be of the first quality Rosendale cement, freshly burned, and mixed with two parts sharp, clean, coarse sand. Should the sand contain over one-sixth of dirt or loam it must be washed to prevent its destroying the cement.

The pipes shall be made of good, re-welted, strong, tough, grey pig-iron, that may be readily drilled and chipped, cast vertically, and all required to be tested to at least 300 pounds per square inch. All pipes to be sound, free from cracks, blow holes or imperfections of any kind. All pipes and castings to have a groove in the bell three-fourths of an inch in width and five-sixteenths of an inch deep, to allow the lead to have better and more room in joints.

The front edge of the groove must be within three-eighths of an inch of the outer end of the bells, and all bells shall be at least three and one-half inches deep.

All pipes and castings must be coated with Smith's Patent Coal Pitch Varnish, applied to the iron while hot.

All objects needing it shall be sustained securely in their places until the work is completed.

Any damage caused shall be thoroughly repaired, and all work requiring it shall be strengthened to meet any additional strain that the laying of the pipes may impose upon it.

In all cases when necessary to prevent the caving in of the banks, the contractor must furnish and put in suitable bracing materials and remove the same as the trenches are filled, without charge therefor.

Whenever it may be necessary to cross or interfere with any railroad, notice shall be given to the corporation owning the same, and reasonable time shall be given to said corporation to rearrange the running of trains or other work necessary.

Whenever it may be necessary to cross or interfere with existing culverts, drains, sewers, gas pipes, etc., needing special care, notice shall be given to the engineer and the work shall be done according to his directions, and all such drains, culverts, etc., shall be left in as good order as before being disturbed.

The contractor shall keep the streets and highways in which he may be at work, open for carriages, etc., to pass, so far as practicable, and shall bridge the trenches at all street crossings, roads or private ways, and shall conduct his work for this object in such manner as the engineer may from time to time direct.

No sidewalks shall be obstructed when it is possible to avoid it.

The contractor shall, during the nighttime, put up and maintain at his own expense such barriers and lights as will effectually prevent the happening of any accident in consequence of his work for which the town, village or company might be liable, and the contractor shall be liable for all damages occasioned in any way by his neglect or that of his agents, employes or workmen.

Any imperfect or unfaithful work that may be discovered before the final acceptance of the work, shall be corrected immediately on the requirement of the engineer, notwithstanding it may have been overlooked by the proper inspector.

The inspection of the work shall not relieve the contractor of any of his obligation to perform sound and reliable work.

The contractor shall keep the work in good repair for three months after the water is let into the pipes, and shall correct and repair promptly during that time all leaks and failures of every description arising from any cause of imperfect work, and shall deliver the work in all respects in good condition at the end of that time.

All directions given or instructions spoken of in this contract will be given by the engineer or his authorized assistants, and he shall have it in his power to make such changes in the forms,

dimensions, grades and alignments of the work as the company shall direct.

The engineer is to make all measurements and decide as to the amount or quantity of the several kinds of work and as to the quality of all materials, and all work or material shall be satisfactory to him and subject to his rejection.

The engineer shall decide as to the meaning and intent of these specifications when the same may be found obscure, and he shall have the right to correct any errors or omissions in them when such correction is necessary for the proper fulfillment of their intention.

The engineer's decision as to the foregoing matters shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto.

All grades, locations, dimensions and heights will be given by proper stakes and bench marks, such stakes and marks to be preserved as far as practicable by the contractor.

The contractor shall employ competent foremen and others skilled in the several parts which are given them to do, and shall immediately discharge, whenever required to do so by the engineer, any men considered incompetent or disorderly, and such person shall not again be employed on the work.

Approximate estimates will be made monthly, on or before the tenth of each month, during the progress of the work, and an order for eighty-five per cent in current funds of the relative value of the work done will thereupon be given by the board of directors to the contractor for the payment at the office of the treasurer of the company.

Fifteen per cent of the amount due the contractor will be retained by the company for the faithful performance of the work until the final estimate and acceptance of the work by the engineer. Should the contractor refuse to pay his workmen, or other bills contracted, the company will pay such claims out of the funds that may be due said contractor, but will not hold themselves responsible for any bills except such as may have been made by orders of the engineer whose name must be attached to all orders, and no bill will be paid without his signature.

— feet of twenty-inch pipe, four pieces flanged (see drawings)
 — pounds per twelve feet laid.

— feet sixteen-inch pipe or sufficient to reach from reservoir
 to town.

— feet ten-inch pipe — pounds per twelve feet laid.

— feet eight-inch pipe — pounds per twelve feet laid.

— feet six-inch pipe — pounds per twelve feet laid.

— feet four-inch pipe — pounds per twelve feet laid.

Four-inch elbows, flanged (see drawings).

Four-inch pipe.

— pounds special casting not including flanged pipe.

— pounds lead sufficient to complete contract as per
 specification.

— pounds gasket sufficient to complete contract as per
 specification.

Gate boxes and covers.

— four-inch patent double discharge hydrants.

— six-inch patent double discharge hydrants.

— four-inch gates.

— six-inch gates.

— eight-inch gates.

— ten-inch gates.

— sixteen-inch gates.

— twenty-inch gates.

— one-half-inch air valve.

Copper screens, No. 10 wire, three-eighteenth-inch mesh, ten by
 three and one-half feet.

One gate wrench, five feet long, seven-eighth-inch, with handle
 eighteen inches long, socket to fit gates.

Three gate rods with socket to fit gates in flumes, with square
 shanks at upper end.

— cubic yards embankment, including refilling — cubic
 yards excavation.

— cubic yards excavation under dam.

— cubic yards rock excavation in trenches. Assumed.

Two iron ladders in corners of flumes.

- cubic yards of scabble masonry.
- cubic yards masonry in flume and gate-house.
- Two gate-houses (see plans).
- cubic yards cemented masonry in wing walls or sufficient to protect dam.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

To the Common Council:

Your select committee, to whom was referred the question of a water supply for the city, after the adoption at the last meeting of the common council of the resolution providing for a contract as advantageous as possible to the city for obtaining a supply from snuff mill, have considered the propositions submitted and have concluded to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

“Resolved, That a contract be made with Mr. Joseph M. Low, and be signed by the mayor, on behalf of the city, he being authorized to fix the corporate seal of the city thereto, in accordance with the propositions submitted by the said Low, as modified by the following propositions submitted to him by your committee and acquiesced in by him, to wit:

“I agree to construct water works to supply the city of Kingston and its inhabitants with water, according to the plans, specifications and propositions submitted by me to the said city.

“The said city shall locate hydrants, which may be limited for the present to 150, upon the line of pipes proposed to be laid down in the first place in the said city, the price to be paid by said city for each of said hydrants to be forty dollars per annum for the first five years and thirty dollars per year after five years. Additional hydrants afterwards ordered by the city at same scale of prices on additional pipes laid and on the pipes put down in the first place at same scale of prices, adding the additional expense of putting in the hydrants.

“The said city may purchase the said water works at the end of five years upon giving six months' notice of such motion, and at

the end of ten years on such notice, and at the end of fifteen years on such notice, at a price to be fixed as proposed in said proposition by me submitted.

“The city hall and other public buildings, and for flushing gutters and sprinkling, as proposed by me, to be supplied with water at a price not exceeding the taxes levied, assessed and collected by said city upon the structures and properties of said water works by the said city.

“The said works to be completed before December 1, 1883.

“In consideration of the above, the city to allow the streets to be entered upon for the constructing of the water works, as proposed in the plans submitted.

“The contract to continue for twenty years.

“Before entering upon the streets, a bond of \$5,000 to be given for the performance of the contract on my part, and I agree to sign a contract particularly specifying the several matters above set forth.

“The construction to be under the supervision of the city engineer.

“The price for applying taps shall not exceed six dollars for single tap.”

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 17th day of November, 1882.

CHARLES BRAY,
R. LOUGHRAN,
P. J. FLYNN,
WM. LOUNSBERY,
ROBT. HOOD,
JOHN McENTEE,

Committee.

Note.—The word “tap” or “taps,” as used above, was construed to mean a water faucet, to cover both hot and cold if required.

CHARLES BRAY.

Mayor.

JOSEPH M. LOW.

(See Maps of lands owned by E. J. Kiersted, Kingston, N. Y., for Exhibit A No. 1.)

EXHIBIT C.

TO HON. OSCAR CRAIG, JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK and WALTER L. COX,
Commissioners appointed under Chapter 336 of the Laws of
1882, *to locate a State Reformatory in the County of Ulster,*
to be known as the "Eastern New York Reformatory :"

Gentlemen.—David Kennedy, Charles M. Preston, Jacob Rice, Alton B. Parker, John J. Linson and Charles F. Cantine, having been appointed as a special committee by the Board of Trade of the city of Kingston to present to your honorable body the reasons why the citizens of Kingston believe the proposed reformatory should be located upon the "Kiersted farm," in the town of Ulster, submit the following:

We shall first present our views generally as to the advantages of a location near the city of Kingston.

First.—The city of Kingston is situated on the west shore of the Hudson river, eighty-eight miles distant from the city of New York, on the main line of the West Shore railroad. It may be reached from New York by either the Hudson River railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, the West Shore railroad or the Hudson river boats. As the larger number of the inmates of the proposed reformatory will be drawn from these centers, the means of access is one of greatest importance.

Second.—A location near the city possesses the advantage that in case of trouble with the inmates, the militia and police are near to at once quell the same.

Third.—The object of the proposed reformatory is the reformation rather than the punishment of the criminal. In the case of the Elmira reformatory, it has been found that the public and charitable-minded citizens of that city have done much to assist in the great educational work there carried on. In the city of Kingston there has been for many years an active branch of the State Charities' Aid Association; this branch has been active in all the great movements instituted by that association. Through years of activity its members have become familiar with the demands and requirements of the charitable institutions.

Fourth.—Cheapness of freight rates is always secured by the competition between the rival railroad lines, and transportation by water. At the present freight rates there is a difference in favor of Kingston over New Paltz on New York freights, varying between two dollars and eighty cents per ton, depending upon the character of the freight. In passenger rates, the difference in favor of Kingston over New Paltz either from New York or Albany is forty-five cents per passenger.

Fifth.—Cheapness of building material.—There can scarcely be a question that in no place in the State of New York can building material be bought as cheaply as in this city. Lime, cement, brick, bluestone and limestone are manufactured or mined here; the saving to the State building here in the first cost of materials would be extremely large.

The bluestone quarries are in a direct line, less than two miles from this farm. By the building of a temporary bridge less than two miles of cartage would be necessary, or if the bridge were not built it would be three miles.

Sixth.—The presence of a large number of skilled artisans.

Seventh.—The city is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, from which the necessary supplies could at all times be drawn at a reasonable cost.

Your committee believes that, in addition to the foregoing, they have found a site for the proposed reformatory which meets all of the requirements laid down by your honorable body. They desire briefly to present the following reasons why we believe the “Kiersted farm” to be the best location for the proposed reformatory:

First.—This farm lies within three miles of the center of the city of Kingston in the town of Ulster. Along the westerly bounds of the farm flows the Esopus creek, a large stream eighty miles in length, and flowing into the Hudson at Saugerties. It is about 150 feet wide, as it passes the farm. The main line of the West Shore railroad crosses the easterly corner of the farm. From the plateau arising abruptly from the lowlands of the Esopus, a commanding view of the whole range of the Cats-

kills is obtained. An avenue through beautiful maples leads from the main road to the brink of the plateau.

Second.—The farm naturally divides itself into three parts:

(a) The lowlands, as shown by the annexed map, consisting of 198 acres. This land is extremely strong and rich, well watered, and thoroughly drained. It is well adapted for the raising of all crops, being in fact the richest lowlands in the county; along the westerly side runs the Esopus.

(b) The plateau.—A level, sandy plateau free from stone, of 105 acres, arises abruptly from the lowland, and at an elevation of some forty feet. Wells have been sunk on this plateau to the depth of thirty feet without striking rock. The West Shore railroad crosses the easterly corner of this plateau. It is well drained and entirely free from subdampness or secret springs. This plateau is especially warm, early land, and fitted for the raising of all early crops.

(c) The quarry lot.—This lot of fifty acres adjoins on the easterly side the plateau. A ridge of the finest lime stone runs through this lot from which the proposed “reformatory” could be entirely built. These quarries have been worked, and the character of the stone is well known, the West Shore railroad having built the abutments of many of their bridges from these quarries. The piers of the Brooklyn bridge were built of limestone of this same character.

Third.—Healthfulness.—The certificate of Dr. Robert Loughran, health officer of the town of Ulster, and the sworn statement of Robt. W. Kerr and Ira H. Hasbrouck hereto annexed covers this point. It may, however, be said that malaria or kindred diseases are unknown about this place.

Fourth.—Water supply.—Three sources of water supply are available. (a) The main line of the Kingston City Water Company passes directly across this farm. The head of water upon the plateau, as shown by the official survey of the company, and the certificate of Edward B. Codwise hereto annexed, is 174 feet. For fire purposes alone this would be extremely valuable; as to the purity of this water, the Hon. Willis G. Tucker made two analyses of same, for the State Board of Health, the first on

October 9, 1885, and the second in the year 1886, the exact date of which can not now be given. The following are the conclusions of Mr. Tucker:

"The color, appearance and taste of this water are excellent; it has very slight chlorine, free and albumoid ammonia, very low; oxygen absorbs very low, and it is a very soft water. Judging by the results of this analysis, the sample of water is to be regarded as of most excellent quality.

"(Signed) WILLIS G. TUCKER."

These reports are on file with detailed examinations in the office of the State Board of Health, Albany." An analysis was also made of this water by Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York city, on January 19, 1885. The following are his conclusions:

"The water you sent me for analysis furnished for the city of Kingston is of great purity."

The contract of the Kingston City Water Company hereto attached is certainly as fair as the State could desire. It has the element of permanency on the one hand, and cheapness on the other. The prices charged are just one-half the amount charged to consumers in the city of Kingston. The statement of J. M. Low, the builder of the Kingston City Water Company, also hereto annexed shows the prices charged large consumers in other points. The watershed of the "Sawkill" is also shown to equal a daily supply of 80,000,000 per day. The contract between the "water company" and the city of Kingston is hereto annexed. The common council of the city of Kingston will, at its next meeting, pass a resolution to the effect that in case it becomes the purchaser of the water company, it will carry out the contract of the Kingston water company hereto annexed.

(b) In the lowlands directly at the base of the plateau are springs of water, from which a constant supply could be obtained sufficient for the wants of the proposed "reformatory." A pumping station could be established at a very small cost for the purpose of distributing this water.

(c) The Steneraupe lake, fed by natural springs, lies one mile directly east of this farm, and at an elevation above the plateau

of thirty-four and eight-tenths feet. The option in this water supply is hereto annexed.

(d) Driven wells.—Hereto annexed will be found the guarantee of Frank Bensten to furnish 200,000 gallons per diem by this system for \$2,000.

Fifth. Sewerage.—The Esopus creek, a stream in length eighty miles, and flowing into the Hudson at Saugerties, offers a satisfactory solution of this very difficult problem. This stream is about 150 feet wide as it passes the westerly bounds of the lowlands, and about forty feet lower than the plateau; it is deep and rapid flowing. Between this point and Saugerties there are three falls and a rocky rapids of one mile in length. Into this stream now the upper portion of the city of Kingston empties its sewers without any appreciable affect upon the purity of the waters. Reference under this point is also made to the certificate of the engineer, hereto annexed. The bed of the stream is about 1,500 feet westerly from the plateau, and, from the character of the soil, the sewer could be laid at a very small cost.

Sixth. Railroad facilities.—The letter of J. D. Lange, general manager of the West Shore railroad, fully covers all the requirements made by your honorable body. It may, however, be stated that the railroad crosses, at grade, the easterly corner of the "Kiersted farm" and the side-track would be run only over the lands proposed to be purchased by the State.

Seventh. Hereto annexed will be found a correct map of the farm, and a second map showing the relative location of Steneraupe lake and the Kiersted farm.

Eighth. The options required by your board are hereto annexed:

1. On the farm, about 303 acres, \$30,000.
2. Quarry lot, fifty acres, \$4,000.
3. Lot No. 7, pine bush class, forty-five acres, \$2,500.
4. Steneraupe lake.

Your committee, in conclusion, believe that the prices named for the property are reasonable, excepting only the price of Steneraupe lake. This property was purchased one year ago for \$1,600, which is its present value. We suggest that a provision be incorporated in the act allowing such lands as may be needed

to be taken by condemnatory proceedings. In the case of the lake property, we will furnish the commissioner abundant testimony showing its value to be not greater than \$2,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID KENNEDY,
Chairman of Committee Board of Trade.

EXHIBIT D.

I, S. B. Sears, civil engineer, of the city of Kingston, N. Y., hereby certify that the annexed map made by me is a correct map of the lands of Egbert J. Kiersted, showing the boundaries thereof and the quantities of land therein delineated.

That the plateau of the 105-acre tract, being the land upon which the proposed reformatory is to be located, has a general elevation above the bed of the Esopus creek of forty feet.

That the character of the soil of the said plateau is a light sandy loam.

That the said land is well drained and free from dampness. That the lowland, or 198-acre tract, is of clay loam with a gradual descent from the base of the plateau to the Esopus creek. That the distance from the base of the plateau to the Esopus creek is about one-quarter of a mile.

That it would cost approximately to dig a trench across said lowlands of sufficient depth to preserve the pipes laid for sewers thirty cents per running foot and that the distance of the proposed location of reformatory from the Esopus creek is not to exceed one-quarter of a mile.

That the Esopus stream is a large and rapid flowing stream of water rising in the western limits of the Catskill mountains and flowing into the Hudson river at Saugerties.

That the waters of the said stream would not be appreciably polluted in case the sewage from the proposed reformatory were discharged into it. The reasons for the same being that the volume of water in the said stream is large, being on the westerly bounds

of the said farm — about 150 feet wide and that between the point where the sewage would be discharged into the said stream and the outlet of the said stream at Saugerties in the Hudson there are three falls and a rocky rapids of nearly one mile in length, in passing through which the sewage would be so broken that its effect upon the purity of the waters could not be appreciated.

That there is from the easterly line of the said farm to the westerly bounds (the Esopus creek) a gradual descent, excepting that at the brink of the plateau there is an abrupt descent of about thirty feet.

That a complete system of surface drainage could be placed upon this farm at a minimum cost, the character of land being free from rock, the upland being sandy and the lowland clay loam.

That there are at the base of the plateau a number of living springs of water.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1892.

S. B. SEARS,
Civil Engineer.

EXHIBIT E.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss.:

Robert Kerr and Ira Hasbrouck, being each several duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he resides in the town of Ulster, Ulster county, N. Y., that he has known the "Kiersted" farm upon which it is proposed to locate a "Reformatory" for many years. That the whole property is thoroughly drained and free from wet or damp places. That the property is entirely free from malaria or other sources of disease. The said "Hasbrouck" occupies the farm adjoining the "Kiersted" farm and the said "Kerr" the second farm south thereof. That each of deponents have lived upon their respective farms for many years.

ROBT. W. KERR.

IRA H. HASBROUCK.

Sworn to before me, this 29th {
day of November, 1892. }

STEPHEN D. HOOD,

Notary Public in and for Ulster Co.

[Assembly, No. 34.]

EXHIBIT F.

I, Dr. Robert Loughran, health officer of the town of Ulster, hereby certify, that the farm known as the "Kiersted" farm, is located in the town of Ulster, that I have personally known the property in question for many years. Its general characteristics are a high plateau of 100 acres, with an abrupt fall on the westerly side to the valley of the "Esopus" creek, in which valley there are 200 acres of rich lowland. The upland is sand loam and the lowland clay loam. The whole property is thoroughly drained, it is absolutely free from malaria and other sources of disease. The "Esopus" creek is a large stream, rapid, and about 150 feet wide as it passes the farm. It is as healthful a location as I know of; that the sewage of the proposed "Reformatory" could be entirely discharged in said stream without danger of the pollution of its waters.

R. LOUGHRAN, M. D.

EXHIBIT G.

KINGSTON, *December 7, 1892.*

I hereby certify that the elevation of the water level of the Steinerape lake is thirty-four and eight-tenths feet above the top of the tie of the West Shore railroad at the crossing of said railroad and the Kingston and Saugerties road; from levels this day run—and that the surface of the Esopus creek is about forty feet below said railroad. That the said lake is distant easterly from said crossing about one mile. And that the head of water as shown by the official map and profile of the Kingston Water Company, on file in the Ulster county clerk's office, on the plateau of the Kiersted farm is 174 feet.

EBW'D B. CODWISE,
Civil Engineer.

NEW YORK, *December 23, 1892.*Mr. REUBEN BERNARD, *President Board of Trade, Kingston, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—General Superintendent Bradley has handed me your favor of the twenty-first instant, which was only received this morning, although dated the twenty-first.

Of course, we are anxious to have the reformatory located upon some of our lines. As to the recommendation of New Paltz as a site for it, you can understand our position when I explain that only two sites were discussed, one at Ellenville on the New York and Ontario Western railway, and the other at New Paltz on the Wallkill Valley railroad. As between the two we very naturally advocated New Paltz, but only to that extent. We would be very glad—and indeed would prefer—to have the location made on the main line of the West Shore rather than on the Wallkill Valley road because if on the Wallkill Valley the cost of the side tracks would have to be borne by that company, which would not be justified, with its short haul, in expending a very large amount of money.

With regard to the location on the Kiersted farm, I am prepared to say to you that if such location is decided upon we will be very glad to lay the necessary side tracks if they do not involve any more than is now outlined, that is to say, not exceeding half a mile in length, and this, of course, on the assumption that the right of way would be secured to us and the necessary legislation to cross streets, etc., be had, which probably would not be a very serious matter.

With regard to the rates: It almost goes without saying that we would not charge the State any more than we would private individuals. We would have no right to do so if we felt the inclination, and certainly we would not have any wish in that direction, so that you can safely assume that no higher rates would be charged to the State than private individuals pay.

I believe this fully covers the points of your letter. If you desire anything more **on** the subject, I will be very glad to communicate with you.

Very truly yours.

J. O. LAYNG.

EXHIBIT I.

Whereas, Oscar Craig, Walter L. Cox, and Josiah J. Hasbrouck, have been appointed commissioners by the Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892, for the purpose of locating in Ulster county a State institution to be called "The Eastern New York Reformatory," and for the purpose of securing by proper contract an option for the purchase of certain lands in the said county within one year from the date of said contract; and

Whereas, The said commissioners have inspected and visited the said Kiersted farm.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to me in hand paid this 24th day of December, 1892, by the People of the State of New York, I, Charles F. Cantine, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Egbert J. Kiersted, hereby agree within one year from the date hereof, to sell to the People of the State of New York, the lands hereafter described for the sum of \$30,000, and I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient deed of the same, free and clear from all encumbrances, and to furnish to the duly authorized attorney of the State of New York, certified searches of the title and an actual survey of the said property. The land hereby intended to be covered by this option is generally bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Ulster, Ulster county, New York, bounded southerly by the lands of Henrietta J. Hasbrouck, westerly by the Esopus creek, northerly by the lands late of Thomas Cornell, and easterly by the lands of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company and the highway leading from Kingston to Saugerties, containing 303 acres of land, be the same more or less.

And I hereby, for and in consideration of the payment of the sum of one dollar, to me by the People of the State of New York, hereby agree to sell to the People of the State of New York within one year from the date hereof, for the sum of \$2,500, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Ulster, State

of New York, known and distinguished as Lot No. 7, in the Pine Bush class, as described on the map of the division of the commons of Kingston, filed in the office of the county clerk of Ulster county, and more particularly described in a deed from Levi Jansen and wife to John H. and Egbert Jansen, dated May 29, 1805, and recorded in Ulster county clerk's office in book of deeds, No. 18, page 309, etc., containing forty-five and one-half acres of land, to which deed reference is hereby made for a more full description.

And I hereby further, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, in case the State do not elect to purchase the said Lot No. 7 above described, under the terms of this contract, agree to give to the People of the State of New York a right to run through the said lot a water main for the purpose of carrying water from the Steinraube lake to the proposed reformatory.

The said Cantine further agrees to sell to the People of the of the State of New York certified searches on the said property and a survey of the same, and to give upon payment of the said sum of \$2,500 a good and sufficient deed of the same free and clear from all encumbrances within one year from the date hereof.

The said Cantine further agrees to sell to the People of the State of New York, any part of the said farm, first hereinbefore described; that the State may elect to take within one year from the date hereof. Excepting only the part of the plateau as shown by the annexed map, upon which the orchard, house and barns are located, for the sum of \$100 per acre.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this 24th day of December, 1892.

CHAS. F. CANTINE,

Assignee for the Benefit of Creditors of Egbert J. Kiersted.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss.:

Upon this 24th day of December, 1892, before me personally came Charles F. Cantine, as assignee of Egbert J. Kiersted, for the benefit of creditors, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purpose therein mentioned.

FREDERICK STEPHAN, JR.,
Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N. Y.

E X H I B I T 2.

Whereas, Oscar Craig, Walter L. Cox, and Josiah J. Hasbrouck have been appointed commissioners by the Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892, for the purpose of locating in Ulster county a State institution, to be called "The Eastern New York Reformatory," and for the purpose of securing by proper contract an option for the purchase of certain lands in the said county within one year from the date of said contract,

Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid by the People of the State of New York, on this 24th day of December, 1892, we, Helen Loughran, wife of Robert Loughran, of the city of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, and Charles F. Cantine, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Egbert J. Kiersted, hereby agree to sell to the People of the State of New York for the sum of \$4,000, within one year from the date hereof, all the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Ulster, Ulster county, New York, known and distinguished as Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, as per map and field book of the survey of lands formerly of Thomas H. Jansen, deceased, made by Nathaniel Hathaway, John Shultz, and Cornelius Van Leuven, commissioners, on file in the office of the clerk of the county of Ulster, excepting and reserving therefrom the lands conveyed by James Kiersted and others to the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad, by deed dated April 24, 1882, and recorded in the office of the clerk of Ulster county in book 235 of deeds at page 505, etc., the said parcel of land containing fifty acres, be the same more or less.

And, in consideration of the premises we hereby agree within one year from the date hereof, to sell and convey to the People of the State of New York, by a good and sufficient deed, free and clear from all incumbrances, the above described land for the

said sum of \$4,000, and to deliver to the duly authorized attorney of the State of New York, certified searches of the said land and survey of the same.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 24th day of December, 1892.

CHAS. F. CANTINE,

Assignee Egbert J. Kiersted for the Benefit of Creditors.

HELEN M. LOUGHRAN.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss.:

Upon this 24th day of December, 1892, before me personally came Helen Loughran and Charles F. Cantine, as assignee of Egbert J. Kiersted for the benefit of creditors, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purpose therein mentioned.

FREDERICK STEPHAN, Jr.,

Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N. Y.

I hereby certify that the foregoing options cover the right of way from Steneraupe lake to the Kiersted farm.

CHAS. F. CANTINE.

EXHIBIT J.

To Hon. DAVID KENNEDY, *Chairman Subcommittee of Board of Trade:*

Dear Sir.—In compliance to your request I desire to submit the following statement of freight rates from New York city to New Paltz, and from Kingston to New Paltz.

Freight rates from New York to Kingston via West Shore:

Class 1. Twenty cents per hundred pounds; four dollars per ton.

Class 2. Sixteen cents per hundred pounds; three dollars and twenty cents per ton.

Class 3. Fourteen cents per hundred pounds; two dollars and eighty cents per ton.

Class 4. Twelve cents per hundred pounds; two dollars and forty cents per ton.

Class 5. Eleven cents per hundred pounds; two dollars and twenty cents per ton.

Class 6. Nine cents per hundred pounds; one dollar and eighty cents per ton.

Freight rates from New York to New Paltz via West Shore and Wallkill Valley, or by way of New York, Ontario and Western railroad and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company:

Class 1. Thirty cents per hundred pounds; six dollars per ton.

Class 2. Twenty-five cents per hundred pounds; five dollars per ton.

Class 3. Twenty cents per hundred pounds; four dollars per ton.

Class 4. Eighteen cents per hundred pounds; three dollars and sixty cents per ton.

Class 5. Fifteen cents per hundred pounds; three dollars per ton.

Class 6. Fifteen cents per hundred pounds; three dollars per ton.

Local rates from Kingston to New Paltz via Wallkill Valley Railroad Company:

Class 1. Sixteen cents per hundred pounds; three dollars and twenty cents per ton.

Class 2. Fourteen cents per hundred pounds; two dollars and eighty cents per ton.

Class 3. Twelve cents per hundred pounds; two dollars and forty cents per ton.

Class 4. Nine cents per hundred pounds; one dollar and eighty cents per ton.

Class 5. Eight cents per hundred pounds; one dollar and sixty cents per ton.

Class 6. Six cents per hundred pounds; one dollar and twenty cents per ton.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the freight rates on Kingston are less than on New Paltz or any route, in following amounts:

Class 1. Two dollars per ton.

Class 2. One dollar and eighty cents per ton.

Class 3. One dollar and twenty cents per ton.

Class 4. One dollar and twenty cents per ton.

Class 5. Eighty cents per ton.

Class 6. One dollar and twenty cents per ton.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HIGHAM,

Division Freight Agent.

Dated, Kingston, January 4, 1893.

EXHIBIT J 2.

TO HON. DAVID KENNEDY, *Chairman Subcommittee Board of Trade :*

Dear Sir.—On compliance with your request, I desire to submit the following statement of passenger rates to and from places hereinafter designated:

New York to Kingston	\$1 76
New York to New Paltz by West Shore and Wallkill Valley	2 21
New York to New Paltz by New York, Ontario and Western and Wallkill Valley	2 25
Kingston to New Paltz	45
Albany to Kingston	1 18
Albany to New Paltz	1 63

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. SNYDER,

Ticket Agent, Kingston.

Dated, Kingston, January 4, 1893.

[Assembly, No 34.]

E X H I B I T K .

ULSTER COUNTY, ss.:

Mr. Jacob Maier, of the city of Kingston, being duly sworn, says that he has lived for over one year upon the property upon which Steinranpe lake is situated. That the lake is fed by great springs and there is no apparent variation in the supply during the year. That the water is extremely pure, the surface of the lake never being covered with a scum and there is nothing about the lake to affect the purity of the water supply. Deponent further says that, in his judgment, there is no question but that the supply of water from said lake is much in excess of 200,000 gallons per day.

JACOB MAIER.

Sworn to before me, this 28th }
day of November, 1892. }

CHAS. F. CANTINE,
Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N.Y.

E X H I B I T L .

Know all men by these presents, that we, Jacob Maier and Regina, his wife, of the town of Ulster, Ulster county, New York, in consideration of one dollar to us duly paid by the State of New York, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant and extend to said State, its successors or assigns, the right and option for one year from this date to purchase at the price of \$7,000 the premises hereinafter described, with all water, water rights and easements connected therewith.

If within said year the said State, or its successors or assigns, determine or elect to make such purchase we hereby bind ourselves to convey said property by a good and sufficient full covenant war-

ranty deed, free of all incumbrances and with perfect title, and further agree to produce to said State or its attorney all our deeds and official abstracts of title and submit the same for examination before the said State shall be called upon to accept the said title.

The premises hereby agreed to be sold are bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in the town of Ulster, county of Ulster, New York, being the south part of a certain lot distinguished on a map of the division of the Kingston commons, being Lot No. 8 in the Pine Bush class, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a distance of eleven chains and thirty-two links from the southwest corner of Lot. No. 55 on a course of south ten degrees west at a stake set in the ground, and runs thence south ten degrees west ten chains to the northeast corner of Lot No. 12. at a stake marked 8, 9, 12, 13, thence along No. 12 north eighty degrees west twenty-one chains thirty-two links to a stake marked 11, 12, 7, 8, thence along No. 7 north ten degrees east ten chains to a stone set in the ground, and thence south eighty degrees east twenty-one chains thirty-two links to the place of beginning. Containing twenty acres more or less.

Also all that other lot of land in the town and county aforesaid, being the north part of a certain lot distinguished on a map of the division of the commons of Kingston, being Lot No. 8 in the Pine Bush class, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake marked 5, 8, 9, standing in the southwest corner of Lot No. 55, and runs from thence along Lot No. 9 south ten degrees west eleven chains thirty-two links to a stake set in the ground, thence north eighty degrees west twenty-one chains and thirty-two links to a stone on bounds of Lot No. 7, thence north eleven degrees east eleven chains thirty-two links to a stake set for the corners of Lots Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and then along No. 5 south eighty degrees east twenty-one chains thirty-two links to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-one acres more or less, as said two lots are described in a deed made by Anna Hendricks and others to Thomas H. Jansen, dated January 18, 1833, and recorded in the office of the

clerk of the county of Ulster, in book of deeds No. 50, on page 163, etc. With the appurtenances and with all lakes, streams, water privileges, rights or easements thereon or connected therewith.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals
this 28th day of December, 1892.

REGINA MAIER. [L. S.]

JACOB MAIER. [L. S.]

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

CHAS. F. CANTINE.

EXHIBIT M.

I hereby guarantee to furnish by means of a system of driven wells, on the Kiersted farm, 200,000 gallons of pure water in twenty-four hours, or I will contract to drive wells on said farm at the rate of four dollars per foot, six-inch pipes.

FRANK BUTTON.

Dated, Kingston, January 4, 1893.

EXHIBIT N.

The Kingston Water Company offers to supply the "State Reformatory" with all the water it may require forever, on the following terms, provided said reformatory is located on the "Kiersted farm:"

First. The company will lay a six-inch main from the conduit to the immediate vicinity of the structure.

Second. The company will connect this main with four-inch mains to as many fire hydrants as those in control of the institu-

tion may demand and to place thereon, at each point, a two-nozzle hydrant, the same as now in use in Kingston.

Third. The pay for the hydrant service shall be fifteen dollars (\$15) per annum for each.

Fourth. The pay for the use of the water, other than the hydrants, shall be by meter, at the rate of sixteen cents per 1,000 gallons, up to the point where the water taken at said rate shall amount to \$2,000 per annum. That the rate for all additional water required shall be four cents per thousand gallons.

Fifth. This offer to be held open for acceptance upon the part of the duly authorized agents of the State for one year from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the Kingston City Water Company has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and these presents to be signed by its president, this 6th day of January, 1893.

[L. S.]

JAMES G. LINDSLEY,
President.

C. D. BENGOL,
Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

Upon this 6th day of January, 1893, before me personally came James G. Lindsley, who is personally known to me and known to me to be the president of the Kingston Water Company, of Kingston city, N. Y., who, being by me duly sworn, says that he is the president of the Kingston City Water Company; that he knows the corporate seal of said company, and that the seal of the said company affixed to the foregoing instrument is such corporate seal, and that the said seal was affixed to the foregoing instrument by the secretary thereof by order of the board of directors of said company, and that deponent signed the foregoing instrument pursuant to a like order of said board.

CHARLES F. CANTINE,
Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N. Y.

E X H I B I T O .

Resolution offered by Alderman Pitts; passed January 6, 1893.

Whereas, An effort is being made to locate upon the "Kiersted farm," near the city of Kingston, "The Eastern New York Reformatory," and

Whereas, The Kingston City Water Company have offered to furnish water to the proposed reformatory,

Now, therefore, in case the said water company enter into a contract with the State of New York to furnish water for the "Eastern New York Reformatory," upon the terms and conditions of their written proposal to Oscar Craig and others, commissioners, under date of January 6, 1893, and in case the city of Kingston should purchase the said water company's plant, then and in that event be it

Resolved, That the city of Kingston will furnish water to the State for the same prices as named in the proposal of the Kingston Water Company under date of January 6, 1893.

Transmitted by city clerk, January 6, 1893; approved this 6th day of January, 1893.

DAVID KENNEDY,
Mayor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER, CITY OF KINGSTON. { ss.:

I, Augustus Schepmoes, city clerk of the city of Kingston, do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding resolution with the original on file and on record in the city clerk's office of said city, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original resolution.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of said city, this 6th day of January, in the year 1893.

AUG. SCHEPMOES,
City Clerk.

EXHIBIT P.

I, Augustus Schepmoes, city clerk of the city of Kingston, hereby certify that the contract between the city of Kingston and Kingston City Water Company was made by the common council of the said city, without submitting the same to popular vote or being authorized to enter into same either by popular vote or special legislative enactment.

AUG. SCHEPMOES,

City Clerk.

Dated, January 12, 1893.

EXHIBIT Q.

KINGSTON, N. Y., *January 2, 1893.*

CHARLES CANTINE, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—In accordance with your request, I herewith submit the following facts as to the watershed of the Sawkill, and other matters pertaining to the water supply, for the use of the proposed State reformatory.

The Sawkill contains about sixty square miles of watershed, which at the average rainfall allowed for the Croton shed, would give a daily supply of over 80,000,000 gallons.

This water, equalized by storage, will make the question of supply for the future wants of the Kingston Water Company beyond question, their present use being not more than 2,000,000 gallons per diem.

This water is unsurpassed in quality for domestic uses and steam purposes.

The company can supply water under a head of about 163 feet, which, with a good liberal connection with their twenty-inch

main (say not less than eight inches), will give a good and efficient fire protection to all the property that may be erected at the proposed site, and at a price that they probably will be ready to accept.

The supply will be far preferable to one owned and operated by the institution, as there will be no expense of maintenance or trouble with water, or interest on investments.

The prices paid by some of the towns for metred water are as follows:

New York city from Yonkers, thirteen and one-half cents per thousand gallons.

Proposed contract, Jersey City, best offer, 22,000,000 per day, forty dollars per million, or four cents per thousand gallons.

Newark, 27,000,000 per day, forty dollars per million, or four cents per thousand.

Irvington, of Pocantico Water Works Company, ten cents per thousand.

Yonkers, of Pocantico Water Works Company, ten cents per thousand.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, from New York city, ten cents per thousand.

New York Central, from Pocantico Water Works Company, thirteen and one-half cents per thousand.

Central railroad, from Syracuse Water Works Company (large quantity), six cents per thousand.

The analysis of the Sawkill water proves it to be the best, and it stands very high in the list of good potable waters in the State.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. LOW,

Contractor and Builder of Waterworks.

EXHIBIT R.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER KINGSTON }
 CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
 KINGSTON, N. Y., *January 10, 1893.* }

To the Mayor of the City of Kingston :

In answer to your inquiry, and referring to the proposed location of the State reformatory within the city of Kingston, I report to you and hereby certify that, in the extinguishment of fires within said city, there is no longer in use for that purpose steam engines. The whole service is by the gravity pressure from the public water hydrants, which afford a pressure in excess of the former pressure and service of the best steamers which were in use before the construction of the water works. The service from the public water works' hydrants has been so efficient that there has not been, during my term of service as chief engineer, any fire in the city that has extended beyond the building in which it originated.

Respectfully submitted.

THERON JOHNSTON,
Chief Engineer.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss. :

Theron Johnston, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing certificate by him signed, and the same is in all respects true.

THERON JOHNSTON.

Sworn to before me, this 11th }
 day of January, 1893. }

CHAS. F. CANTINE,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT R 2.

ULSTER COUNTY, ss:

Richard Mooney, being duly sworn, says that he was chief engineer of the fire department of the city of Kingston for the years 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1891. That as such chief engineer it was his duty to test the water pressure furnished to the city of Kingston by the Kingston Water Company, and that at all fires, during the terms of deponent, he had control of the fire department of said city. That since the acceptance of the Kingston City Water Company's water supply in 1883 the fire department of said city have not used the steamers in the extinguishment of fire, but have relied entirely upon the gravity system of the Kingston Water Company. That during your deponent's said terms as chief engineer there were many large fires in the city, and the force of water taken from the said hydrants was in all cases ample and the pressure sufficient to either extinguish the fire or to confine it to the building in which it originated. That since your deponent's term has expired as chief engineer he has observed the water pressure at several fires in this city, and the same is equal to the demands for the protection of the property from fire in this city. That since the expiration of his said term the city of Kingston has relied solely upon the gravity system of said water company to extinguish fires.

RICHARD MOONEY.

Sworn to before me, this 11th }
day of January, 1893. }

FREDERICK STEPHAN, Jr.,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT R 3.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY, } ss.:

We, the undersigned officers of the city of Kingston, viz.: Mayor, city clerk, city engineer and corporation counsel, hereby certify, that the Kingston Water Company has performed its agreement to maintain a head of 150 feet at the curb of the Kingston court-house, during the ten years last past. That such knowledge was obtained from reports of the Kingston fire department, through its chief, made to the common council.

Dated, January 17, 1893.

DAVID KENNEDY,
Mayor.

AUG. SCHEPMOES,
City Clerk.

THERON JOHNSTON,
Chief Engineer.

G. D. B. HASBROUCK,
Corporation Counsel.

I hereby certify that the altitude of Kiersted farm is twenty-seven feet lower than at the court-house street curb, and that there is no tap of the water main above the point that could be tapped for the reformatory buildings, hence there cannot be any question entertained as to the unfailing supply of water to the reformatory.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., January 12, 1893.

DAVID KENNEDY,
Mayor.

I, Theron Johnston, chief engineer of the fire department of the city of Kingston, hereby certify that in case a fire should simultaneously occur in upper Kingston and in Rondout, that the water

pressure in upper Kingston would be sufficient to protect property in that part of the city. That the plateau of the Kiersted farm is lower than the general level of upper Kingston. That the altitude of Chestnut street is about 130 feet above the curb in front of the court-house, Kingston.

I further certify, since the acceptance of the Kingston City Water Company's supply of water, the city has sold all of its steam fire engines excepting two, one of which is now so out of repair as to be of no value and the other is not at present in condition to be used at fires.

THERON JOHNSTON,

Chief Engineer.

EXHIBIT A.

ALBANY, *January 12, 1893.*

We, John Irvine, Walstein Childs, Henry McName and Herman Craft, committee on disposal of the Ulster County Insane Asylum property, situated on the county farm at New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., appointed by the board of supervisors of Ulster county, of which we are also members, hereby state and certify that the said committee and the said board of supervisors are willing and ready to deliver a good and sufficient deed, and possession and official abstract of title of the property known as the Ulster County Asylum property, consisting of twenty acres and upwards, on the payment by the State of New York of the sum of \$30,000, appraised by the appraisal board of the State, consisting of the Comptroller, State Engineer and President of the State Board of Charities.

This statement is given to the commission to locate the Eastern reformatory in Ulster county, N. Y.

WALSTEIN CHILDS,

HERMAN CRAFT,

Committee on Disposal of Asylum.

Mr. John Irvine did not sign on account of being absent.

Mr. Henry McNamee would not sign on account of the fear of lessening the chances of the location of the Eastern reformatory in the town of Ulster, his own town.

EXHIBIT A 2.

This indenture, made and entered into this third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, between Charles C. Deyo, of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, of the first part, and the State of New York of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas, At the annual session of the Legislature of the State of New York for the year 1892, it was enacted by chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892 that there be established a State institution, to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory, to be located in Ulster county of this State, upon the land to be secured by the State, for the care, confinement, discipline and reformation of such convicted criminals as may be sentenced by the courts of justices within the limits of such counties or district as may hereafter be designated by law.

And, Whereas, it was further provided by said law that the Governor should appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three disinterested and reputable citizens of this State as commissioners for locating such reformatory, whose duty it should be to procure, by proper contract, an option for the purchase by the State, within one year, of not less than 100 nor more than 200 acres of suitable land on which to erect the buildings for the same.

And, Whereas, the Governor did, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint as such commissioners, Oscar Craig, of Rochester, N. Y.; Walter Cox and Josiah J. Hasbrouck, of Ulster county, N. Y.

Now, therefore, the said Charles C. Deyo, party of the first part, in accordance with the provisions of the said statute and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledge, does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said State of New York, party of the second part, to sell and convey to said party of the second part, in fee simple, by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, with covenants of warranty, free and clear from all liens, rights of dower or other incumbrance, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone on the easterly side of the road leading from New Paltz to Libertyville, in front of dwelling of party of the first part, and thence along center of said road south seventy degrees west eleven chains five links to northerly bounds of Ulster County farm; thence along said bounds north forty-two degrees west forty-four chains ninety-six links; thence north thirty-eight degrees west two chains eighty-five links; thence continuing along said lands north fifty-two degrees east twenty-one chains ninety-five links to south bounds of W. H. D. Blake; thence along said bounds south thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes east fifty chains eighteen links to said road; thence continuing along said bounds south thirty-seven degrees forty-five minutes east three chains eighty-six links; thence south ten degrees thirty minutes west two chains sixty-two links; thence south eighty-six degrees thirty minutes east two chains sixty-one links; thence south thirty-eight degrees east nine chains forty-five links to Wallkill river; thence along said river south forty-five degrees west two chains forty-two links; thence south fifty-nine degrees west five chains forty-five links; thence south sixty-five degrees forty-five minutes west one chain ninety links; thence south seventy-four degrees forty-five minutes west three chains eighty-five links to north bounds of County Farm; thence along said bounds north nineteen degrees west fourteen chains sixteen links to place of beginning, containing one hundred nineteen and ninety-six one-hundredths acres, more or less.

At any time within one year from the date of this instrument, upon the payment by the party of the second part of the sum of sixty-five dollars for each and every acre of said land to the said party of the first part.

This to be considered as an option, and to be of no force and effect unless the said party of the second part shall purchase and pay the said price for the above-described lands and premises within one year from the date of this instrument.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year above written.

CHARLES C. DEYO.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF ULSTER.

On this third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, before me personally came Charles C. Deyo, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same and acknowledged that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

J. N. VANDERLYN,
Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N. Y.

E X H I B I T A 3 .

This indenture, made and entered into this third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, between William H. D. Blake, of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, of the first part, and the State of New York of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas, at the annual session of the Legislature of the State of New York for the year 1892 it was enacted by chapter 336, of the said Laws of 1892, that there be established a State institution

to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory, to be located in Ulster county, of this State, upon land to be secured by the State for the care, confinement, discipline and reformation of such convicted criminals as may be sentenced thereto by the courts of justices within the limits of such counties or districts as may hereafter be designated by law.

And, Whereas, it was further provided by said law that the Governor should appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three disinterested and reputable citizens of this State as commissioners for locating such reformatory, whose duty it should be to procure by proper contract an option for the purchase by the State within one year of not less than 100 nor more than 200 acres of suitable land on which to erect the buildings for the same.

And, Whereas, the Governor did, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint as such commissioners, Oscar Craig of Rochester, Walter Cox and Josiah J. Hasbrouck of Ulster county, N. Y.

Now, therefore, the said William H. D. Blake, party of the first part, in accordance with the provisions of the said statute and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said State of New York, party of the second part, to sell and convey to said party of the second part in fee simple by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, with covenants of warranty, free and clear from all liens, rights of dower or other incumbrance:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the bank of the Wallkill at the northerly bounds of Charles C. Deyo, and runs thence north thirty-eight degrees west nine chains forty-five links, thence north eighty-six degrees thirty minutes west two chains sixty-one links, thence north ten degrees thirty minutes east two chains sixty-two links, thence north thirty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west three chains eighty-six links to road leading from New Paltz to Libertyville, thence continuing along said bounds north thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes west sixty-six chains seventy-six links to easterly

bounds of William D. Van Wagenen, thence along said bounds north thirty-nine degrees east thirty-eight chains fifty-five links to the southerly bounds of the lands of heirs of Stephen Stillwell, thence along said bounds south forty-one degrees forty-five minutes east ten chains forty-eight links to bound of heirs of Josiah Smedes, thence along said bounds south seven degrees forty-five minutes west four chains fifty-seven links, thence south fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east forty-five chains, thence north one degree thirty minutes west seven chains eighty-one links to a stone at the southerly bounds of Elting T. Deyo, thence along said bounds south seventy degrees east one chain sixty-nine links to center of said road, thence along said bounds south sixty-nine degrees east eighteen chains fifty links to Wallkill river, thence along said river south twenty degrees west two chains seventy links, thence south thirty-nine degrees west nine chains, thence south forty-nine degrees thirty minutes west three chains ninety-four links to the bounds of said Smede's heirs, thence along said bounds north sixty-nine degrees west nine chains twenty-five links to center of said road, thence continue same course along said bounds three chains fifteen links, thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes west forty-one chains fifty links, thence south seven degrees forty-five minutes west nine chains fifty-six links, thence south thirty-six degrees east forty-eight chains seventy links to stone on easterly side of said road at bounds of lands of Floyd S. McKinstry, thence along said bounds south thirty-five degrees thirty minutes east three chains ninety-seven links to a stone marked P. L., thence north eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes east two chains fifty links to Wallkill river, thence along said river south fourteen degrees thirty minutes west three chains eighty-five links, thence south ten degrees thirty minutes west four chains thirty-six links, thence south sixteen degrees thirty minutes west five chains forty-two links, thence south twenty-five degrees west two chains ninety-seven links, thence south eleven degrees west two chains ninety links, thence south twenty-six degrees west two chains seventy-six links, thence south forty-six degrees west two chains

sixty-four links to place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty-five and thirty-five hundredths acres more or less.

At any time within one year from the date of this instrument, upon the payment by the party of the second part of the sum of sixty dollars for each and every acre of said land to the said party of the first part. This to be considered as an option and to be of no force and effect, unless the said party of the second part shall purchase and pay the said price for the above described lands and premises, within one year from the date of this instrument.

WILLIAM H. D. BLAKE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this 4th day of January in the year of our Lord 1893, before me personally came William H. D. Blake, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

J. N. VANDERLYN,

Notary Public in and for Ulster Co., N. Y.

EXHIBIT A 4.

This agreement made and entered into this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, between William H. D. Blake, of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, and State of New York, of the first part and the State of New York, of the second part, witnesseth:

That, Whereas, the said William H. D. Blake, did heretofore and on the third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, enter into the foregoing contract and agreement with the party of the second part.

Now, therefore, in case the said party of the second part shall not choose to purchase the lands and premises in the foregoing agreement mentioned and described within the period therein

mentioned and stated then and in that case the said William H. D. Blake in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid and in accordance with the provisions of the law and statute in the foregoing agreement mentioned and referred to does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said State of New York, party of the second part, to sell and convey to the said party of the second part in fee simple by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance with covenants of warranty free and clear from all liens, rights of dower or other incumbrance.

All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning in the center of the road leading from New Paltz to Libertyville at the north bounds of the lands of Charles C. Deyo, and running thence along said bounds north thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west forty-eight chains and sixty links, thence north fifty-one degrees and forty-five minutes east eighteen chains and twelve links to a heap of stones, thence south thirty-four degrees east twenty-two chains and twenty-four links to a maple tree on the south side of Spring, thence south twenty-eight degrees fifteen minutes east fourteen chains and thirty-seven links to a pile of stones, thence south forty-two degrees and fifteen minutes west four chains and forty-nine links to a pile of stones, thence south forty degrees east two chains and twenty-four links to an ash tree, thence continuing same course forty-nine links to a point in said highway, thence south forty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes west nine chains and seventy-nine links along said highway to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land more or less.

At any time within one year from the date of this instrument upon the payment by the party of the second part of the sum of twelve thousand and four hundred dollars, therefor, and in case the said party of the second part shall choose to take sixty acres from the easterly side of the above-described lands, then the price therefor is to be twelve thousand dollars.

This to be considered as an option and to be of no force and effect unless the party of the second part shall purchase and pay

the said price for the above-described lands and premises within one year from the date of this instrument.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

WILLIAM H. D. BLAKE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1893, before me personally came William H. D. Blake, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the above instrument and acknowledged that he executed same.

J. N. VANDERLYN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT B.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
ALBANY, N. Y., *January 6, 1893.* }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Chairman:*

Dear Sir.—In compliance with your request to visit the proposed Ulster county reformatory, near New Paltz, and to ascertain first, whether the sources of water supply are sufficient to secure the delivery at the proposed reformatory of about 200,000 gallons of water per day; and, second, whether the levels of said proposed source were such as would secure delivery of water throughout the building by gravity.

I have examined into the matter and reached the following conclusions:

First. The elevation of the point at which it is proposed to tap the stream in question above the level of the ground on which it proposed to erect the reformatory is 330 feet, which, of course, gives ample head to secure delivery of water to all points of the building.

Second. With reference to sufficiency of supply. The area of water-shed from which it is proposed to obtain this supply is about 375 acres. A fair assumption of minimum annual water fall in this region is thirty-five inches, of which forty per cent would find its way into the stream. This would give an annual supply of about 143,000,000 gallons, while the demands of your specifications are 73,000,000 gallons; therefore, the supply, considered in its annual capacity, is ample. Of course no estimate of minimum daily supply can be made from these figures. While records exist from which we may with a reasonable degree of accuracy estimate the minimum daily supply over extensive areas of watershed, they would not apply to watersheds of such contracted area as this, and when so applied are misleading and often work disastrous results. The only safety is the actual gauging of stream in time of low water.

It is entirely possible that with so small a rainfall during any one month as one inch, that little or no water would be fed to this stream, all of it being taken up in evaporation and soakage. While on the other hand it is possible, and in this case very probable, that subterranean streams coming up in the form of springs from sources outside of limits of the "shed," supply a larger amount than any figures, theoretically determined, would show.

The fact being established that the minimum annual supply is ample, the only question remaining is that of quantity of storage. During my visit on the sixth of December I made a measurement of water then passing into the stream after an uncommonly dry summer (no large rainfall having immediately preceded my visit), and found about 300,000 gallons per day flowing in the stream. Measurements made in October, when it was claimed that the stream was about as low as it was ever known, show an actual measurement of 72,000 gallons per day, with an estimated loss by leakage around the dam of about one-third this quantity, making total flow of 96,000 gallons per day, or, approximately, one-half of the desired quantity.

These measurements, however, were taken with insufficient arrangements, and investigation should be further pursued; a waste-weir should be built across the stream and careful daily

measurements taken of water flowing over it throughout the summer season of 1893. With the data thus obtained an intelligent conclusion can be arrived at should the question of size of necessary impounding reservoir. If minimum daily supply should fall below one-third of demand, it would not be wise to impound less than 20,000,000 gallons. If it should equal one-half of the supply 15,000,000 gallons would be sufficient, or if it should equal two-thirds of the supply a reservoir containing 10,000,000 gallons would be ample.

We could probably obtain here a pond with area of about ten acres, which, to hold 20,000,000 gallons, would require an average depth of water of ten feet; for 15,000,000 gallons seven and one-half feet, and for 10,000,000 gallons five feet.

Should investigation prove that the average flow for any extended period of time during the summer should fall short of 80,000 gallons per day, it may be that the impounding of water for so sluggish a stream exposed to the heat of the sun with portions of the water lying in thin sheets that the water would be deteriorated. I am of the opinion, however, that the minimum daily flow will be found considerably in excess of above-mentioned figures, but if I am in error, this difficulty could be to a large degree overcome by making such excavation in bottom of reservoir as would maintain substantially a uniform depth of water over the whole reservoir.

Third.—As to quality of water. The whole of this watershed is uninhabited and conditions exist here to make it very probable that it will so remain, and, therefore, there are no causes of artificial pollution of water.

The topographical features would indicate an extremely pure water, and I understand that the report of the chemist or his analysis of sample thereof bears out this presumption.

Acting in strict conformity with your letter requesting me to examine this matter, I have not attempted to obtain necessary data for making an estimate of the cost of the work to be done here. Before an intelligent estimate of this could be made a profile of proposed pipe line and of dam would have to be secured

and observations made as to the character of material on which dam is to be founded, as well as a more careful survey of proposed location of reservoir and a better determination made of the minimum flow of stream on which depends the determination of height of dam and size of reservoir.

Very respectfully yours.

C. L. JOHNSON,
Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Hon. JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK *of the Commission to Locate Reformatory, New Paltz, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—In answer to your question as to the cost of the dam for the reservoir included in the total estimate of \$7,000, I would say that it would be a dirt-dam with an inner slope of one to two and an outer slope of one to one and one-half, 200 hundred feet long and twenty feet high, with a width at top of twenty feet, containing about 8,000 cubic yards, which can be filled from material within the reservoir at twenty-five cents per yard, or a total cost of \$2,000 for a reservoir of 10,000,000 gallons. And I would now state further that by making this dam ten feet higher, and extending this addition about 600 feet laterally, at an additional cost less than \$3,000. The reservoir would have a surface area of over ten acres and a capacity of over 32,000,000 gallons. This ten acres is a meadow of gravelly-loam, which is the best material from which to construct such a dam. It is the best and cheapest for the locality. No puddle or retaining walls are necessary. Sufficient sluice-ways are understood to be included in such dams, so that the water can never flow over the top of the dam.

Respectfully yours.

HENRY L. GRIFFIS,
Civil Engineer.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

HON. JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK *of the Commission for Location of Eastern Reformatory, New Paltz, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—Having in connection with the location and construction of the New Paltz water works, as engineer in charge, also examined the Pine Hill brook site and become familiar with the location and the principal data, as to cost of construction, including excavation, the proper weight and size of pipe, reservoir, valves and connections, back-filling, and all complete for the distance of one and five-eighths miles from the said Pine Hill brook to the proposed reformatory site on Asylum plains, near New Paltz, do estimate the entire cost of same at \$7,000.

Respectfully yours.

HENRY L. GRIFFIS,

Civil Engineer.

EXHIBIT C.

This indenture, made and entered into this fourth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, between Albert H. Smiley, of the town of Marbletown, in the county of Ulster, by Daniel Smiley, his attorney, of the first part, and the State of New York of the second part; witnesseth:

Whereas, at the annual session of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the year 1892, it was enacted by chapter 336 of the Laws of 1892 that there be established a State institution, to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory, to be located in Ulster county of this State, for the care, confinement, discipline and reformation of such convicted criminals as may be sentenced by the courts of justice within the limits of such counties or districts as may hereafter be designated by law.

And, Whereas, it was further provided by said law that the Governor should appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three disinterested and reputable citizens of this State as commissioners for locating said reformatory, whose duty it should be to procure, by proper contract, an option for the purchase by the State, within one year, of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred acres of suitable land on which to erect the buildings for the same.

And, Whereas, the Governor did, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint as such commissioners, Oscar Craig, of Rochester, N. Y.; Walter Cox and Josiah J. Hasbrouck, of Ulster county, N. Y.;

Now, therefore, the said Albert K. Smiley, party of the first part, in accordance with the provisions of the said statute, and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part to sell and convey to the said party of the second part, in fee simple, by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, with covenants of warranty, free and clear from all liens, rights of dower or other incumbrance, all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the center of the highway leading past the house of the heirs of William Pine, deceased, and runs thence along the northerly bounds of lands of Du Bois Silkworth north fifty degrees thirty minutes west eight chains sixty-two links; thence continuing said course along the southerly bounds of land now being conveyed ten chains forty-eight links to a white oak sapling; thence along the westerly bounds of said lands north twelve degrees east twenty-three chains seventy-four links to a hickory tree; thence along the northerly side of said lands and along the New Paltz patent line south fifty degrees east sixteen chains fifty-seven links; thence along the westerly bounds of lands of heirs of William Pine, deceased, south twenty-seven degrees west eight chains forty-one links; thence north fifty-four degrees west forty-

seven links; thence south twenty-seven degrees west three chains eighty-five links; thence south thirty degrees west three chains; thence along the southerly bounds of lands of said Pine south fifty degrees east fifteen chains seventeen links to the center of the said road; thence along the center of the said road south forty-four degrees fifteen minutes west six chains ninety links; thence south fifty-nine degrees fifteen minutes west four chains fifty links; thence south sixty-one degrees west five chains; thence south fifty degrees fifteen minutes west one chain fourteen links to the place of beginning, containing seventy-four acres and two-tenths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

And the right to dam back and use water as the party of the second part may require, upon said premises.

At any time within one year from the date of this instrument upon the payment by the party of the second part of the sum of \$5,452, therefor to the said party of the first part.

This to be considered as an option and to be of no force and effect unless the said party of the second part shall purchase and pay the said price for the above-described lands and premises within one year from the date of this instrument.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year above written.

DANIEL SMILEY,
Attorney for Albert K. Smiley.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this fourth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, before me personally came Daniel Smiley, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same and acknowledged that he executed the same as attorney for Albert K. Smiley.

J. N. VANDERLYN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C No. 2.

This agreement made and entered into this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by and between DuBois Silkworth, of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, of the first part, and the State of New York, of the second part, witnesseth:

That, whereas, the said party of the second part has secured the option of certain lands and premises located in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, and being the lands and premises now owned by William H. D. Blake, and also by Charles C. Deyo, for the purpose of a State institution to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory,

And, whereas, in case of the purchase by the said party of the second part of the said lands and premises, then and in that case the said party of the second part is desirous of procuring and leading water from a point on or near the Shawangunk mountains to the said lands and premises, and, whereas, the said water would run across the lands and premises of the party of the first part,

Now, therefore, the said party of the first part, in the consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid and for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him and in hand paid does promise and agree to and with the party of the second part that the said party of the second part may put down pipe or pipes for the leading of said water across the lands of the party of the first part, the same to be put down below the depth of plow and not to be nearer any building than twenty feet.

And the understanding and agreement is that the party of the second part is to pay all damages to the lands or

crops of the party of the first part by reason of the construction, laying down or repairing and maintaining of said water pipes.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

DUBOIS ^{his}
X ^{mark} SILKWORTH.

Witness to mark:

CHAS. J. ACKERT.

GEORGE MILLER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

This agreement, made and entered into this 4th day of January, me DuBois Silkworth, to me well known, and to whom the contents of the within was read, who subscribed and acknowledged the same.

CHAS. J. ACKERT,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C NO. 3.

This agreement, made and entered into this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by and between Josiah J. Hasbrouck of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, of the first part, and the State of New York, of the second part, witnesseth:

That, Whereas the said party of the second part has secured the option of certain lands and premises located in the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, and being the lands and premises now owned by William H. D. Blake, and also by Charles C. Deyo for the purpose of a State institution to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory.

And, Whereas, in case of the purchase by the said party of the second part of the said lands and premises, then and in that case the said party of the second part is desirous of procuring and leading water from a point on or near the Shawangunk mountains to the said lands and premises, and whereas the said water would run across the lands and premises of the party of the first part.

Now, therefore, the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, and for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, does promise and agree to and with the party of the second part that the said party of the second part may put down pipe or pipes for leading of said water across the lands of the party of the first part, the same to be put down below the depth of plow and not to be nearer any building than twenty feet.

And the understanding and agreement is that the party of the second part is to pay all damages to lands or crops of the party of the first part by reason of the construction, laying down or repairing and maintaining of said water pipes.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year above written.

Witness:

JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK.

CHAS. J. ACKERT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this 5th day of January, 1893, personally appeared before me Josiah J. Hasbrouck, to me well known, who acknowledged that he signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CHAS. J. ACKERT,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C No. 4.

This agreement made and entered into this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three by and between William D. Van Wagenen, of the town of New Paltz, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, of the first part, and the State of New York of the second part, witnesseth:

That. Whereas the said party of the second part has secured the option of certain lands and premises located in the town of New

Paltz, in the county of Ulster, and State of New York, and being the lands and premises now owned by William H. D. Blake, and also by Charles C. Deyo for the purpose of a State institution to be called the Eastern New York Reformatory.

And, Whereas, in case of the purchase by the said party of the second part of the said lands and premises, then and in that case the said party of the second part is desirous of procuring and leading water from a point on or near the Shawangunk mountains to the said lands and premises, and, whereas, the said water would run across the lands and premises of the party of the first part.

Now, therefore, the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to him in hand paid, and for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, does promise and agree to and with the party of the second part that the said party of the second part may put down pipe or pipes for the leading of said water across the lands of the party of the first part the same to be put down below the depth of plow, and not to be nearer any building than twenty feet.

And the understanding and agreement is that the party of the second part is to pay all damages to the lands or crops of the party of the first part by reason of the construction, laying down or repairing and maintaining of said water pipes.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

WM. D. VANWAGONER.

Witness:

JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this 14th day of January, 1893, personally appeared before me Wm. D. Van Wagenen, to me known, who acknowledged that he had signed the same.

CHARLES J. ACKERT,
Notary Public.

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., *December 20, 1892.*

Received of W. H. D. Blake one demijohn for Josiah J. Hasbrouck, commissioner.

C. P. DEYO,
Agent.

Marked:

Prof. WILLIS G. TUCKER,
Medical College,
Albany, N. Y.

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., *December 14, 1892.*

Received of J. J. Hasbrouck, one box.

C. P. DEYO,
Agent.

Marked:

Prof. W. G. TUCKER,
Medical College,
Albany, N. Y.

EXHIBIT D.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ULSTER. } ss.:

On this 27th day of December, in the year 1892, before me came William H. D. Blake, whose post-office address is New Paltz, N. Y., and with whom I am personally acquainted, who being duly sworn, declares that the two receipts of the National Express Company, dated New Paltz, N. Y., December 14, 1892, and December 20, 1892, attached hereto, were given for packages containing water taken by himself from brook known as "Pine Hole Brook,"

in the town of New Paltz, N. Y., and that the water was in his possession until delivered to the National Express Company. Affiant further declares that the above-mentioned brook is the one inspected for quantity by C. L. Johnston, Esq., Deputy State Engineer, on the 6th day of December, 1892, and that the water was taken as it ran without straining, filtering or being kept for sediment to settle, and that it was taken from that section of the brook inspected by Mr. C. L. Johnston, Deputy State Engineer on date above given.

WILLIAM H. D. BLAKE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 27th day of December, 1892, and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration were fully made known to the affiant before signing.

CHAS. J. ACKERT,

Notary Public.

E X H I B I T E .

J. J. HASBROUCK, Esq., of *Commissioners for Location of Eastern Reformatory, New Paltz, N. Y.:*

Sir.—On December twenty-first I received from you a sample of water said to have been taken from "Pine Hill brook," New Paltz, N. Y., which water is proposed as a source of supply for the Eastern reformatory to be established by the State in Ulster county, with the request that I make a chemical analysis of the same and report upon its fitness for the purpose proposed. In conformity with this request I have analyzed the water received from you with the following results:

(Results are parts per 100,000.)

Color and appearance, transparent; light greenish tint.

Odor at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, None.

Taste, none.

Chlorine in chlorides, 0.20.

Nitrites, none.

Free ammonia, 0.0028.

Albuminoid ammonia, 0.0075.

Nitrogen in nitrates, 0.012.

Oxygen absorbed from permanganate, 0.1315.

Total hardness, 3.64.

Ditto equivalent to grains carbonate of lime per United States gallon, 2.12.

Total solids, 6.10.

Appearance of residue on evaporation, colorless.

Loss on ignition, 1.70.

Behavior on ignition, very slight darkening only.

Mineral matter, 4.40.

These results are very satisfactory. The water shows no signs of harmful pollution and may safely be recommended for drinking and other domestic purposes. It is also a soft water, containing but a small amount of mineral matter, and is, therefore, well adapted for laundry use or employment in steam boilers. If the supply is sufficient, and if the quality of the water is at all seasons as satisfactory as at the present time, there need, in my opinion, be no hesitation about employing it for the purpose proposed.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIS G. TUCKER.

EXHIBIT F.

NEW YORK, *December 28, 1892.*

MR. JOSIAH B. HASBROUCK, *New Platz, Ulster County, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—Confirming what I said to you to-day in my office: If the State decides to locate the reformatory on the grounds suggested at New Paltz and will grade and bridge the proposed spur, furnishing the right of way, etc., on completion of the roadbed the

railroad company will furnish all the materials and lay the track to the reformatory, the spur not to exceed one and one-fourth miles in length.

Yours truly.

J. D. LAYNG,

General Manager.

EXHIBIT G.

KINGSTON, *January 11, 1893.*

Estimate of cost of constructing a proposed line of railroad from the Wallkill Valley railroad to the king's highway near the dwelling-house of Dr. Charles C. Deyo, in the town of New Paltz, county of Ulster, New York:

Earth excavation, 6,000 cubic yards at 25 cents.....	\$1,500
Rock excavation, 250 cubic yards at one dollar.....	250
Excavation for masonry (wet) 300 cubic yards at sixty cents	180
Seventy-two feet twelve-inch iron pipe for culverts, two and three-fourth tons at 40 dollars	110
Masonry in bridge piers, 500 cubic yards at twelve dollars	6,000
Masonry in trestle piers, 850 cubic yards at eight dollars,	6,800
Masonry at pipe ends, eighteen cubic yards at five dollars and fifty cents	99
Timber in trestle, 97,000 feet B. M., at 45 cents (including iron)	4,365
Iron span, 210 feet	18,000
	<hr/>
	\$37,304

I certify that the above is a correct estimate of the cost of constructing the above-named line, as located by me January 10, 1893.

EDWARD B. CODWISE,

M. Am. Soc. C. E.

EXHIBIT H.

To the President and members of the Board of Health of the town of New Paltz:

Greeting:

In making my annual report, it is with pleasure that I state the almost unexceptionally healthfulness of this town during the past twelve months. We have been almost totally free from both eudemic and epidemic diseases. Malarial diseases such as intermittent and remittent fevers are apparently diseases of the past with us. No open cases of either disease being observed by any physicians in the town the past two years, and both diseases have been rare the past four or five years. Trusting we may remain free from the epidemics, which seem to be prevalent in many sections of country at the present time, I remain,

Yours with respect.

ELTON J. PALMER, M. D.,
Health Officer, town of New Paltz.

Sworn to before me, this 3d }
day of January, 1893. }

CHAS. J. ACKERT,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT I.

TO HON. OSCAR CRAIG, WALTER S. COX, and JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,
Commissioners to Locate a Reformatory in Ulster County:

Stephen W. Gerow, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a practicing physician, residing in the town of New Paltz, and that for the past thirty years he has been a resident of said town

in active practice of his profession. Deponent further says that this locality is, and has been comparatively free from all malarial diseases for the past fifteen years.

STEPHEN W. GEROW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 3d day of January, 1893. }

J. N. VANDERLYN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT J.

—, December 17, 1892.

HON. OSCAR CRAIG, WALTER S. COX and JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK,
Commission to Locate Reformatory in Ulster County, N. Y.:

Gentlemen.—Understanding that the available educational facilities is one of the points which you take into consideration in locating the proposed reformatory in Ulster county, allow me to call your attention to those things in this line which New Paltz can furnish.

As you know, we have a State normal school. It is equipped and manned second to none. Many of the faculty are able to and do lecture in their chosen fields of study outside of the school. We are fitted out in the most complete way with oxyhydrogen light, with screen, and about 3,500 lantern slides illustrative of zoology, geology, physical and descriptive geography, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, etc. No institution outside the Museum of Natural History, in Central park, New York, except the normal schools, has anything like what we have in this line. It is all portable and can be used in one place as well as another. The ample supply of apparatus in physics and astronomy, including a fine five-inch equatorially-mounted telescope (portable), and always complete stock of material for a working chemical laboratory, make it possible for us to fully illustrate these subjects in lectures and teaching.

Our yearly registration of students preparing to teach is over 200. Many of these have taught from one to five years. They have age, experience and ability as teachers. These would be available as teachers of classes and, under our direction and with the facilities which we could and would give them, would make their instruction attractive, interesting and valuable.

There is no place in Ulster county, and few places in the State, where so much is available in the educational line as at New Paltz. More than that we should be willing to be used in this line.

I should be glad to have you visit us as a committee and allow me to show you what our possibilities would be in the line of educational work in an institution near us and desiring it.

Yours respectfully.

FRANK S. CAPEN,

Principal.

EXHIBIT K.

NEW PALTZ, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., }
January 2, 1893.

Hon. JOSIAH J. HASBROUCK, *Member of Commission for Locating Reformatory in Ulster County, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—Understanding that it would be desirable to have the proposed State reformatory where, in an emergency, it could call upon a military company, allow me, as commander of Elting Post, G. A. R., No. 212, Department of New York, to say that it would be entirely possible to organize, arm and equip a military company of 100 men in this village. This we would be glad to do should the occasion arise making it desirable. There are plenty of men here, familiar with military tactics, who could ably command such a force and render it eminently efficient.

Yours respectfully.

CHARLES J. ACKERT,

Commander, Elting Post, G. A. R. 212.

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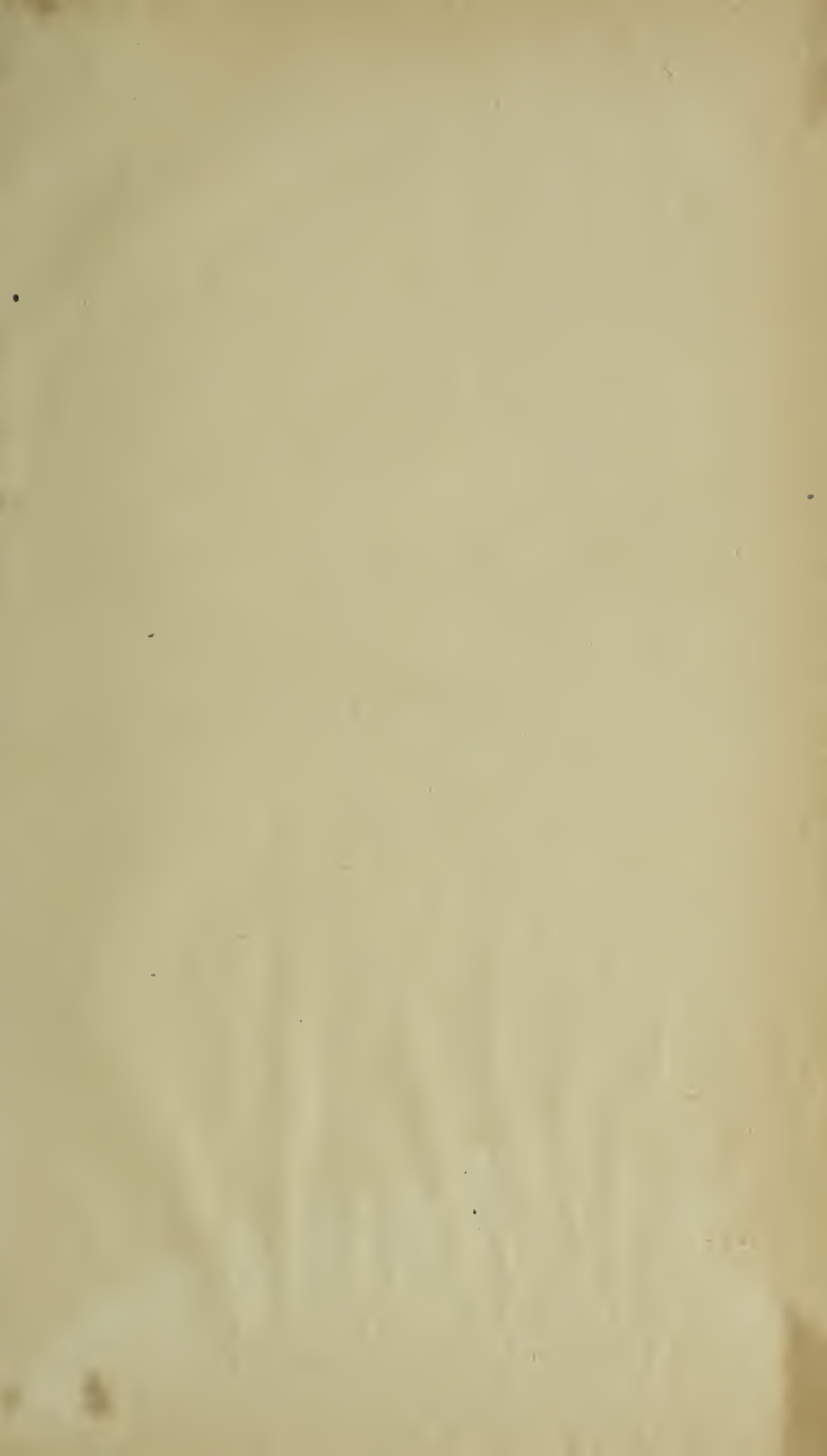
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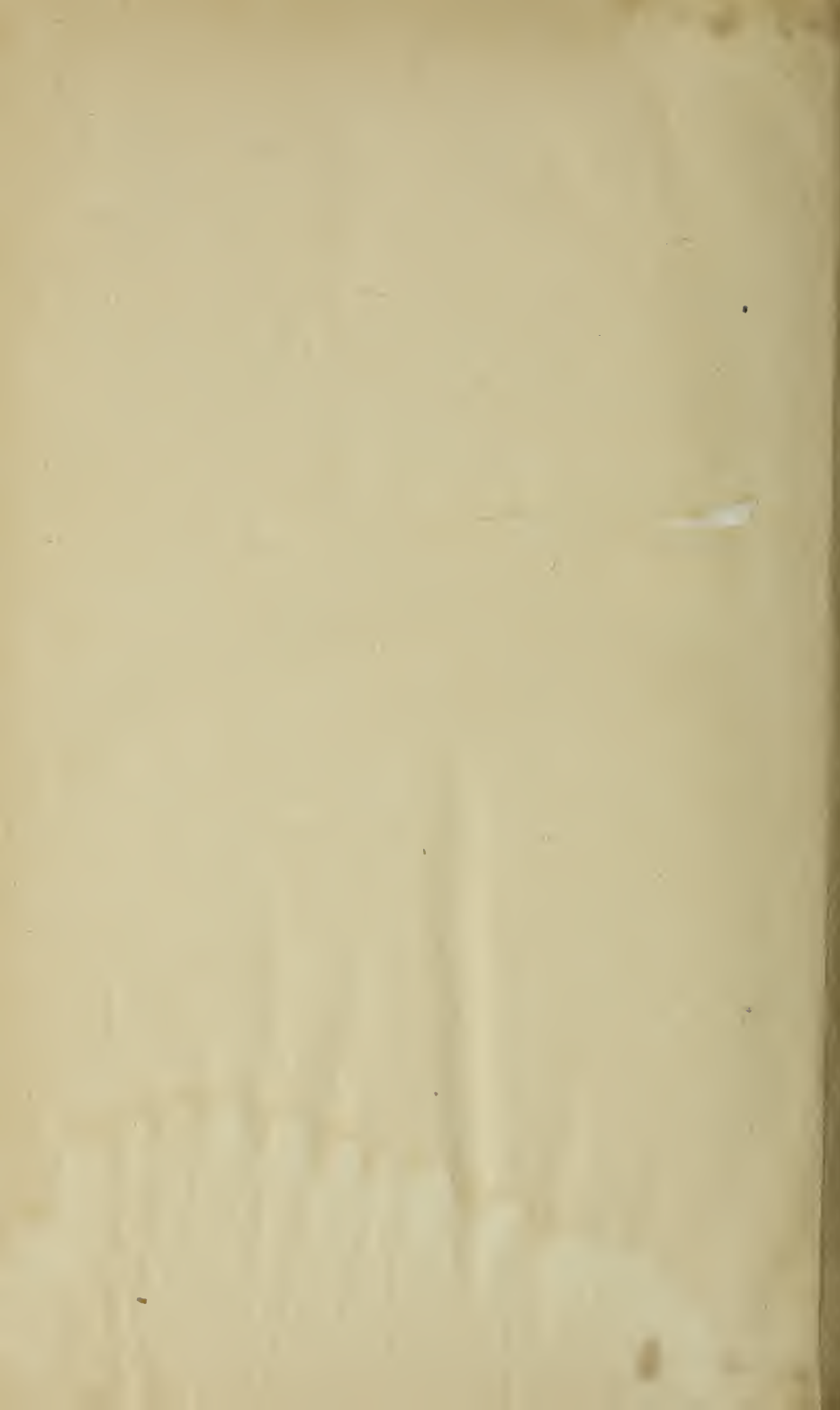
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